The Use and Abuse Of Truth Telling

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

TRUTH, like love, reaches at its one extremity to the very zenith and at the other sinks to the darkest depths. Love is the chief attribute of the deity, and debased possession is the delight of devils. So TRUTH, DIVINE AND GODLIKE IN ITS HIGHEST EXAMPLES, IS MADE A VERY INSTRUMENT OF DEMONS IN ITS DISTORTED FORM.

You know and I know that sort of truth teller, the malicious gleam of the eye, the fiendish gleam of the smile, the false ring of the voice, the stereotyped phrases and the inevitable result. Perhaps it is only a petty little sting after all, such as:

"Yes, dear, I thought you ought to know, and of course it is my duty to tell the truth, but she did say that your conduct on that occasion was very remarkable."

Or perhaps:

"They were admiring that gown of yours, and I felt obliged to tell them that it was made over from two others and not a Worth at all. I had to tell the truth, you know."

Or:

"Too bad your sister has married into an insane family. Oh, didn't you know it? Yes, indeed. His aunt on the father's side is in an asylum at this minute. I don't believe in suppressing the truth, do you?"

And perhaps it is SOMETHING FAR MORE DEADLY THAN THESE—a stab instead of a pin prick—as:

"Yes, a very pleasant man, as you say, but did you never hear that he was a convicted criminal?"

Then when you demand the full details of the unpleasant "truth" you find that long years ago, when this middle aged man was a lad, he had been tempted and in a moment of weakness appropriated moneys not his own, had been convicted of the offense and suffered the penalty. Shame, penitence and a life of undeviating probity have followed, and the sometime culprit has lived down his error and become a worthy citizen, but the truth teller will not let him escape and perhaps succeeds BY THIS DIABOLICAL FORM OF FRANKNESS in ruining his social prospects and the peace of all who have learned to love him.

I DON'T MEAN THAT ANY ONE SHOULD TELL LIES. NO, INDEED. I, TOO, AM A GREAT STICKLER FOR TRUTH, AND I, TOO, HAVE A WASHINGTONIAN OBJECTION TO TELLING A LIE. BUT THERE IS ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD BETWEEN TELLING A LIE AND NOT TELLING THE TRUTH.

Perhaps we are apt to lose sight of the three divisions of truth as set forth in the legal exhortation to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." After all, however, the only part of this that applies to secular life is the last clause of the three. IF YOU TELL "NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH," YOU MUST USE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT AS TO "THE WHOLE TRUTH."

How to Make Knowledge A Power -:-

By Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor of the Outlook

KNOWLEDGE alone is not power. Wisdom alone is not power. Knowledge and wisdom are not identical. In order to make knowledge a power THERE MUST BE FORCE TO USE THAT KNOWLEDGE. Intellect is not enough. There must be a motive power to direct. It is sometimes said that reason governs. That is a mistake. Reason guides, but does not govern.

A simple proposition well put by Huxley is THE BEST DEFINITION OF EDUCATION I know: "Education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature and the fashioning of the will to move in harmony with those laws. If it does not harmonize, it is not education." So if you are to be educated you must not only have a knowledge, but you must have the desire to move in harmony with the laws of the universe.

Law is a force in obedience to us which we use in accomplishing our purposes. Thus we have the laws of gravitation and of electricity. Our success in dealing with nature lies not in our knowledge of it, but in OUR SPONTANEOUS OBEDIENCE that enables us to make its laws serve us. The laws of nature are unchangeable, and for this reason we can make a multiplicity of changes in applying them. We compel electricity to obey us because we obey it.

IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD IT IS NECESSARY TO LIVE IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE TO BE SUCCESSFUL. THIS IS JUST AS TRUE IN OUR INDIVIDUAL LIFE.

All of us violate the laws of nature. We learn that the laws are irreversible and then submit. Then we learn that if we live in harmony with them we become strong and vigorous.

This is just as true of the soul as of the body. We must understand the interrelationship of all the elements of our being. Every power we possess is splendid if well used, evil if badly used. Whether a quality is base or noble depends upon its adjustment to other qualities. The training of the motive power is what we call religion.

WHAT THE WORLD WANTS IS ACCOMPLISHMENTS, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND FOR THESE FORCE IS NECESSARY.

Not Many Can Stand Prosperity

By Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. EATON, Baptist, Cleveland, O.

WE are, perhaps, inclined to think that prosperity is always good, yet we have all seen something of THE FEARFUL HANDICAPS UNDER WHICH THE CHILDREN OF THE WEALTHY LABOR.

Most of us can stand adversity fairly well, but not many can stand prosperity. Doubtless we all think ourselves of the few who can stand prosperity, and certainly there are not many of us who would not be willing to undertake the trial of such a test. BUT GOD SEEMS TO KNOW BEST WHAT IS GOOD FOR US, for to most of us he does not give an opportunity to be so tested.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson V. 2 Kings vi, 8-23. October 30, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Elisha at Dothan

Next to an actual defeat for a commanding officer is the humiliation of having his strategic movements anticipated by his enemy. Here is an old Bible story of how a certain king of Syria was thus put to confusion. He said in the secrecy of his council of war, "I will make an ambuscade for the unwary Israelites at such and such a point." But his intended victims evaded his well-made p. Again he said, "I will make a predatory incursion upon the enemy's territory at such and such a point." But, behold, to his confusion he found the Israelites entrenched at that very point, at the very hour, in overwhelming numbers and in battle array.

The quaint narrative says this occurred not once nor twice. It happened continually and persistently. So much so that the king knew it could not be a coincidence. He could only account for it by treason among his staff officers. So he cried in rage, "Who of us is for the king of Israel?" Someone in Benhadad's council of war knew how the enemy was informed of the Syrian's movements, for he said, "There is no traitor among us, O king, but Elisha, the prophet, that is in Israel, telleth the king of Israel the words that thou speakest in thy bed-chamber." Benhadad showed characteristic obtuseness of a heathen when he undertook to cope with the infinite power and wisdom of God. As if the Omniscience which had kept Elisha informed of the king's secrets could not acquaint him with the danger of his own person! As if Omnipotence could not rescue him!

At break of day the prophet and his servant go to the hilltop to pray. They look down at Dothan, nestling there on the bench of the hill, an emblem of peace and security. The keen eye of the young man pierces beyond the city wall and through the gray of the morning. His eye dilates with wonder. His cheek blanches with fear. What has he seen? The city invested, the Syrian cohorts gleaming with purple and gold and the sheen of their spears! There stand the chariots of brass, with the pitiless sickle-blades in their wheels. It would be a forlorn hope that would cast itself against the impenetrable living fortress. A cry escapes the young man's lips, "Alas! my master! How shall we do?" The prophet does not upbraid his timorous servant. He has a kindly sympathy. He is solicitous that he shall be confirmed and established.

The prophet himself is fearless. His faith is as immovable as the mountain on which he stands. But this triumphant courage was not born of an instant—it is an evolution of years. He has witnessed the faithfulness of God in the emergencies of the sixty-three years in which he has held the prophetic office. How confidently can he say to his trembling servant at his side, "Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." The prophet commends his servant to God. He asks for him that which he does not need for himself—some visible manifestation of Divine power to offset the brave array of the enemy. "Lord, I pray Thee open his eyes that he may see."

The prophet's prayer is quickly and graciously answered. The protective forces of grace and providence for the time take visible and martial form. It is a brilliant and inspiring panorama. Pictures of flaming chariots with angel charioteers move before the wondering eyes of the prophet's servant, seraphic guards mass about the two who stand so solitary and defenseless on the mountain top. Again it is shown that the unseen is real, the invisible the mighty.

How changed the scene! These rocks, that lately lay
Opaque and dull beneath the sky,
Are robed in glory that outshines the sun.
Embattled legions gird the prophet round
With blazoned banners and heaven-tempered spears.
Horses and chariots, in whose fiery sheen,
The pomp of Syria's army but appears
Like a dim candle in the noonday blaze:
The mount is full of angels."

The Teacher's Lantern.

Benhadad and his secrets discovered is a parable of the human soul surprised that God can find it out.

This incident remarkably illustrates the omniscience of God. The Syrian monarch, in the seclusion of his harem—in his palace at Damascus, as he lay on his ivory couch, meditating his movements against Israel, speaks in soliloquy of his plans. The God that made the ear hears him in Damascus, and communicates the king's purpose to his servant, Elisah, in Samaria.

Linnaeus placed above the door of his lecture-room the motto, "Live Guiless: God Observes You."

The slowness of the human heart to apprehend God is further indicated by the next step taken by the Syrian king. He sends an army to make the prophet a prisoner. He had learned nothing in his failure to cope with the *Omniscience* of God. He challenges *Omnipotence*.

This effort to arrest the prophet set forth at once the temerity and impotence of the soul in its fight against God.

The timorous servant well represents some believers when they find themselves beleaguered by temptations and unfavorable conditions.

Too much literalism spoils the force of this incident. Horses and chariots only represent the forces of providence and grace which are available.

Well said Felix of Nola: "Where God is, a spider's web is as a wall; where He is not, a wall is as a spider's web."

There is a foregleam of the millennium in the prophet's merciful defense of his blinded enimies. He said to the king, "Thou shalt not smite them."

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Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 20, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. H. Sincell and F. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, vs. Louisa Chambers, Mortgagor.

No. 1236 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell and Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thy First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, vs. Isaace W. Thompson, et ux.

No. 1290 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the mortgagee's sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of November, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3,400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

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Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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D. ANNAN, Cashier.
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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
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"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.
Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.
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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhoea and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.
All druggists sell 25-cent packages.
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CONSTIPATION

List of Nominations and Proposed Bond Issue Certified to the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Md.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND, October 24, 1905

In compliance with the provisions of Section Forty-four of Chapter One Hundred and Thirty-three, Acts of 1902, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, and also in accordance with the provisions of Sectione One, Chapter Four Hundred and Seventy-one, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether bonds not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said county for the purpose of building and furnishing a new court house and jail at the county seat, Oakland, in said county," notice is hereby given that the nominations hereinafter mentioned and the said act proposing the issue of the aforementioned bonds, have been filed with, or certified to, this Board under the provisions of said Chapter One Hundred and Thirty-three of the Code of Public General Laws, and Chapter Four Hundred and Seventy-one, of the Public Local Laws, Acts of 1904.

The nominations and proposed bond issue which have been so filed with or certified to this Board will be on the official ballot, arranged as nearly as practicable in the form and order below set forth.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.		FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.	
PARKER. DAVIS.		DEBS. HANFORD.	
FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.		FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.	
VOTE FOR EIGHT.		VOTE FOR EIGHT.	
ELIHU E. JACKSON, WICOMICO COUNTY.		MARTIN GLASS, WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
FRANK BROWN, CARROLL COUNTY.		BENJAMIN DEFFENBAUGH, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
JOHN E. GEORGE, QUEEN ANNE COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		ALEXANDER MONROE, ALLEGANY COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
T. HERBERT SHRIVER, CARROLL COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		PATRICK O'CONNOR, ALLEGANY COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
JAMES KING, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		FRANK MARECK, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
CHARLES H. KNAPP, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		CHARLES F. SANDERS, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
SAMUEL A. MUDD, CHARLES COUNTY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		MOSES MILLER, BALTIMORE CITY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
FERDINAND WILLIAMS, ALLEGANY COUNTY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		EDWARD A. FERRARI, BALTIMORE CITY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.			
ROOSEVELT. FAIRBANKS.			
FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.			
VOTE FOR EIGHT.			
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, BALTIMORE COUNTY.			
CALTON L. BRETZ, ALLEGANY COUNTY.			
R. RASTALL WALKER, TALBOT COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.			

CHAPTER 471

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett County to determine by ballot whether bonds not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said County for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

DOES JUDGE PARKER HOLD THESE VIEWS?

"I think that a dollar a day is enough for any man, provided that his work is steady. Any man can live on that, and that is all unskilled labor is worth. I am sorry to have to pay more than that, and wouldn't if we had a better supply of labor herabouts.—Candidate Parker two years ago.

"STAND pat."

STIR up your enthusiasm and attend the meeting in Oakland Saturday night. Everything is in readiness and a good old fashioned gathering is expected. Come!

GET READY FOR ELECTION DAY.

The main thing, now, is to make sure to get to the polls on election day. We don't need much more discussion or campaigning. The people have their minds pretty well made up what they intend to do on Election Day.

Be sure that you do it, that's all. Don't imagine that your vote is not needed.

The "issues" of the campaign have been thoroughly gone over. As far as Republicans, Independents and Gold Democrats are concerned, they did not need much discussion, for the issues as they see them are the same that were presented to the voters in 1898, 1900 and 1902. The only interest aroused among these voters was whether the Democratic party had any new issue to present. It did not have and was not even united in its opposition to the issue presented by the Republican Party.

So the question comes back to this: Shall we vote as we have voted in the recent past and keep the party in power which has a definite plan of government and legislation that has been tried and received the approval of the people, or shall we seek a change, split up Congress and install in power an unknown quantity?

There is little doubt as to how that question will be answered, if the voters go to the polls. The only fear is that through over-confidence the men who have sustained the hands of McKinley and Roosevelt may not turn out on Election Day and the opposition thereby be permitted to take the prize by default.

Turn out and vote for your Republican candidate for Congress and for Republican electors on the Presidential ticket. More than that, not only take yourself to the polls but get your neighbor to go with you. The result means undisturbed business conditions and continued peace and prosperity as well as safe, stable, and wise government.

ROOSEVELT AND HEBREWS.

The London Jewish Chronicle in its last issue commended upon the friendliness President Roosevelt has shown in Jews and the interest he has evinced in the oppressed of our race. Our contemporary says:

"Jews would be churlish ingrates if they did not recognize the efforts that the United States continue to put forward on behalf of their race. Opinion in England has differed since Lord Palmerston's day as to the desirability of a nation sallying forth like a knight-errant among the people of the world, in order to protect the weak and right the wrong. But the United States are still ready to break a lance on behalf of the oppressed, and after making all due allowance for electoral exigencies, we may hail President Roosevelt as the nearest approach to the political knight-errant that exists in the latter-day world. We do not forget his manly stand for the Roumanian Jews and his attempt to bring the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty to a sense of their obligations under an instrument to which his government was not a party. Some dispatches which were printed only last week bore striking testimony to the deep interest which the President still takes in the situation of our Roumanian brethren. Nor will Jews forget the part Mr. Roosevelt played in the Kishineff agitation. The President refers to his action in the course of his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination. With perfect justice he remarks that 'no other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity—or has had a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age, at home and abroad.' The President's uniformly kind attitude towards our people has earned him, in the columns of the Siecle—a friendly journal—the title of "The New Moses.' His conduct probably springs not so much from a love of Jews, as from a passion of right. But Jews will not, on that account withhold from him the gratitude due for his labors in their behalf."

This testimony from the chief organ of English Jewry is eloquent evidence of how our brethren abroad regard President Roosevelt's endeavors to be of service to our people.—American Hebrew.

THE Democrats are not agreed among themselves whether they want a protective tariff or a modified system of free trade. In West Virginia they do not dare to advocate removing protection from home industries. The Southern Democrats, however, are thirsting to tackle the tariff law. If the Democrats should carry the House it would be the Southern free traders who would rule the roost, and not the conservaties. The Southerners would wipeout every industry in West Virginia in a jiffy if they could.

COL. GEORGE A. PEARRE has gained a national reputation during his three terms in Congress, for his ability as a speaker and as untiring worker on behalf of his district, and the State of Maryland. It is confidently believed that he will be re-elceted by over 3,000 majority. He will be in harmony with the national administration, as the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks is practically conceded by well-posted, candid Democrats. He may not be able to speak in Oakland during the campaign, but has heretofore spoken here and is known personally to most of our people. They will give him a rousing vote and it is believed that he will receive the votes of many Democrats in this county.

OCTOGENARIAN DAVIS is declaiming against Davis' parsimony.

DAVE HILL AND FREE COAL.

David B. Hill's campaign speeches are typical of the Democratic campaign which is "all things to all men" and reckless personal abuse of the President. Mr. Hill is a tariff reformer. He is a free trader regarding everything not produced in New York. In the Fity-third Congress, he favored putting coal on the free list and two years ago he drafted the New York Democratic platform in favor of condemning the anthracite coal mines and having the Government take possession of them. And yet Mr. Hill condemned Mr. Bryan as a socialist because Mr Bryan favored the government ownership of railroads. New Yory has railroads, but not coal mines.

Last week Mr. Hill went all over West Virginia campaigning with Henry G. Davis without even mentioning tariff in his speeches. The Democratic candidate for Vice President lives in a coal producing State, interested in coal mines and is not in favor of free coal. Mr. Hill could not abuse the hospitality of his candidate for Vice President by attacking his business interests while riding through his State with him. So the great New Yorker confined himself to petty slanders against the President.

Out in Indiana Mr. Hill again became a tariff reformer and demanded that coal be placed on the free list. There he spoke his own and his party's true sentiments. The Democrats would take the tariff off all coal and let in the bituminous coal from New Brunswick to compete with our own. The Wilson bill had coal on the free list when it passed the House. The self-interests of Senator Gorman prevented the Senate from passing the bill in that form. He secured a duty of forty cents a ton on bituminous coal and even with that duty the production of coal in the United States fell off 10,000,000 tons in the year 1894. Thousands of miners lost their jobs, and lockouts, no strikes, prevailed throughout the coal regions.

The election of a Democratic Congress in 1894 was the greatest disaster that has come to the coal miners in the last twenty-five years. The election of a Democratic Congress this year would bring the same conditions we had in 1894. No Democratic tariff bill would be Democratic without taking the duty off coal. Anthracite coal has always been on the free list because there is no other such coal anywhere else in the world to compete with it. But bituminous coal is as abundant in Europe, China and Japan as in this country, and in China, where the greatest coal fields in the world exist, there is the cheapest labor in the world. Free coal would place the American miner in competition with Cooley labor in China. A Democratic Congress would mean free coal and equal competition of Chinese Cooley laber with that of the coal miner in the United States. Do the miners want that kind of competition?

IT IS a long and tedious process to build up prosperity in a nation through wise legislation. It is very easy to demolish the work of years in a short time by unwise legislation. The Democratic tariff act of the last Cleveland Administration paralyzed business even upon the prospect of its enactment. The Republican tariff act that was passed after Cleveland's Congress went out relieved the depression and started industries going. Don't let the Democrats have the House of Representatives this fall. It is true they could not enact anything but they would scare the country and frighten employers of labor.

DAVE HILL is old enough to know that the people appreciate the difference between argument and coarse, vulgar, passionate abuse.

NON-PROTECTED INDUSTRY.

In 1896, the last year of Clevelandism and the operation of the Wilson-Gorman law, the freight carried by the railroads of this country amounted to about 700,000,000 tons. The freight carried during the year 1904 under Republicanism and the operation of the Dingely tariff law, will amount to fully double that number of tons. In 1896 the wages paid railroad employees amounted to $468,000,000. In 1904 the wages paid to the railroad employees of the United States will exceed $800,000,000, or almost double the wages paid under free trade.

The number of employees in 1896 was 826,620. In 1904 the number of employes is 1,400,000, or an increase of nearly 600,000 men. In 1896, 58 railroads with about 13,000 miles of track, representing over $1,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds, were sold under foreclosure. During 1903 roads representing only $15,000,006 of stocks and bonds were sold. While 74 roads in 1893, with stocks and bonds representing nearly $2,000,000,000 were placed under receiverships, yet at the present time only three or four roads, with stocks and bonds representing only $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 and with less than 100 miles of track, are under receiverships. Thus we see that under the administration of the Republican party and under the operation of the protective tariff our railroad statistics, whether we consider the shareholders or the employes, or the amount of business done, are fully double today what it was during the administration of Grover Cleveland and the operation of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law.

REPUBLICAN zeal has not been slackened by the efforts of the Democrats to make a "Roosevelt issues." Their faith is supported by his works.

THE JUDICIAL CANDIDATE.

We have already characterized in suitable terms Judge Parker's deliberate repetition at Esopus of his grossly false assertion that in addition to an original outlay of $20,000,000, this country has "wasted more than $650,000,000 of the people's money" on the Philippines. The original statement, wrong to the extent of about $450,000,000, as the official records prove, was presumably a blunder due to sheer ignorance. Its reaffirmation after exposure cannot be accounted for except on an hypothesis which it would be painful to suggest.

But this wild perversion was not the only amazing feature of Judge Parker's speech. He quoted from an unnamed observer a description of conditions in the Philippines which, according to the latest and most authorative testimony, bears not the remotest resemblance to the truth, and much of which, indeed, is preposterous on the face of it. Yet the Democratic candidate is not ashamed on the basis of these fantastic inventions of one unknown witness, to pronounce judgment and demand redress.

Is this the course which Judge Parker has been in the habit of pursuing on the bench? Was it his custom, as a trial judge, to ignore all the rest of the evidence, accept as conclusive a single individual's unsupported allegations and order a verdict to correspond? Did he make it a practice during the latter part of his judicial career to apply that treatment to cases on appeal, and vote for affirmation or reversal, according as a fragment of the evidence harmonized with his sympathies or interests? Has Judge Parker unlearned in three months the judicial methods of twenty years? Or was he merely successful while on the bench in concealing the proofs of his prejudice and partisanship?—New York Tribune.

MISREPRESENTATION and personal abuse has never formed a ladder strong enough to support a national party in its ambitious climb to power.

The New York *Herald* last Wednesday said editorially that the election of Mr. Roosevelt appears probable and is an almost foregone conclusion, and that his chances are increasing every day. The New York *Herald* a few months ago was inclined to the position that Parker might win. Its change of opinion is significant. A few days ago Judge Parker gave utterance to a speech on the Philippines that was dangerous to the peace and welfare of those islands. His speech was condemned throughout the land and found few responsive chords in the breasts of American citizens, who realize the grave and difficult problem this Government has to face in the East. In direct reply to this speech of Judge Parker the New York *Herald* says:

"Judge Parker, for example, must surely realize that he cannot arouse the American people over the Philippines or the Filipinos. For good or for evil and with the sacrifice of American blood the islands have been acquired, and the United States can abandon them no more than Germany could abandon the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

"Such questions do not concern practical politics; they are of interest only to debating societies, and the question of home rule for the Filipinos has only a theoretical importance. Political considerations have compelled Germany to maintain a distinction between Alsace-Lorraine and the remainder of the empire. Yet the people of those provinces have as high a conception of their civic duties as other inhabitants of Germany. One cannot say the same of the Filipinos as compared with the American people. Even Judge Parker would not argue that the general levels of intelligence and education or the standards of industry and enterprise are as high in the Philippine Islands as they are in the United States. It would be more practical, threfore, and more beneficial for the Filipinos than to indulge in oratory about their thoretical right to autonomy and independence."

The New York *Herald* recognizes that the American people will not elect as President a man who offers nothing except a rebellion against the authority of the United States with all the consequent loss of life and expenditure of money.

If Judge Parker speaks again he will lose the few remaining friends he has. The New York *Herald* says also that "Mr. Roosevelt's chances are increased by the people's misgivings as to the reality of the 'change of heart' that the Democratic leaders profess to have experienced. Mr. Bryan's grip upon his party has been ostensibly shaken off, but have all traces of his disorganizing reign been eradicted? Have the leaders of the Democratic party definitely foresworn populism, silverism and other utopianisms which the American people as a whole will never sanction? Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the Democracy recovered its senses to permit of a trust-worthy reply being given to such questions."

In other words, the country has not been mislead by the Hill-Parker telephone-telegraph trick. The people have had time to see through that smooth, little vote-catching game ahd will look elsewhere for a man for President, not one nominated by Dave Hill and given to making speeches calculated to incite sedition.

IT MAY be strange, but you never hear Democrats warning each other of the danger of over-confidence.

IT IS funny how little interest a Democrat has in bulletin boards the morning after election.

JUDGE PARKER advises young men to begin at the bottom and work up. We would like to see a well digger following that advice.

POLITICAL independence can not become entirely secure without industrial independence. The protective tariff insures industrial independence.

A Great Rush For Men's Suits

Greeted us on our Opening Day last Saturday and many were the exclamations of surprise.

No one need go naked this year.

Good Men's suits as low as **$4.50.**

Men's Fine Overcoats **$6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00** and **$12.50.**

Boys' suits, sizes 2 to 19 yrs., full 3-piece suits, and good tailor-made, **$3.25, $4.00, $4.50** and **$5.25.**

COHEN'S

Low Price Clothing

Opera House Block,

Oakland, - Maryland.

COST OF PHILIPPINES.

The avidity with which Judge Parker and ex-Secretary Olney swallowed the statement that the Philippines had cost this country $650,000,000, and the pertinacity with which they cling to it, after its falsity has been proved again and again, are past the comprehension of persons in Washington who are familiar with the real conditions in the Philippines.

That the cost of the Philippines, including the $20,000,000 paid to Spain, amounted, up to May 1, 1902, to $186,000,000, has been established beyond dispute. No Democratic member of either house of Congress has dared to challenge Secretary Root's statement to that effect. The cost to this country for the following year has been shown to be $3,080,000, and for the year just ended $2,100,000, a total of $794,180,000. That has been the actual cost of the Philippines up to June 30, 1904.

The statement Mr. Parker permitted himself to repeat when he declared that "over 200,000 lives have been sacrificed" is equally false. The total loss of life of American troops and Filipinos in the American army from all causes has amounted to 4,067 privates and 155 officers, a total of 4,222 men. Even adding to this number the loss of Filippino insurgents, a liberal estimate of which is less than 10,000 the grand total aggregates 14,000, against Mr. Parker's 200,000. Moreover, the totals here given include deaths from wounds, sickness, drowning, and other accidents, and, an important contributory causes, the contagious diseases which, unrestrained, ravaged Americans and Filipinos when American occupation began. Only 126,000 American soldiers all told have been sent to the Philippines.

As an offset to this loss of life should be set the magnificent work of the army medical corps, and of the health officers of the Philippine Commission, whose unremitting efforts have stamped out the plague, reduced smallpox and other contagious diseases to a minimum, and rendered the Philippines as healthful as Cuba.

That unintelligent campaign speakers should quote the extravagant charges of the partisan press without taking the trouble to investigate them, may not be surprising, but that men of higher standing should reiterate them, especially in the face of the testimony of high minded and unimpeachable witnesses, is a source of amazement. The Insular Bureau points to the interview with the Most Reverend J. J. Harty, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, cabled from the Philippines, as indisputable evidence of existing conditions in the Philippines. Archbishop Harty's testimony agrees with that of Dr. Brent, the Episcopal Bishop of Manila, who is now in this country. The Archbishop, after returning from an extended tour through the Islands, declared his hope that Theodore Roosevelt would be elected President of the United States, and said:

"I was impressed during my journeyings by the progress of American institutions among the masses of the people, the general happiness, the security of person and property, and the supremacy of order and justice. I believe that under divine guidance the benificent rule of America is destined ultimately to place the Christian Malay race on a moral and political plane that as yet has never been attained by an Oriental people. This task that the Americans have assumed they cannot shirk or abandon. This work that Governor Taft so auspiciously began and that Governor Wright continues, must be carried to a triumphant conclusion."

Archbishop Harty is eminently qualified to judge of the situation. In his nine months' residence at Manila he has held exhaustive conferences with the bishops and provincial priests. He has spent months living with the people, travelling practically alone and unguarded even in the remotest provinces, inspecting parishes and visiting the people in their homes. In some of the districts he visited it had been thirty years since a bishop had been there.

Nor is the testimony of these churchmen isolated. Every one who has had an opportunity to judge of conditions in the Philippines as they actually exist, brings to Washington the same story of progress. The Philippine government is being judiciously administered, the people are prosperous, Christianity is thriving under the freedom of American policies, and the pernicious influence on a few excitable Filipinos of the false assertions of Democratic candidites and speakers is now the only menace to uninterrupted peace and prosperity in the Philippines.

THE "Forget It" clubs may look for a marked increase in membership from Democratic quarters after November 8.

THERE can never be any lack of humor in the campaign, so long as the Democrats insist upon taking themselves seriously.

THE producers should receive consideration. Industrial policies can not be planned in the interests of those who produce nothing, who contribute nothing to the commonwealth.

AMERICAN workingmen are not afraid of competition with each other. They will take their chances. Its the low priced fellows on the other side the water that they fear.

IF WE have high wages and high civilization for the masses in this country, then in order to keep wages on a high plane a tariff is indispensable.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL.
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 20,000.00

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

"Stand pat."

Mr. William R. Offutt was in Cumberland Sunday.

Senator and Mrs. David E. Dick, of Baltimore, are guests at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. James Moorehead, of Bloomington, was a visitor to Oakland last Saturday.

WANTED—At D. M. Dixon's, girl to do general housework. Will pay big wages. 35-2t

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Sr., who spent a week at St. Louis, returned to Oakland, last Thursday morning.

Messrs. Ed. Offutt and Will Sturgiss are at St. Louis, having left here for that city last Thursday night.

Ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley, of Bittinger, was a caller at this office last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger have gone to Baltimore for a week's sojourn with friends and relatives.

Mr. Henry Krug, of Krug, was here a few days this week on business, returning to his home yesterday morning.

Miss Cinda Hinebaugh went to Martinsburg, Va., yesterday morning to visit friends and relatives a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, of Oakland, who visited the Fair at St. Louis for ten days, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Attend the Republican meeting to held in Oakland Saturday and also the meetings to be held in various sections of the county next week

Mr. C. A. Bolden and force of plumbers of Meyersdale, Pa., are here this week installing a steam heating plant in the Browning House on Second street.

Frank Browning, of Cumberland, spent several days in Oakland last and this week visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning at their home on Second street.

Mr. William P. Hansel, of District No. 11, who is an old and highly respected friend of the editor, visited Oakland last Thursday and was a caller at this office.

WANTED—To hire a first-class saw mill complete with capacity of 10,000 to 15,000 feet per day, at once. Two years work. J. C. Thompson, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. M. R. Brown and daughter Miss Julia, of near Kingwood, who were the guests last week of the former's sister, Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Mr. R. C. McCandlish, cashier of the Friendsville bank, was in Oakland yesterday on his way home from Parkersburg, W. Va., where he had been attending the funeral of his mother.

Mr. Josephus Howell, of near Beckman, was a business visitor to Oakland last Tuesday. By advertisement printed elsewhere in this paper today Mr. Howell will offer at public auction his farming implements, stock, grain, etc., on Nov. 11th.

Work on the addition to the Ravenscroft building on Second street is progressing rapidly. The frame work and part of the brick work for the second story is up and next week the roof will be put on.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, who spent the past month in Baltimore where he visited his mother, and in Washington and New York, returned to Oakland Monday morning. During his absence the McComas Sanitarium was closed but will reopen Nov. 1st.

Attorney Fred T. Martin of Fairmont, was in the city for a short time last night on his return home from Oakland.—Mr. Thomas H. Kummel arrived in the city from Oakland yesterday and has accepted a position at the Sherwood.—Grafton Sentinel.

Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church, went to Cumberland yesterday to attend the Allegany Conference of his denomination and today will go to Martinsburg, W. Va., where the Annual Synod will be held during the rest of the week. In consequence of Mr. Manges' absence no services will be held in the Lutheran church Sunday.

Tuesday morning five head of registered stock, consisting of a bull and four cows, were driven through Oakland to Accident, they having been purchased in Greenbrier county, W. Va., by Harvey Speicher, of Accident, who will utilize them for breeding purposes. The animals were full blood short-horn Durham. The bull weighed just a ton.

Mr. Elisha Aronhalt, of District No. 8, was in Oakland last Friday where he was completing arrangements for his trip to the South for the benefit of his impaired health. He expects to leave some time shortly after the election and will be accompanied by wife.

Mr. John F. Browning, of near Thayerville, who went to Webster Springs, West Va., several weeks ago for the benefit of his health, returned home last Thursday very much improved. Mr. Browning's many friends will be glad to learn of his almost complete restoration to health.

Hon. D. E. Dick, of Baltimore, and Austin Brown, of Oakland, chairman of the Republican State central committee for Garrett county, passed through town Tuesday. They called upon the *Journal* and incidentally the great paper learned that the democratic party continues to have "no show" in Garrett county.—Frostburg Journal.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Bridget Maroney for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Rosalie, to Mr. William R. Coglan, which will take place on Thursday morning, November 3rd, at nine o'clock in St. Peter's Catholic church. Miss Maroney's friends are legion in Oakland who wish her a long and happy wedded life. Mr. Coglan is employed as telegraph operator at Mountain Lake Park. He is well known and universally liked in Oakland.

A good story is told on a well known Grantsville inebriate who recently went to Johnstown, Pa., got drunk, bolted into the Cambria steel works, laid down in a corner and went to sleep. Some time later he was discovered by an employe who roused him from his drunken stupor, saying: "What in the h—l are you doing here?" The Grantsville man answered: "Nothing as yet, and it may be that I'm in the wrong department." The questioner then asked the Grantsville man where he was from: "Well," said the poor fellow as he viewed with a horrified expression of countenance the blazing fires and the rain of sparks falling all around them, "I lived at Grantsville, Md., before I died."—Salisbury Star.

Fell From Carriage and Run Over.

Little John Orr, aged four years, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Orr, of Oakland, fell from the family carriage while it was being driven through the Park yesterday afternoon, the rear wheel passing over his abdomen. It was thought at the time that the child had received very serious injuries but this morning he seems as bright as before the accident befel him.

GRAND Republican Rally!

OAKLAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Oct. 29

At 7.30 O'Clock, P. M.

This meeting will be addressed by

HON. DAVID E. DICK,

THE CYCLONE ORATOR OF ALLEGANY COUNTY,

Hon. Chas. R. Schirm,

CONGRESSMAN FROM BALTIMORE CITY.

MUSIC BY THE DEER PARK BAND

AND THE RASCHE ORCHESTRA.

JUDGE KEEDY'S NEW RULE

About Selecting Jurymen is a Good One.

Judge Keedy drew the jurors for the November term of court in Washington county Saturday afternoon. Before doing so he made an important announcement in regard to the drawing of juries which will govern this duty hereafter. He said that personal requests to have names put in the box had been of frequent occurrence, but the Court of Appeals, in 76 Md. 510, has decided in effect that the judge must not place a name in the box at the suggestion of anyone, and that a jury so drawn is illegal. The judge must select the two hundred names from the tax lists and poll books, and in order that the legality of a jury drawn by him may not be questioned he would not use the name of any person by request. The reason given is that the person interested may be interested in securing the attendance of certain persons to serve on the jury. The law is strictly followed in other counties, and Judge Keedy said he proposed to adhere to it here.

JR. O. U. A. M. FEAST.

Members of the Local Lodge Banqueted Last Saturday Night.

The members of Garrett Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, thirty in number, were served with a banquet at Hinebaugh's dining rooms last Saturday night after the adjournment of the Lodge.

The room was handsomely decorateb with cut flowers and the National colors. The supper consisted of everything good to eat and was highly enjoyed by those present.

Bargains at Hustling Store.

The Hustling Store Company, Mt. Lake Park, has the knife merrily at work in all classes of its stock of merchandise. This paring of prices will go own until all the old goods have been disposed of. At the two auctions conducted at this store and since the auctions have closed it would seem to judge by the crowds of people present, that some extraordinary bargains were secured. All remaining goods will be disposed of for what they will bring. Come and get bargains! 2t

Public Sale of Personal Property.

I will offer for sale at my residence 5 miles north of Swanton and 2 miles west of Frankville, Garrett county, on Friday, November 11, 1904, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following described property, to wit:

1 roan horse 12 years old, 1 brown mare 3 years old, 3 cows, 1 brood sow, 3 shoats, 1 lot of chickens and guineas, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 sleds, 1 McCormick hay rake, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 Syracuse plow, 2 shovel plows, 1 double shovel plow, 1 lot of forks and rakes, 1 grain cradle, 1 fanning mill, 2 mattocks, 4 broad hoes, 2 shovels 1 grindstone, 1 scythe, 1 lot of chains, 2 stacks of hay, 1 rick of straw, 1 lot of straw in bundles, 1 double set of work harness, 3 collars, 3 blind bridles, 3 riding bridles, 3 saddles, 1 heating stove, 1 cook stove, lot of oats, lot of rye, lot of buckwheat, lot of potatoes, household and kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

JOSEPHUS HOWELL,
Beckman, Md.

WANTED—Special Representatives in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. A. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6t.

THREE FIRE ALARMS IN ONE DAY.

Friday the Volunteer Firemen Had a Strenuous Experience Answering Alarms.

With three fire alarms sounded inside a space of a few hours and all of them caused by a fire originating in the old Walker house at the head of Second street, the volunteer firemen of Oakland had a strenuous day. The building is now owned by Mr. E. S. Green and occupied by his family.

The first alarm was made about nine o'clock in the morning. The fire was discovered in an unoccupied room over the kitchen and had burned through a door leading from the room into the hallway and was makconsiderable headway when the department arrived. The fire was soon put out and little damage resulted. The second and third alarms took place within a few minutes of each other about three o'clock in the afternoon. This time the fire was discovered at the foot of the back stairway and some distance from the first fire. This was also quickly put out, slight damage resulting

IN HIS NEW STORE

Merchant John W. Hart Now at Home to His Friends in His New Building.

Mr. John W. Hart, the Alder street merchant, whose new building is completed, moved his stock of goods into it from the old postoffice building on last Thursday.

The storeroom is very handsomely fitted up with all the modern conveniences and requirements. The increased floor space now afforded Mr. Hart tends to show off his large stock of goods to better advantage and materially decrease the labor incident to the sale of goods when things are crowded. The room is very handsome and Mr. Hart and his efficient clerk are correspondingly happy.

Broke Locomotive Axle.

Mr. J. H. Bond, of the Dubois Bond Company, of Bond, Md., was at the B. & O. shops in South Cumberland this morning arranging for some repairs to a locomotive used at the works of his company in Garrett county.

An axle of the locomotive was broken yesterday in an accident that occurred while the engine was pulling some cars around a curve.—Cumberland News.

He and His Sons will Vote for Roosevelt

Last Saturday an old gentleman stated while in this office that he had never voted for a Republican President but this year he as well as his six sons intended to cast their ballots for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. All of these men are residents of Garrett county.

Republican Meeting in Oakland.

Come to the Republican meeting to be held in Oakland Saturday night. Speakers of National reputation will be present and the issues of the campaign will be fearlessly discussed. Representatives from every section of the county are expected. Come and help to swell the crowd. Music will be furnished by a band and the Rasche Family Orchestra.

Notice.

FOR SALE.—I will offer at private sale my farm situated opposite Shaw, W. Va., on the Maryland side of the river, containing 175½ acres, all under fence, of which 125 acres are improved with dwelling, outbuildings and good orchard. On it are seven springs of good water. About 20 tons of hay was cut on it this year, besides oats, corn and all other crops. Will sell on easy terms. Reason for selling, have more land than I need. For particulars call on or address

E. HARVEY,
31-4t Elk Garden, W. Va.

Dixon & Kelso

Notice to Coat and Cape Buyers.

We have a complete line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's COATS CAPES and FURS. Please cast your optics on these prices:

Ladies' All-Wool Jackets, all colors, at		$2.49
" " Coats, castor and black, worth	$6.00 at	4.99
" " " " " "	8.00 "	6.49
" " " " " "	10.00 "	7.49
" " Tourist, " "	12.00 "	8.50
" Plush Capes,	6.00 "	4.24
" " "	5.00 "	3.49

In Misses' and Children's we have the strongest line we have ever carried.

The prices run from	$1.99 to $6.50
Furs	.99 to 7.00

Come and examine; we know the Prices and Quality will do the rest.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. BRICKS VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Builings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

EDWARD M. ALLEN, JR., HARFORD COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
GEORGE A. HARTMAN, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
ROBERT OGLE, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
J. WEBB THOMAS, BALTIMORE CITY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
ALFRED G. STURGISS, GARRETT COUNTY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SWALLOW. BROOKS.	

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

VOTE FOR EIGHT.

WILLIAM GISRIEL, BALTIMORE CITY.	
WILLIAM KLEINLE, BALTIMORE CITY.	
LAWRENCE HASTINGS, WORCESTER COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
JOHN M. MACKLEM, HARFORD COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
EDWARD RICHARDSON, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
SAMUEL R. NEAVE, CHARLES COUNTY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
FRANK HIGGINS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

VOTE FOR ONE.

SYLVESTER L. V. YOUNG, WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
GEORGE A. PEARRE, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
WALTER A. JOHNSTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	

House and Jail at the County seat, Oakland, of said County.

FOR THE ISSUE OF BONDS.	
AGAINST THE ISSUE OF BONDS.	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland.

CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.
CHARLES M. MILLER,
EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections of Garrett County, Maryland.

Love's Young Dream
Ty the Fun Makers

"I WOULD like to have this ring made larger," said the young woman. "It's my engagement ring and"

"I'm afraid," said the goldsmith, "that it'll have to have an entirely new setting. It's already been altered five times."—Cleveland Leader.

"When you proposed to Miss Dicksatts did she spring the thicks-so-sudden stuff?" asked the innocent suburbanite.

"She sprung the thicks-so-sudden, but she didn't. She merely looked at me a long time and then said, Well, wouldn't that jar you?"—Indianapolis Sun.

Father—But I am afraid he is a young man of fickle character.

Daughter—Oh, no, he isn't, papa. Why, he has smoked the same brand of cigarettes for nearly six months!—Puck.

Ethel (ecstatically)—Oh, Charlie, would you just propose all over again and do it like this photograph?

Charlie—Why, I—

Ethel—Why, I want to have something to remember you by after you have gone in and spoken to papa about it.—New York News.

"Why does a hen cross the road, Uncle Si?" asked the fresh young city feller of his country relative.

"Hain't any use of my bein' ercused from answerin' jokes what's begun usin' it," replied Uncle Si, thereby putting the venerable joke down and out.—Cleveland Leader.

She Took His Advice.

"I am so very unhappy, Mr. Brief," said the fair petitioner for a divorce to her lawyer.

"Have you anything in particular wrong?" the legal gentleman asked sympathetically.

"No, nothing in particular," sighed the fair petitioner. "I am simply miserable, and I am seeking for which you cannot advise."

"Well, madam," said the lawyer, swinging around in his chair, "I will advise you to go out and drink two or three or four cocktails. But, as it is, I am afraid I am not competent to deal with the situation."

The fair petitioner wept after she left petitioner again called at the office of her lawyer. This time she was all smiles.

"And, oh, Mr. Brief," she said when she arose to go at the end of the conference, "you were just lovely to be so much for your advice as to how to get rid of the blues. Like all your other advice, it was excellent."

"You—you—" gasped the lawyer.

"Yes, I said the very lady. I took them."—New York Press.

Jack's Prayer.

Five-year-old Jack is very brave in the daytime, but is very much afraid when it is dark. The other night after having prayed for all his relatives he mournfully concluded his supplication in the following words:

"And, dear God, please do take care of Jack when it gets dark and the light is all gone. Don't let anything hurt him, please, and don't let anybody get him. Then changing his tone to a cheerful one he added: "And you needn't bother about him in the daytime, Lord. Just let him alone and he can have a good time and take care of himself."—Philadelphia Press.

A Habit With Her.

"There goes Mrs. Giddegh," remarks the woman in the wicker rocker on the porch of the summer hotel. "One hears a great deal about her flirtations. They say she got acquainted with her husband by flirting with him."

"Humph!" says the callow lady on the settee. "That's how she got acquainted with mine.—Judge.

By Sight Only.

Sunday School Teacher—Henry, do you know the tenth commandment?

Henry—Yes, ma'am, I know it by sight.

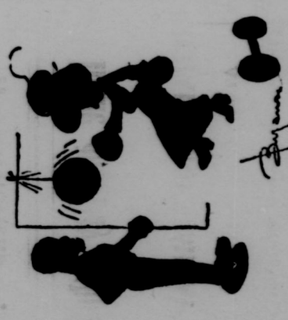
Teacher—Then you may repeat it.

Henry—Can't.

Teacher—Why, I thought you said you knew it.

Henry—No, I only know it by sight.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Successful Tratsiac.



"Do you think I am improving?"

"Sure you are. Just keep at it a week or two more, mum, an' I guarantee your husband won't never discover anything you say.—Shin Fran'isco Examiner.

An Appreciation.

In fair Japan they have no ways
But fill the stranger with delight.
'Twas said if these progressive days
Might teach them thither roads to slight.

They never say, "Step lively, please."
Nor slap a friend upon the back.
Nor ask a friend to "shake a leg."
Such things their manners proudly lack.

Our modern genius must be prized,
Yet one suggestion bids us rest—
The more unlovely they are civilized,
The more uncivil they may get.
—Washington Star.

In the Shadow of the Dollar

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1904, by Charles W. Hooke

WITH his jaw laid in the hollow of his hand as if he had a toothache, Dr. Willard Kirby paced the floor of his office. He was a tall young man, high shouldered and bony, and he had a loose jointed gait, slightly suggestive of a skeleton propelling itself without the usual assistance from the softer fabric of the muscles. His face was intelligent and rather pleasing, except for the deep lines across the forehead, which were partly fixed and partly the result of his strenuous mental effort of the moment.

Dr. Kirby was grappling with a remarkable problem, which gripped him in return as if with a dozen strong hands. It took hold upon his heart, his pocket, his professional honor and his private conscience. It arose out of the following facts:

In the early spring he had been called to attend old Putnam Durland, incomparably the best patient that had ever come his way. Upon this occasion the regular family physician was not to be found, and therefore the millionaire's grandson, Robert Walbridge, had summoned Dr. Kirby, with whom he had a slight acquaintance. It was not a great emergency, except as all illness is serious to a man of ninety years, but Mr. Durland was well pleased with the young doctor and angry with his former medical adviser, whom he promptly discharged and appointed Kirby in his place. The advantages, emoluments and incidental consequences of this appointment had changed the face of the world for Kirby, and he had expressed a hearty gratitude to Bob Walbridge.

Under the venerable Mr. Durland's roof there dwelt a strange and inharmonious assemblage of prospective heirs. There was Mrs. Rebecca Durland, dark and tragic, a picture all in straight lines—straight black eyebrows, straight thin lips, straight meager shoulders and a perennial black dress that hung straight down as rigid as iron. She was the widow of the old man's eldest son. There was Mrs. Julia Starr, daughter of his sister, long since deceased. Mrs. Starr was a weak woman of a straw yellow hue who seemed to be listening and waiting and always sat on the extreme edge of a chair so that she might jump up the quicker to claim her share of the money. There was a Mr. Starr, brother of Mrs. Starr's deceased husband. Mr. Starr naturally had no great expectations, and he revealed that fact by the settled melancholy of his visage. He was and had been for many years a clerk in a broker's office, and he

SHE HURRIED TO DR. KIRBY'S OFFICE.

sometimes spoke of Wall street operations with the air of one who directed them.

Robert Walbridge has been mentioned already. He was a big, handsome, reckless young fellow, a close pattern of his grandfather at the same age.

Lastly there was Celia Graydon, a very lovable girl with violet eyes and fine spun red hair of the sort that seems softly self illumined. Her relationship to Mr. Durland was exceedingly remote, but she was dear to his heart. He looked forward to her marriage with Robert Walbridge when the young man should have proved his capacity to strive with the world and subdue the perils of a hasty disposition. The attitude of the young people toward this match was somewhat indeterminate. It was viewed by the other heirs with natural disfavor. Mrs. Rebecca Durland had a son in the west; Mrs. Starr had two daughters at boarding school, "and, for goodness' sake," as she expressed it, "what do we want of any more?"

Early in the summer there had been an ebullition in the Durland household, and Robert Walbridge had boiled out over the edge of the kettle. He had a way of disappearing at such times, to the grief of Celia and the wrath of Mr. Durland. The others would always be anxious, though sustained by hope of the worst, and on the occasion in question they had good grounds, for it was reported that Robert had gone back to certain political associates whom his grandfather especially despised. Shortly after graduation from college the young man had developed a taste for politics and had not only chosen the wrong side (as his grandfather viewed it), but had formed friends who were not considered reputable even by one another.

The first direct communication between Robert and any member of the household took the form of a note which Celia received one afternoon in August. It ran as follows:

Dear Celia—I am in a terrible mess of trouble—under arrest and all that. You will get a better story from the evening papers than I can write, for, upon my word, I don't yet understand it myself. Worthington Winslow accuses me of something, but whatever it is I didn't do it. I want you to trust me and believe in me, yet that is not what I am going to ask of you.

Don't let my grandfather hear of this. I have been trouble enough to him, heaven knows why or how, but I have. I don't want to add this to it. I hear that he is ill and confined to his room. At his age there is danger that even a slight illness may take a fatal turn, and I wish that he might go to his rest—if he must go now—untroubled by any further cares on my account. Please do your best. Dr. Kirby will help you. ROBERT.

Celia ran out to get the afternoon papers, but they contained nothing about young Mr. Walbridge. When she had satisfied herself of this she hurried to Dr. Kirby's office and laid the matter before him.

Even at that early date Kirby's self interest would have prompted him to permit the disclosure of this news to Mr. Durland and secure the disinheritance of Robert and his final banishment from the house. Kirby was already in love with Celia, though he had as yet no more than a hint of the burning fire that subsequently fed upon his heart. Of course he promised to assist her, for he could not set himself up as one of the enemy. It was better to be on her side and fail with her. Failure seemed certain to him at that time, for there was no news which Mrs. Rebecca Durland would more gladly carry to her father-in-law than the story of Robert Walbridge's disgrace.

However, the most terrible thing about Mrs. Rebecca was her own New England conscience, and Kirby had a faint suspicion of this truth. It was at least possible that he could frighten her into silence, and this should be a great service to Celia, who was doubly anxious to obey the instructions of the letter, first, because she did not wish to see Robert cut off from his inheritance, and, second, because she truly believed that the shock of such news might kill Mr. Durland.

The result of this situation was a conspiracy between Celia and Kirby, by means of which Mr. Durland was kept for more than a month in ignorance of the fact that his grandson was under arrest. Kirby succeeded in frightening Mrs. Rebecca Durland, and she controlled such other members of the household as might have had an interest in bearing the story into the room to which the patient was confined during this period.

Circumstances greatly assisted the plot. The news of Walbridge's arrest was withheld from the newspapers through the exercise of mysterious influences. It was a political affair in one sense and was buried so cleverly that Kirby had great difficulty in getting at the facts.

It appeared that a political contribution in the form of a check for $12,000 had been drawn as usual to the order of "the bearer." This had come into the care of Worthington Winslow, an important personage at the headquarters of his party. It was through Winslow's "pull" that Walbridge obtained his position, and he acted as a minor assistant to that exalted individual. By means of the opportunity thus afforded he obtained possession of the $12,000 check, cashed it at the bank and gave the money to a confederate waiting outside. Then he returned to the political headquarters, where he was subsequently arrested.

This was the accusation in the rough. If Walbridge had made any defense Kirby could not learn what it was. His lawyers advised absolute silence and told Kirby that if he was Walbridge's friend he couldn't do better than to let the whole matter alone.

"The man who drew that check," said they, "won't let this case come to trial. Even if the money doesn't show up Walbridge will be released in a little while. It's in the interests of both sides that this case should be 'on the quiet.'"

Kirby conveyed this view to Celia, and, though she raged against it and protested her confidence in Robert's innocence, she did not know what else to do. The case remained strictly "on the quiet," as the young man's lawyers had expressed it, and Robert was buried in the city prison as if it had been the old bastile. His name, however, remained in his grandfather's will, set opposite a sum decided upon in the days of the closest affection between them.

Mr. Durland was no better in health, and for all that Kirby knew he might be worse. Kirby had had very scanty experience with patients of advanced age. He was assiduous and sincere in his efforts. He pretended to understand everything, to have foreseen everything, to be prepared for everything, but in reality he was sorely puzzled. He should have called in a more experienced physician, but he dared not do so, having always in mind the fate of his predecessor.

Meanwhile he was falling more and more deeply in love with Celia, and fears were besetting him. The specter of Robert Walbridge haunted him. He was afraid that Mr. Durland would die suddenly and leave Robert a fortune. He was afraid that the case against Robert would lapse and that he would come home and be forgiven. How should it be prevented? How should Celia and Robert be separated forever? That was the problem that racked Kirby's brain as he paced the floor of his office on that October afternoon.

His decision surely did him no credit, for it was false, tricky and dishonorable. He decided that the news must come to Mr. Durland's ears. That Robert had remained so long passive under the accusation was proof of his guilt. It was not just that a thief should inherit a fortune in the dark.

As a result of his strenuous meditations Kirby thrust on his hat and went to a public telephone, where he called up the office of Stanley Curtis, who was Mr. Durland's attorney. Pretending to be a reporter, Kirby inquired about Robert Walbridge, rumored to be incarcerated in the city prison. Mr. Curtis had not heard the rumor; he was amazed by it; he would investigate immediately.

Kirby took a long walk and then went to the Durland house as if upon his usual late afternoon call. Mrs. Rebecca met him in the hall, her face wearing a cast iron smile.

"Mr. Curtis just called by telephone," said she. "He has heard about Robert."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Kirby. "You haven't told Mr. Durland?"

"HERE, YOU!" HE CRIED.

"No," she replied. "I was waiting for you. I told Mr. Curtis what you had advised."

"And what did he say?"

"He only said 'Nonsense!'" retorted Mrs. Rebecca, smiling somewhat more broadly.

At this moment Celia came flying down the stairs.

"Who are all these men?" she cried. "All these men who are coming into the yard?"

"Bless my soul!" exclaimed Kirby. "I don't know."

The bell rang sharply. A servant opened the door. A voice without said: "I would like to see Mr. Durland. I represent the Herald."

Then there was a confused murmur out of which, as it seemed, the tall form of Stanley Curtis emerged as if he had broken his way through a mob.

"Mr. Curtis," cried Kirby, "if I were you I wouldn't"—

The lawyer was already halfway up the stairs.

"We have done our duty," said Mrs. Rebecca, folding her hands upon her bosom.

Celia was busy with the reporters, and Kirby with his own nerves, which were jumping out of his body. Presently a noise above attracted the attention of all. Celia turned about, and a gust of wind blew the front door open as the girl's hand slipped from the knob.

The majestic form of old Putnam Durland appeared upon the stairs, his white hair waving behind him.

"Here, you!" he cried, waving his hand to the reporters on the steps. "Come in here. I've got something to say to you. And to you," he cried, catching sight of Kirby—"you've known of this from the beginning, and you've kept it away from me. That's settled your case. Send in your bill, sir; send in your bill. As for you, Celia, I forgive you. Women are not supposed to have any judgment; they're better without it. And now, boys," he added, turning to the reporters, "I'm ready for you. It appears that a crooked old rascal named Worthington Winslow, whose unsavory record I know from 1868 down to the present time, has got my boy Robert—Robert Walbridge, my dead daughter's child—into a peck of trouble. Well, gentlemen, I'm going to get him out again. You may say in your paper that every dollar I have in the world is back of this.

"I know where that money has gone. It has gone into Winslow's greasy pocket. My lawyer here, Mr. Curtis, got wind of this thing an hour ago, and he has seen my boy, who has been wrongly advised by a couple of crooked political lawyers. He says that Winslow gave him that check and told him to give the money to a certain man. Simple, perfectly simple! How was my boy going to prove it? Nobody saw Winslow give him the check; nobody knows who got the money. Winslow has influence; Robert hasn't any—or wouldn't have if I were on my deathbed, as Winslow supposed me to be. But I'm very much alive in spite of a bad doctor, and if you gentlemen will watch the developments of the next few days you will see the last of Mr. Worthington Winslow. That's all at present. For further particulars see Mr. Curtis."

The reporters exchanged glances; they scented a fine fight. Unfortunately, however, the game was spoiled by Winslow himself, who decamped next day, leaving a shortage in his accounts, which explained the desperate trick he had played on Walbridge.

Robert came home and was forgiven, and there was general amnesty all around, except for poor Kirby, who was a victim of justice blindfolded.

"If he hadn't sense enough to know what I'd do in a case of this kind," said Mr. Durland, "he hasn't sense enough to be my doctor, so there's the end of him, and there's no need to discuss the matter either."

Cavalry Raid on Gunboats

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 4, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

FORREST crowned a dashing raid along the Tennessee river in rear of the Federal army by attacking and destroying the fortified post and naval armament at Johnsonville on Nov. 4, 1864. The patrol of the Tennessee by hostile gunboats had seriously interfered with the freedom of Forrest's guerrilla warfare in west Tennessee, a fact which stirred him to unusual deeds of desperation, incredible as this may seem in view of his past exploits. Covered by their gunboats, the Federals, who were in strong force east of the river, could cross and recross at will.

The first collision between the raiding cavalry and the gunboats took place near Paris, where Forrest had stationed Buford's mounted division with orders to "blockade the river." Batteries of horse artillery were posted in some old Confederate works at Fort Heiman and Paris Landing. A victim soon appeared before the well masked guns in the shape of the Federal transport steamer Mazeppa, heavily laden with army stores. A heavy fire speedily crippled the steamer's machinery, and she drifted ashore, abandoned by her crew. Some of Buford's men swam to the wreck and got her to the western bank, where busy hands were unloading her rich cargo of hard bread, blankets, shoes and other military stores when three Federal gunboats hove in sight and opened fire upon the captive ship. Buford promptly fired the transport, and the gunboats dropped away down the river.

Another transport came on the scene, but managed to escape in spite of the heavy fire poured upon her. Next came the transport Venus, convoyed by the tin clad gunboat Undine. The raiders permitted the Undine to pass by the guns a short distance, then opened fire. The little ship fought for half an hour, then dropped down and took shelter in a bend in the river between two hostile batteries. Meanwhile Forrest in person came on the scene and ordered a fresh attack in true cavalry style. Two light guns were brought to bear, and several companies of troopers dismounted and worked their way through the brush to the river bank, where they plied their carbines at the portholes of the steamer. The men on the Undine attempted to make a fight, but were compelled to close their ports against the rain of sharpshooters' bullets. Finally a well aimed shot passed through her from stem to stern, and the survivors of her crew escaped to the shore.

The Undine drifted to shoal water, and two companies of raiders rushed aboard and hoisted the stars and bars. She mounted eight guns and, with the captive transport Venus, was instantly manned and armed for battle against her former owners. After raising steam the new crew, all landsmen from the cavalry ranks, steered for Paris landing, cheered by the whole cavalcade which flanked the novel fleet on both banks of the river. Meanwhile another Yankee gunboat hove in sight, having been drawn by the sound of Forrest's cannon, and began to shell the Confederate batteries on land. By shifting their guns the raiders drove this boat back up the river. The Undine had had in tow two barges, one of which was laden with sutler's stores, and these the raiders appropriated individually. This was the first occasion since the destruction of the Confederate fleet at Memphis in 1862 when the cavalry had seen their flag floating over a warship, and, as the captive needed repairs, the day was given over to merrymaking and tinkering up the tin clad Yankee gunboat. At nightfall Forrest made ready for a descent upon the Federal post at Johnsonville.

In anticipation of serious work on the water the cavalry ranks were scoured for men with some knowledge of seafaring. A Kentucky captain took command of the eight gun ship Undine, and a lieutenant colonel hoisted a pennant over the two gun transport Venus. Forrest went on board the tin clad, and the novel fleet started on a trial trip over the stretch of water between Paris landing and Fort Heiman.

One incident of this trip was the loading on board the Venus of the military stores taken from the Mazeppa. Next day, however, the little flotilla ran into three Yankee gunboats, and the Venus, with all the plunder, went back to its original owner. Forrest had already planted a brigade with a battery of horse artillery in the bushes opposite Johnsonville, and the Undine, with all the land forces, rallied at that point to wait for a favorable opportunity to attack.

The new post at Johnsonville, with that at Paris Landing, several miles distant, completely blockaded the river, but five Federal gunboats roamed the channel between these points. Before Forrest was ready for the grand swoop of the raid these gunboats began a wild shelling of the shore, and a day was spent in skirmishing, in which the Undine took part. Finally two gunboats came up from Johnsonville on one side of the Undine while she was under fire from the boats on the other side, and her crew of amateur sailors turned the head of the ship into the bank, set her on fire and made off for their horses, preferring saddle, carbine and saber to anything afloat just then. This ended Forrest's naval operations, but not his warfare on the navy of his foes.

During the course of the war the Federal post at Johnsonville had been fortified by a strong, heavily armed redoubt, built upon a hill commanding the river. The vast military depot was inclosed with a long line of rifle pits, and at the time Forrest arrived three gunboats lay in the river, which at that point is 800 yards wide. Forrest attacked from the opposite or west side of the river, which was under the guns of the Federal redoubt.

The scene where Forrest was compelled to operate had already been looked to by the Federals. The bank is abrupt and about twenty feet above water level. Inshore the land falls away, and a forest of large trees had been cut away close to the river to prevent a hostile approach of the kind Forrest was attempting. But the old raider never flinched from impossibilities and sent a man of deeds, General Lyon, to the spot to establish guns within range of the enemies' gunboats and other shipping at the landing.

Lyon and his men hauled four guns by hand through the woods and stumps to the natural rampart formed by the high bank. Working all night, the raiders excavated chambers in the bank and cut four embrasures opening on the river, which they hid from the foe by transplanting bushes in front of them. Just below the town six more guns were hauled to the front in the same way and screened by bushes, but were not sunk, for Forrest wished them ready to speed away after any gunboats which should attempt to escape down the river when the bombardment opened. While this work was in progress the colonels and brigadiers posted their best shots in the timber lining the west bank behind logs and in ravines where they could have range on the gunboats.

At 12 o'clock on the 4th all was ready on the Confederate side. Forrest ordered the guns to open at 2 o'clock, and to secure uniformity all the watches of the officers were set uniformly. The enemy little dreamed of the tempest ahead. Some gunboats cruising around dropped down the river, but three at the landing were resting idly with steam up, their sailors washing their clothes on deck. Soldiers were moving about and passengers, including ladies, were taking steamers to depart. Says an eyewitness: "Forrest anxiously surveyed the scene until the moment for action had come. Then, aiming with his own eye and hand a piece in the lower battery,

FORREST'S CRACK SHOT.

at the appointed instant ten pieces, carefully trained upon the gunboats at the landing, were discharged with such harmony that it could not be discerned that there was more than one report—one heavy gun. Immediately steam and smoke poured forth from the boats and at every aperture from one of them, while her crew were seen jumping into the river nearest the shore and swimming for the landing, showing that her steam apparatus was mortally hurt. Another of the gunboats turned toward shore. The ladies just approaching the transports rushed excitedly up the hillside toward the fort. Only one of the gunboats returned the fire, but the redoubt burst forth with a storm of shells thrown with much precision. The Confederates plied their artillery with unabated energy, and, the sharpshooters joining in, their unerring rifles kept up a fierce and deadly fire at the ports of the gunboats."

At the end of an hour two gunboats were in flames and the third was run ashore and deserted. The burning gunboats set several barges afire, and in two hours from the time the first shot was heard every vessel in sight was blazing. A pile of hay and a row of filled whisky barrels were set on fire by shells, and when the raiders moved off at dark they left behind a conflagration which licked up everything combustible at Johnsonville. The loss was estimated at $8,000,000 and included three gunboats, eleven transports, eighteen barges, besides buildings and stores. GEORGE L. KILMER.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily		12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily		6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 50‡	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	‡9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10‡	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	‡8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

Great Big Bargains.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to

SUPERVISORS'

Notice of Election

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY, MD.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 24, 1904.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Elections and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXIII of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, an election will be held in the several districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,

The 8th day of November, 1904,

for the purpose of balloting for—

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States and

One person for member of the House of Representatives of the United States in the Fifty-ninth Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Maryland.

Also for or against the following proposed local law, which is directed by an Act of the Assembly of 1904, Chapter 471, to be submitted to the voters of Garrett county, Maryland, for their adoption or rejection, and which reads of follows:

CHAPTER 471.

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett County to determine by ballot whether bonds not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said County for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court House and Jail at the County seat, Oakland, in said County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the question whether or not the County Commissioners of Garrett County shall issue bonds to an amount not less than Seventy-five thousand, nor exceeding One hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lots and furnishing and erecting and building a court house and a new jail and furnishing the same at Oakland, the county seat of said County, not to exceed the sum of Twenty five thousand dollars shall be submitted to the registered, qualified voters at the Congressional Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1904, the said ticket to be voted to be printed on the Congressional ballot to be used at said election; the ballot to be used in said election shall have printed on them "For the issue of bonds" or "Against the issue of bonds," and shall be counted and returned as other election returns are counted and made.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found by the returns of said Judges of election that a majority of the votes cast in said County are for the issue of said bonds then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, within nine months after said election to issue said bonds to an amount not exceeding One hundred and twenty five thousand dollars in sums not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest not to exceed five percentum per annum, and within nine months after said election, if it shall be decided by the ballots cast at said election. If it be decided by ballots cast that said bonds shall be issued, the said County Commicsioners shall issue bonds, which bonds shall be signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and to be countersigned by the Clerk of said Board, and that said bonds shall be made payable in the following manner, that is to say: Five thousand dollars each and every year, beginning with the year 1907, and they shall have coupons attached for the semi-annual interest, payable respectively on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year, the said bonds shall be dated as of the first day of August 1905 and shall be forever exempt from all taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the act authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 3 And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued to mature at such a date as shall not exceed the payment thereof of more than five thousand dollars in any one year, but none of said bonds shall be issued to mature before the first day of August 1907.

SEC. 4 And be it enacted, That in order to pay said interest on said bonds, the County Commissioners shall annually, beginning with their levy on the assessable property of the County a sufficient amount to pay said interest until said bonds shall respectively mature, and for the payment of said bonds, they shall, beginning with the year 1907 levy on the assessable property of said County the sum of Five thousand dollars to pay said bonds, which shall be paid in the order of their several numbers, beginning with serial Number 1 and in their successive order.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, that of the whole of the issue of said bonds authorized, or so much as may be necessary, the said County Commissioners shall, immediately after signing said bonds as hereinbefore provided sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; which said sale of said bonds shall be made upon due notice by publication in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, that the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied by the County Commissioners of said County for the purchase of such lots and the erection and furnishing of a new Court House and Jail Building, at Oakland, the County Seat of said County, and for no other purpose; and for the building and furnishing said Court House and Jail, the said Board of County Commissioners shall contract by sealed bids, for which contaacts, advertisements shall be made in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper, giving notice of the time and place of the public opening of such bids, and they shall require such bidders to file with their bids a good and sufficient bond with a surety or sureties to be approved by them in such penalty for the faithful performance of the contract thereunder as they may deem proper; and upon the opening of such bids the said County Commissioners shall award the said contract to the lowest responsible bidders; but they shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garreit county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o,clock a. m. and will be closed at the hour of 6 o,clock p. m. when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of the election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed and shall, upon conviction by a Judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one-half the fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District Number One—Swanton.

In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

In old Postoffice building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

In Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

In the Election Building in the village of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

In the Corrigan House, corner Third and Alder streets in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

At the building of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

In the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

In the store room of C. E. Ellithorpe in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

In the Paul Shultz building in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

In the office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House building in the town of Oakland.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHARLES M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS.
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

C. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Appointment of Clerk of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 19, 1904

A. Y Hinebaugh, appointed Democratic Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held August 13th, 1904, for Election District No. 7, is found to be disqualified, by reason of failing to qualify, and in his place and stead Edward R. O'Donnell, whose postoffice address is Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
Bittinger, Md.

35-4t

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Trustee, vs. Dora E. Smith and James O. Smith, her husband.
No. 1195 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Dora E. Smith and husband to file their claims in the aboove entitled cause properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 4th day of November, 1904, as I will on said day proceed to state an account distributing the funds in the Trustee's hands in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Sidney A. Lewis, et ux.
No. 1292 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 14th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of November, 1904 provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Again, Mr. Editor, we give you some of the events transpiring in our town and vicinity, and although somewhat depressed owing to so much sickness in our town for the past two weeks, which has saddened many homes, yet some events occur as the days pass by, as the storms of winter approach and our citizens busily preparing for home comforts during the months that will intervene before the "spring time comes again," yet they find time to take a lively interest in their respective political parties before the great "battle of ballots" comes off on the 8th of November.

Passing by the local happenings of comers and goers, our thoughts turn to a visit to "Truesdell Heights" the past few days by special invitation of Mr. Wm. H. Chadderton, the efficient manager of this noted farm, and through his kind courtesy we were shown all the produce grown the past season on this up-to-date farm, and although in a former communication we spoke of the growing crops on this farm, we had no idea our eyes would behold the immense yield. After visiting the large bins of potatoes in the cellars containiug hundreds of bushels of the finest potatoes we have ever seen, weighing from one to three pounds each, were informed that three car loads had been shipped to market; and as we passed from one to four of the great barns filled to overflowing with hay, crimson clover, oats, rye and other provender and after inspecting the machinery used in cultivating this immense farm, consisting of plows of various kinds by the dozen, harrows, cultivators, weeders, reapers, grain drills, feed cutters and other implements of all the modern improvements; but the most attractive piece of machinery was the electric engine which runs the thrasher and other machinery such as a large grindstone, a cutter for beets, turnips, cabbage, pumpkins and other vegetables. After going through all the vast departments of these immense barns, the manager took me to his office and explained how he kept his accounts of the varions products of the farm and the outlay for all labor, and it will be gratifying to Col. Truesdell when he returns from Europe to know that a handsome profit will be shown over all the outlay of this season, all due to his having one of the most practical and honest farmers of which Garrett county can feel proud in the person of the gentleman referred to as manager. But the most pleasing surprise of all awaits Col. Truesdell when he hears that his faithful Shepherd, Mr. Hugh Calderwood, has returned from the World's Fair where he had been entrusted with a car load of the finest sheep this farm produces and has taken first and second prizes on all that was entered in competition with other prize winning sheep of the world, taking in prizes alone over six hundred dollars besides selling some eighty head, some for as much as one hundred dollars each, bringing back only his prize winners. On receiving a letter announcing this wonderful result and stating that they would be home in a few days, Mr. Chadderton with just pride arrangod to give this trusted shepherd and his assistant, Mr. Clark Rodeheaver, a fitting ovation on their return, and on last Thursday on their arrival he and the assistant shepherd on the farm, Mr. William Crawford, another gallant Scottish chief from the Highlands of Scotland, a companion of the efficient "Hugh" and from his own native heath, determined to give them a surprise. They secured the Deer Park band and with wagons decorated to convey the "prize winners" and a band wagon for the Cornet Band, all decorated with flags and with that military genius of war, Sergeant John Landis leading the advance with a large United States flag, and keeping time with the music, they marched to the hotel siding playing for the benefit of the love sick Hugh the tune "The Girl I Left Behind Me." He was aroused from his car by the sounds of "Home, Sweet Home" as he and his friends grasped each other's hands and many congratulations were poured into his ears on account of his great success. He bore it all with the manly grace and modesty of a true Scotch gentleman, well worthy of a Wallace or a Bruce. After greetings the famous sheep were loaded in crates and the march back to town and through the principal streets, with men cheering, ladies waving, boys yelling and Sergeant Landis with his superb uniform and boot on one foot and shoe on the other, and calling the attention of spectators with the words: "Ladies and gentlemen and citizens of Deer Park, we exhibit to you in this parade the world's famous prize winners, raised on 'The Altamont Springs Farm,' Col. George Truesdell, proprietor, Wm. H. Chadderton manager, and Hugh Calderwood and Wm. Crawford shepherds." Arriving at the B. & O. station just as the morning accommodation pulled in another cheer from the passengers greeted this returning victor. We noticed the genial face of our friend the chairman of the Democratic committee peering from a car window and we know he, with his just pride for the success of his adopted county and State, feel as we do, in lauding everything that is for the betterment of Garrett county and Mr. Editor we know you feel the same lively interest in the progress of all enterprises by progressive people.

Fearing I will weary you on this one theme, yet before giving you some of recent events would like for the benefit of our farmers to say out side of the products mentioned, nigh state of cultivation of this, now famous sheep farm enables the manager to raise cabbage by the eight and ten acres and rutebago turnips in fields of six and seven acres growing to the immense size that the average would not go in a half bushel. The yield can't yet be computed as they are not yet gathered but they can be proximated by the tons and thousands of bushels, and are all fed on the farm save the potatoes referred to above.

The Republican meeting in the town hall last night 24th inst. was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen of both political parties, and the most perfect order prevailed. Many encomimums were paid to ex-Senator Dick, late of Allegany county but now of Baltimore, for his fair and gentlemanly references to his opponents, using no vile epithets, or abusive language. This is as it should be and we all feel better to have speakers to come among us who have been trained in political a school that has learned to know the meaning of the word gentleman.

The good ladies of our town are to be congratulated for the nice manner in which they decorated the speakers' stand and the courtesy they extended to Senator Dick and his wife, who accompanied him, on this their first visit to our town. Our venrable friend, Rev. Wm. E. George, also Rev. Wm H. Clary and Rev. W. H. Faust were present at this meeting and enjoyed both the speech and the excellent music by the band.

The sick of our town are improving and thus far no serious results have followed, thank to Doctors Lininger and Laughlin.

We have just heard of the death of Mr. Michael Garrett's wife who lived near Baltimore. Mr. Garrett is an older brother of our fellow townsman P. J. Garrett.

Mrs. Clara McRobie, wife of Joseph H. McRobie, is also reported to be ill with scarlet fever and this just as her children are convalescing.

Miss Grace Marley, after a sickness of some two weeks with scarlet fever and quinsy, is recovering and she and her sister, Mrs. Philip Hess, have our sympathy in this their first experience of a serious disease.

With kindest regards and with health permitting, will give you items before the great battle.

MORE ANON

LETTER TO DIXON & KELSO.
Oakland.

Dear Sir: Would you rather have your customers speak of your shoes as wearing well, as not running down at the heel, as turning water, and taking a shine; or wag their heads and say nothing?

We'd rather have ours, at long intervals, say: "We want some more paint, and we want Devoe." We know it isn't in human nature to paint very often; we don't expect them to come very often; don't want 'em to. All we want is to paint what they have to paint, whenever they paint it; the longer the time, the surer they are to come back. There's business enough in the world; there are houses enough to paint; let 'em take their time.

If we were a shoemaker, we'd make shoes to last half a lifetime, and shoe the whole town.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

BARGAINS.

Furnished House, 7 rooms and bath, 30 ft. Porch, Hydrant in kitchen, good location, only $1000. Cash $400, balance one to five years.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SINCELL & CO.

It is a known fact that Sincell & Co. sell the best **Clothing** that ever came from the tailors' work bench Our Fall and Winter line this season far surpasses any effort we have ever made in this line. Each time we sell a **Griffon Brand** suit we feel sure we have made another customer that will come back to our (fast growing) store to make more purchases in this line.

The GRIFFON BRAND suits have the mark of refinement that no other style of clothing can present. They are all guaranteed by the makers to retain their color and shape. They will NOT break down in the fronts as nearly all other clothing will.

Any mother will be proud to see her boy dressed in one of our **EXTRA-GOOD** *suits. They have the distinction of high grade suits for the well dressed boys. These goods come this season in the popular styles and shades and will wear better than any other make of the same price. This alone makes them superior to all others.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS

Is one of our strong lines and will meet with the approval of every one who is inclined to buy good garments at fair prices.

Our line of clothing is the high grade kind that holds its own wherever it is shown.

FIT

In a pair of Queen Quality Shoes the emphasis comes on the word "FIT." Queen Quality fits the foot—others do sometimes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904. NUMBER 36

SOUND ADVICE BY SENATOR M'COMAS.

His Able Address to the Republicans of Oakland, Saturday Night.

PEARREASTRONGREPRESENTATIVE

Principles Which Parker and Democracy Represent Would Result in Calamity To The Country If Allowed to Triumph.—Senator Dick's Address.

The greatest Republican meeting ever held in Garrett county was that which assembled at the Opera House in Oakland last Saturday night when speeches were made by Chairman of the meeting Scott T. Jones, Senator Louis E. McComas and ex-State Senator David E. Dick.

The hall was crowded to the doors with representative business and professional men of Oakland and near-by towns and farmers from the country for many miles around.

In opening the meeting Mr. Jones made a short address upon the political situation as it now is, referring to the work done by Senator McComas as Representative and as a member of the Upper House, paying him a glorious tribute for the efforts made in behalf of his constituents.

Senator McComas was greeted with prolonged applause and for more than an hour held his audience spellbound by his eloquence and the masterly manners in which he handled his subject.

In his addresses Senator McComas said:

You are asked to vote the Republicans out and to vote the Democrats in. Before you do that I want you to remember what happened the last time you voted the Republicans out and voted the Democrats in. Benjamine Harrison, when defeated, in his last message to Congress 12 years ago, portrayed to you the most marvelous prosperity we had ever known. Mon- in manufactures had more than bled and the number of employes had more than doubled; the wages earned were nearly threefold, and the value of the products had doubled. President Harrison's last message justly said "the comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favorable period in the history of the country will show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a division of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people."

Then, as now, Mr. Cleveland told you in the height of your prosperity that protection was robbery, and you voted heedlessly against Harrison and protection. As Harrison retired he warned the people that for more than 30 years of our legislation protection had been a mighty instrument for the developement of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. His solicitude was to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for those attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet.

Then followed Mr. Cleveland and the Wilson-Gorman tariff, and the society of the unemployed by hundreds of thousands continuously paraded the streets and thoroughfares of America. The wives and children of workingmen in want and woe welcomed the soup-houses as an American institution. Dust thickened on on the idle wheels and looms. Our factory chimneys were smokeless; spiders wove their webs over the mouths of our mines. Our crops fell in value and our farmers stood as paupers in the midst of their golden sheaves.

President Harrison's prophecies were all fulfilled. Will you try it again? You voted out Harrison and prosperity you voted in Cleveland and calamity. You voted protection robbery. Will you now vote out Roosevelt for preserving McKinley's prosperity and vote in Parker because protection is robbery?

You did not sin against your own experience when you heedlersly, by the misuse of your suffrage 12 years ago, brought on your country pan c and hard times. You had yet to learn that four years of incapable Democratic rule was the limit of endurance. You have been taught by the impaired national credit, by the ruined business, by the hungry homes, by the idle labor, by the rising discontent, by the ever-increasing unhappiness of eight years ago—I say that you have been taught by these successive milestones of the last Democratic administration that there may be even lower depths of want and loss and suffering in another change from Republican achievement to Democratic failure.

Let well enough alone. The farmers on our 6,000,000 farms produce products worth $4,000,000,000 and the increase of our manufactures has kept pace with the growth of their farms. The enlarged home market keeps pace with agricultural productions. In 1900, 52 per cent. of our total farm products was consumed as the raw materials of the factories. The manufacturer is the farmer's best and most direct consumer, and he is steadily moving into the centers of agriculture. Because nine-tenths of the raw materials of American manufacture are of American production, every time you plant a factory among the farms you greatly increase the value of the farms themselves. You should not experiment with your great prosperity. You will vote against a change.

Senator McComas further discussed the home market and its value to the farmers and the dwellers in towns. He contrasted parties and the candidates, and paid a warm tribute to President Roosevelt and said:

I came here especially to speak for my friend and our Congressman, George A. Pearre. His eloquent voice and his charming personality we all missed in this campaign. We deplore his absence. We rejoice that he is steadily regaining his health; that in December he will be in his place as vigorous, as faithful, as industrious, as watchful as ever, and that by your new selection he will continue for another Congress to guard ably the great interests of this busy and important congressional district and the interests of his state and country.

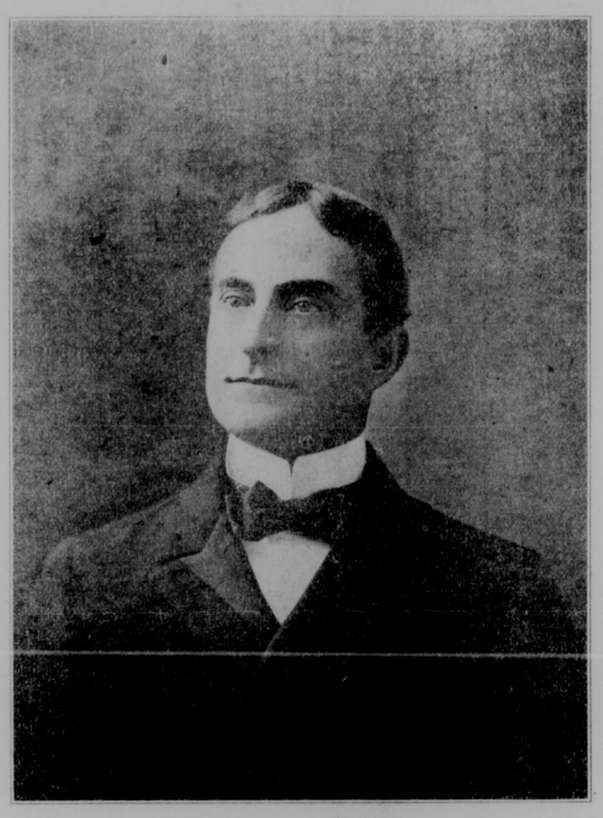
We are proud of our distinguished representative. He is the foremost representative, not only from our state, but from all the old slave states. He is one of the strongest men in Congress. Brilliant and attractive in debate, always eloquent of speech, his influence has grown rapidly. His increasing weight and usefulness is attested by his advancement to more important committee service. He is already on the Judiciary—one of the three great committees of the House of Representatives—and he will continue to advance.

Unbroken service brings experienced members to leadership; in no other way can that responsibility be reached. It would be folly, when you consider the varied and important interests of this district, the communities which you and I hold dearer than all others, to give up a tried and influential member to experiment with a any new man.

Colonel Pearre is in the prime of life. A man of thought and of action, of stainless public career, constantly growing in power to do, to say, to achieve. Continue him in your service, and he, who is already the most conspicuous member from your state and the leading Southern Republican in the House, will soon stand forefront of that great assembly.

Since he is sick and cannot care for himself, let us remember he was stricken with nervous exhaustion while working for you and for me, for his state and country. I appeal to you to give a day's work to him and for him and re-elect him by a magnificent majority.

Following the address of Senator McComas, Mr. David E. Dick, ex-State Senator from Allegany county,



CONGRESSMAN GEORGE A. PEARRE

was introduced, his speech being reproduced in full below:

It is especially gratifying to me to be present with your people to night, and I feel deeply impressed, as I am sure you all must be, with the able, convincing and eloquent address by our friend, the senior United States Senator of the State of Maryland. He has made a lasting impression upon the minds of all of us as to the importance of Republican success in the great political struggle in which we are at present engaged. Most of the momentous questions which have figured in the national arena of politics during the last eight years are either directly or indirectly involved in this campaign.

As our thoughts center upon this great national contest and the issues involved we cannot but dwell upon the lesson taught the American people by what can be properly termed the final message of President McKinley to his constituents, the citizens of this grand and glorious Republic. We cannot but remember that on the day preceding the awful tragedy at Buffalo, our greatly beloved President delivered an address, in the course of which he emphasized the policies necessary for a successful government of our nation's immediate future such as they had enjoyed under Republican administration for the four and a-half years preceding.

When the mantle of the lamented McKinley fell upon our young and patriotic vice president he admonished the people on taking the oath of office to have no fear that the policies of the beloved McKinley would not be fearlessly and thoroughly executed by him. As we glance over the developments of our nation during the past three years we know how well and truly that promise has been fulfilled. Those policies are still in vogue and the industrial, financial and general prosperity that has through them, under the leadership of McKinley and Roosevelt, blessed America in the past eight years is and ought to be the most weighty consideration with the freemen of our country in this pending contest.

President Roosevelt, as the candidate of the Republican party, pledges a continuance of these beneficent policies with as free and full guarantee of such other protection as our nation may need during the next four years.

The Republican party, under such magnificent leadership, with its wise and sagacious policies has stimulated every phase and feature of American industry for the eight years agone and promises similarly great blessings for the years to follow. Upon this record we must pass as contrasted with that of the Democratic party during the last term of President Cleveland's administration, the only opportunity that party has had in the last forty-four years to demonstrate the practical effect of its policies. The developments of that period from 1892 to 1896 are still rife and vivid in the minds of our countrymen. Their free trade policy blighted every branch of industry throughout the land; her wheels were suddenly and painfully stilled; labor in all parts of our nation was idle and unemployed; coal miners lost full 20 per cent. of their wages; other important industries suffered to a still greater extent; the dinner pail was empty. The wail of grief and misery could be heard upon every hand. General Coxey, with his army of unemployed, ragged and penniless, wended their way to Washington on foot, to show Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party a living example of what free trade meant to American industry. Andrew Carnagie appropriated one dollar for every dollar given by the city of Pittsburg for the improvement of Schenley Park in order to provide employment for her suffering thousands, and the papers of that hour recorded men as engaging in individual combat to get hold of a shovel to earn the small pittance of a dollar a day. Twelve thousand men clamored at the State House in Boston, Mass., in a vain endeavor for an opportunity to earn a crust of bread. Riot and internal disturbances of all sorts made the heart of our nation throb with apprehension and fear. Dark and threatening clouds were lowering over and about us. Soup houses were provided in many of our cities in a useless struggle to appease the cry of the hungry for bread. Our glorious institutions of liberty were tottering and about to fall, when the eloquent and majestic voice of that great apostle of protection, the ever to be remembered McKinley, commanded his countrymen to replace the bars of protection to American labor. Then the dark and threatening clouds were wafted away; the wheels of industry were set in motion and the hearts of the laborer, miner, mechanic, farmer and business man were thrilled with unexampled joy. The sunshine of prosperity, peace and plenty blessed our nation and has continued so bless it to the present hour. Shall this continue or will it be changed? The freemen of our country alone can answer.

What do our opponents promise you? Their pet issue of 1896 and 1900 has gone to its grave, silenced by the wisdom of the American people through the instrumentality of the Republican party. Even Judge Parker in his famous telegram pronounced the gold standard to be finally and irrevocably settled. The Judge, in his eagerness to say something startling, forgot that it was impossible to finally and irrevocably settle any great question beyond the power of a subsequent congress to repeal. He, however, in that telegram, paid a great tribute to the Republican party. They gave us the gold standard and promise to maintain it, and they received no assistance from the Democratic nominee, as he voted for free silver in both campaigns. He now admits he was wrong, the Republican party right and asks the people of his country to put him and his party, who were wrong for eight years, in possession of this government and displace those who were right during that period. "Consistency, thou art a jewel," but how woefully lacking is our enemy in possessing it.

On entering the hall here I was handed the following poster, taken from a pole opposite the hall where the Democrats have their meeting in this city to night: "The latest—How to stop the drain on your pocketbooks—Offutt's Hall—To-night." They could have worded their notice more effectually and decidedly more appropriately by having it read: How to stop the use of pocketbooks—Offutt's Hall—To-night. They could have made this promise with assurance of positive fulfillment in the event of their election by pointing without pride to the fearful record of their party in 1894, when the American people had no use for pocketbooks because of having nothing to put inside of them. The drain had then ceased as there was nothing else to drain and the pocketbooks were laid aside until the reign of prosperity again began in 1896, through the beneficence of Republican policies.

So much for a moderate reduction of the protective tariff—a promise they again make us in this struggle.

Imperialism—another of their last campaign issues is before us, in their cry of self-government for the Filippinos. The are pleading for the Filippino to have a voice in his government, notwithstanding he is nearly as dark in color and proportionately speaking more illiterate than the American Negro, from whom they say the right of a voice and vote in self-government should be taken. A case of working both ends against the middle. The Filippinos, like the Cubans, who today enjoy their new Republic, will be given this glorious privilege by the Republican party as soon as they evidence fitness for it, and over a thousand American teachers are now at work in those islands educating them. When qualified the Republican party will give them self-government, and under the leadership of such men as Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Pearre protect them in the exercise of its functions, defying the slightest invasion upon the part of any or all nations of the world.

Official honesty in governmental spheres is another of their issues. If one thing is stronger than another of the many good things that can be said of Mr. Roosevelt it is his fearless and rigid government of every department, and the punishment of any and all officials, either high or low, who failed in the honest and faithful discharge of their official duties.

Can as much be said of the other party? Certainly not in the State of Maryland. Pitiable spectacle indeed for the managers of democracy in this State to plead for official honesty! Was it official honesty they gave us in the seventies, when the late Eugene Higgins, of Baltimore, led a gang of ruffians up in Howard county and polluted the ballot box, receiving afterward as reward for his services the appointment of Secretary of the Maryland Senate? Is it official honesty that still further complicates the ballot in the county of Garret today?

The present democratic nominee for Congress, Mr. Johnson, voted for the present law in the Maryland Legislature and took from your ballot here the party designation while leaving it on the ballot in his own county of Montgomery, where there are decidedly more illiterate voters than there are in the county of Garrett. This is another example of their official honesty and consistency. This is the reflection cast upon you people, and yet he begs your support as against our present brilliant, able and eloquent representative, Col. Geo. A. Pearre.

OFFUTT'S.

—ABOUT OUR—

Comfort Shoes

—FOR—

Men and Women.

They are the greatest blessing ever invented for any one who is on their feet all day.

They soothe and comfort tired, aching feet till they feel more like feathers than lead. They ease every tender spot, support firmly, squeeze nowhere.

Uppers of soft, velvety kid; soles ample, easy, smoothe; toes roomy, comfortable; heels low, broad, flat; according to quality. **$1.50 to 2.50.**

They are a very paradise of rest for weary feet and a paradise of economy for weary purses.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

THE REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Being Largely Attended In All Sections of the County This Week.

The interest in the cause of Republicanism is not lagging at any point in the county where meetings are being held this week by Chairman Brown and Hon. D. E. Dick.

Monday night at Sang Run a tremendous outpouring of Republicans attended the gathering which was duplicated at Accident the following night. Last night at Bittinger the school house was inadequate to hold the big crowd present, more than three hundred voters being there to hear Mr. Dick.

To-night a meeting will be held at New Germany, Friday night at Grantsville and on Saturday night the campaign will be wound up with a demonstration at Friendsville which promises to eclipse any previous meeting ever held in that town. A good orchestra has been secured to render selections in the hall during the speaking. Before and after the meeting the Friendsville band will be present and enliven the occasion with some good music.

DEMOCRATS THINK MONTGOMERY SAFE

Oasis of Party Enthusiasm and Confidence in the Sixth District.

GARRETT WILL GO REPUBLICAN

Giving Her Usual Majority—Rival Claims of Both Parties Indicate A Plurality For Pearre of 1600—Garrett His Stronghold.

A correspondent of the Baltimore News, writing to that paper from Rockville, Montgomery county, said in Tuesday's edition of that paper:

"A Democrat who traverses the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland may find at various points indications of party activity and 'straws' of more or less value in stimulating his hope for victory in Western Maryland, but he does not come into contact with the real "unterrified" spirit of Democracy until he enters the "good old county of Montgomery, sah." For the first time in his journeying he meets fellow-Democrats who say they will carry their county, and say it without qualification or reservation. This is the home of Hon. Walter A. Johnston, the opponent of Colonel Pearre.

If Mr. Johnston reduces Colonel Pearre's plurality below 1500 he will greatly surprise not only the Republicans, but the Democratic leaders as well, notwithstanding the predictions that he has an exeellent chance of winning. It is possible, though not at all probable, that Mr. Johnston may develop more strength in Frederick and Washington than he now shows and he may be aided by circumstances in cutting down the Pearre vote in Allegany. But among the rock ribbed mountains of Garrett there is a Republican majority as strong and as enduring as the mountains themselves. Garrett is the Gibraltar of Maryland Republicanism, and the most discouraging feature in the Democratic situation there is that increase in the population means, politically, increase in the Republican poll. A steady stream of staunch Republican voters is pouring into the county across the Pennsylvania line. Capital and labor, attracted by the vast physical resources of Garrett, are connected by the closest ties with the economic principles of the national Repvblican party. The race question has no effect there in favor of the Democrats. On the contrary it can be raised only to their detriment through reviving in the breasts of the opposition a sense of the "duty" owed by Republicans to the "brother in black," so of a registration of 4000 votes the negroes contributed last year only 25.

"The Republican majority in Garrett in the last Presidential year was 962, Two years ago Pearre's majority was 797. The Democrats have been hoping that the candidacy for Vice-President of Hon. Henry G. Davis would aid their vote in Garrett and other Western Maryland counties, but it is hard to discover any external evidence of such a tendency. A Davis-Parker instead of a Parker-Davis ticket might have appealed more strongly to Republicans in Garrett. As matters appear to stand, this county is "safe" for Roosevelt and Pearre by 1000 votes—a few more or a few less. The most sanguine Sixth district Democrats do not care to assert that Montgomery will balance Garrett, although it is tolerably certain that the former will give Parker and Johnston 200 popularity, with a likelihood of an increase over that figure in case of aggressive Democratic effort until election day. The Republicans, knowing that they can get votes in Garrett easier than elsewhere, having there no factional differences to heal nor toe-treading to avoid, have been making the hottest kind of campaign in the county, and confidently expect to poll their full strength."

ON GUARD, REPUBLICANS!

A campaign of slander and abuses has been inagurated by Mr. Parker and his managers for the closing days of the campaign. Every statement given out by the Democratic candidate should be well weighed and investigated. Desperation will stop at nothing, and Republicans should be on guard. Falsehood and vituperation must not defeat Roosevelt and Fairbanks next Tuesday.

Subscribe for The Republican

EDWARD M. ALLEN, JR., HARFORD COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
GEORGE A. HARTMAN, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
ROBERT OGLE, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
J. WEBB THOMAS, BALTIMORE CITY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
ALFRED G. STURGISS, GARRETT COUNTY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SWALLOW. CARROLL.	

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

VOTE FOR EIGHT.

WILLIAM GISRIEL, BALTIMORE CITY.	
WILLIAM KLEINLE, BALTIMORE CITY.	
LAWRENCE HASTINGS, WORCESTER COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
JOHN M. MACKLEM, HARFORD COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
EDWARD RICHARDSON, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
SAMUEL R. NEAVE, CHARLES COUNTY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	
FRANK HIGGINS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.	

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

VOTE FOR ONE.

SYLVESTER L. V. YOUNG, WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
GEORGE A. PEARRE, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
WALTER A. JOHNSTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	

FOR THE ISSUE OF BONDS.	
AGAINST THE ISSUE OF BONDS.	

Published by order of the Board of Supervisors of Election for Garrett County, Maryland.

CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.
CHARLES M. MILLER,
EDWARD E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections of Garrett County, Maryland.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR.
VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and rates at which they are sold are as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $38.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $33.30 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $26.00 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty days with limit, will be sold daily at rate of $33.30 round trip. Tickets reading via Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Md., Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, and reading to permit stopover on deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at Washington on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to permit stop-over, by depositing ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of 50 cents.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Management couches, sleeping cars, dining cars and cafe cars controlled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, or address

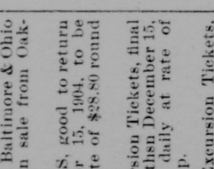
W. H. C. MACKAYE, G. P. A.

GRANULATED
Fertilizer Lime!
FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Newton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to H. M. Beachy. 7-21t

Now is the Time!
Don't Wait!!



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Rubber Plate and Bridge Work
A SPECIALTY.
GOLD FILLINGS, SILVER AMALGAM, CEMENT.
Teeth Extracted and plates put to same day.
ADVICE FREE.
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SUPERVISORS'

Notice of Election

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY, MD.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 24, 1904.

Notice is hereby given to the Judges and Clerks of Elections and to the qualified voters of Garrett county, Maryland, that in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXIII of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, an election will be held in the several districts of said Garrett county, at the usual places of holding elections and hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY,

The 8th day of November, 1904,

for the purpose of balloting for—

Eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States and

One person for member of the House of Representatives of the United States in the Fifty-ninth Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Maryland.

Also for or against the following proposed local law, which is directed by an Act of the Assembly of 1904, Chapter 471, to be submitted to the voters of Garrett county, Maryland, for their adoption or rejection, and which reads of follows:

CHAPTER 471.

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett County to determine by ballot whether bonds not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said County for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court House and Jail at the County seat, Oakland, in said County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the question whether or not the County Commissioners of Garrett County shall issue bonds to an amount not less than Seventy-five thousand, nor exceeding One hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lots and furnishing and erecting and building a court house and a new jail and furnishing the same at Oakland, the county seat of said County, not to exceed the sum of Twenty five thousand dollars shall be submitted to the registered, qualified voters at the Congressional Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1904, the said ticket to be voted to be printed on the Congressional ballot to be used at said election; the ballot to be used in said election shall have printed on them "For the issue of bonds" or "Against the issue of bonds," and shall be counted and returned as other election returns are counted and made.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found by the returns of said Judges of election that a majority of the votes cast in said County are for the issue of said bonds then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, within nine months after said election to issue said bonds to an amount not exceeding One hundred and twenty five thousand dollars in sums not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest not to exceed five per centum per annum, and within nine months after said election, if it shall be decided by the ballots cast at said election. If it be decided by ballots cast that said bonds shall be issued, the said County Commissioners shall issue bonds, which bonds shall be signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and to be countersigned by the Clerk of said Board, and that said bonds shall be made payable in the following manner, that is to say: Five thousand dollars each and every year, beginning with the year 1905, and they shall have coupons attached for the semi-annual interest, payable respectively on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year, the said bonds shall be dated as of the first day of August 1905 and shall be forever exempt from all taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the act authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued to mature at such a date as shall not exceed the payment thereof of more than five thousand dollars in any one year, but none of said bonds shall be issued to mature before the first day of August 1907.

SEC. 4 And be it enacted, That in order to pay said interest on said bonds, the County Commissioners shall annually, beginning with their levy on the assessable property of the County a sufficient amont to pay said interest until said bonds shall respectively mature, and for the payment of said bonds, they shall, beginning with the year 1907 levy on the assessable property of said County the sum of Five thousand dollars to pay said bonds, which shall be paid in the order of their several numbers, beginning with serial Number 1 and in their successive order.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, that of the whole of the issue of said bonds authorized, or so much as may be necessary, the said County Commissioners shall, immediately after signing said bonds as hereinbefore provided sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; which said sale of said bonds shall be made upon due notice by publication in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, that the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied by the County Commissioners of said County for the purchase of such lots and the erection and furnishing of a new Court House and Jail Building, at Oakland, the County Seat of said County, and for no other purpose; and for the building and furnishing said Court Houre and Jail, the said Board of County Commissioners shall contract by sealed bids, for which contaacts, advertisements shall be made in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper, giving notice of the time and place of the public opening of such bids, and they shall require such bidders to file with their bids a good and sufficient bond with a surety or sureties to be approved by them in such penalty for the faithful performance of the contract thereunder as they may deem proper; and upon the opening of such bids the said County Commissioners shall award the said contract to the lowest responsible bidders; but they shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage, Approved April 8th, 1904.

The polls of said election will be opened in each and every Election District of said Garreit county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at 8 o,clock a. m. and will be closed at the hour of 6 o,clock p. m. when the ballots shall be counted according to law.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 161.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale, beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of the election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed and shall, upon conviction by a Judge of any Circuit Court of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense—one-half the fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.

And the places of election in the several Election Districts of said Garrett county will be as follows:

Election District Number One—Swanton.

In the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

In the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

In old Postoffice building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

In Thomas Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

In the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

In the Election Building in the village of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

In the Corrigan House, corner Third and Alder streets in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

In the Election Building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

At the building of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

In the building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

At the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

In the store room of C. E. Ellithorpe in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

In the Paul Shultz building in the town of Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

In the office of the Board of Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House building in the town of Oakland.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHARLES M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland.

C. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Appointment of Clerk of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 19, 1904

A. Y. Hinebaugh, appointed Democratic Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held August 13th, 1904, for Election District No. 7, is found to be disqualified, by reason of failing to qualify, and in his place and stead Edward R. O'Donnell, whose postoffice address is Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Trustee, vs. Dora E. Smith and James O. Smith, her husband.
No. 1195 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Dora E. Smith and husband to file their claims in the above entitled cause properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 4th day of November, 1904, as I will on said day proceed to state an account distributing the funds in the Trustee's hands in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Sidney A. Lewis, et ux.
No. 1262 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 14th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 23rd day of November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

Hard to Understand.

PAW says th' folks 'at runs th' schools
Will drop old fashioned ways
An' train each boy by some new rules—
He's mighty glad, he says.
He says schools run like they have been
Will never make boys good;
That whippin' boys or keepin' in
Won't do it—never would.
But often paw has said he guessed
When he's at school he was th' best.

Paw says th' way they'll teach us now
Will teach us how to act—
To be po-lite an' how to bow
An' give us things we've lacked.
He says th' way things has been run
For years an' years an' years
Has harmed th' children every one
A awful lot, he fears.
But paw he was a model youth
At school—he says that is th' truth.

Paw says that as th' twig's inclined
Th' tree is sure to grow.
An' proper trainin' of th' mind
Con-trols how much we'll know.
He says th' schools has all been wrong.
An' now they will commence
To push each boy an' girl along
An' give 'em lots o' sense.
But paw—he used to be so smart
An' had his lessons all by heart.

Paw says he's glad th' old time ways
Won't be used any more—
They was no good at all, he says,
An' should have gone before.
He says th' schools was out o' date
For twenty years or so;
That people tried to ejjucate,
But never did it, though.
But when he went to school, he said,
He always stood right at th' head.

—Chicago Tribune.

Good Entertainment.

"If yer'll give me 10 cents, mister, I'll show yer where our cat's havin' a fit."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Chance Too Good to Lose.

Before going to a class where he was to test the power of laughing gas Dr. B. overheard a student say that under its influence no one was responsible for what he said, and he was going to take advantage of this and tell old B. what he thought of him.

After the class assembled the doctor quietly announced that for the purpose of illustration he would like to administer gas to some member. The scheming student volunteered, and the leather bag was connected with his mouth. He soon showed evidence of much excitement and began to express his opinion of Dr. B. in language punctuated by much profanity.

Having allowed him to proceed for some little time, the doctor then said that he needn't be so irresponsible, for the gas had not yet been turned on.

The uproar that followed can be imagined better than described.—Philadelphia Press.

On Display.

"Whatski is the matterovitch?" the stranger in St. Petersburg demanded in his best Russian as he rubbered over the crowd surrounding the window of the hardware store.

"Oh, they're just too cute for anything!" exclaimed several women.

"What are?"

"Those dainty nickeled steel bomb-proof baby clothes this firm has just made for the little czarowitz."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Bare Cupboard.

A lady who had recently moved called at the postoffice to ascertain if there was any mail for her at the old address.

"Did you give the carrier any change when you moved?" asked the clerk, reaching for a change of address slip.

The woman colored, but answered bravely, "No, there wasn't any change left when we got through moving."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Sweets to the Sweet.

Visitor—I've brought you a few chocolates. But I suppose you always have quantities of sweets?

Ethel—No; I don't. I eat 'em all.

Heredity.

Binks—Speaking of heredity, do you remember Forrester, who bought some wild land and turned it into a farm?

Winks—Yes; he was the inventor of a very effective stump puller.

Binks—Just so. Well, his son is a very successful dentist.—New York Weekly.

One Fight Forrest Didn't Win

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

July 14, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

GENERAL N. B. FORREST, the noted western Confederate leader, was defeated at the battle of Tupelo, Miss., on July 14, 1864, by the Federals under General Andrew Jackson Smith. It was a good, sound thrashing that the "wizard of the saddle" received that day.

Smith's men had no fortifications. They had an excellent position on a knoll, almost clear of trees. Forrest's men had the cover of timber behind which to form lines of attack. A portion of Smith's line found some shelter behind a fence, and in other places there were bushes and tall, standing corn to shield his men. A little imagination makes any screen hiding a man with a musket formidable. It may be only a sheet, but if the man behind the musket is a good one he can make himself a terror to the fellow who has to come up in front of his shooting iron and return his shots at random.

Smith's victory at Tupelo was a stunning blow to Forrest in more ways than one. He flanked Forrest and got into a good position, compelling Forrest to attack him. That was all there was to it. Forrest's men were fighting on their own soil.

But the usual dash with which Forrest's men attacked and which he himself always encouraged amounted to rashness in front of Smith's line. Forrest himself described it as rashness.

Forrest's artillery was handled with the usual accuracy, but it was fairly matched by Smith's batteries. The Kentucky brigade, led by Colonel Faulkner, charged the batteries, fighting on foot, as did Forrest's entire command that day. After checking the Kentuckians Smith's men charged them and drove them back with great slaughter. Faulkner was killed. Forrest appeared upon the scene, seized the colors and appealed to the men to rally, but it was useless. They had to be withdrawn from the field. Forrest changed his mind about attacking these batteries and called off another brigade which he had ordered in to support the Kentuckians. In almost every line of Forrest's report of the battle are found the terms "furious cannonade," "terrific fire of small arms," "unprofitable slaughter." In the face of all this his men were "compelled to fall back" and even to "retreat."

It was a fair stand up fight. Forrest was not used to that sort of battle. His biographer said he found it impossible to entice his enemy from cover or to assume the offensive. In other words, his enemy would not do what he wanted him to—play into his hands, as the enemy so often had done.

The Confederate historian of the battle also writes of "scorching fire" and "terrific torrent of fire" poured upon the Confederates by Smith's soldiers. In one of Forrest's brigades four field officers were killed and six wounded. Whole batteries were destroyed.

General Mower's division of Federals received the brunt of the Confederate attack. As viewed through Federal eyes, the performance of Forrest's men was just what might have been expected under the circumstances. They were not trained to fight real battles. General Smith's description suggests the fighting of a mob rather than of an army, although valor was not wanting in individuals. He says:

"The battle opened by the enemy attempting to secure a commanding position on our left. They drove in our skirmishers and were allowed to come to within about 100 yards of the main line, which was the First brigade of the Third division at this point, when they rose and delivered one volley at short range and then charged with the bayonet, driving the enemy, with heavy loss, from the field, killing more even as they were running than they did in the first volley. Here General Faulkner of Kentucky was killed. Passing toward our right, they rallied at the edge of the timber and were reenforced and supported by their whole available force and once more returned to the attack, which this time was made on the First division, Brigadier General Mower commanding. At first their lines could be distinguished separately, but as they advanced they lost all semblance of lines, and the attack resembled a mob of huge magnitude. There was no skirmish line or main line or reserve, but it seemed to be a foot race to see who should reach us first. They were allowed to approach, yelling and howling like Comanches, to within canister range, when the batteries of the First division opened upon them. Their charge was evidently made with the intention to capture our batteries and was gallantly made, but without order, organization or skill. They would come forward and fall back, rally and forward again, with the like result. Their determination may be seen from the fact that their dead were found within thirty yards of our batteries."

General Mower says that he used up the Confederates [illegible] to hold their [illegible] by directing his men close up. [illegible] until the enemy was close up. [illegible] then opened with shell, cannon and musketry. When he saw that Forrest's men would no longer come and take their punishment he ordered one of his brigades to charge them. The charge was carried home, but the Confederates showed no disposition to keep up the battle in open ground.

"IT SEEMED TO BE A FOOT RACE TO SEE WHO SHOULD REACH US FIRST."

On Mower's front the battle lasted two hours and a half. It was a musketry fight the greater part of the time. Bullets, not breastworks, downed the enemy. Mower's soldiers fired on an average 100 rounds of ammunition per man. When one regiment had exhausted its ammunition another took its place and was in turn relieved by a regiment with full cartridge boxes.

The Confederates made use of every argument to take the sting out of their defeat. The repulse of their men was attributed to the intense heat that prevailed that day, but the Federals were more susceptible to the heat than the southerners. Forrest's men were Mississippians and Tennesseeans and familiar to that climate. Mower's men were from Illinois and Missouri. Mower's men reached the field through marshes on foot, while Forrest's men rode there and were fresh.

Again, the Confederates claim to have been outnumbered three or four to one. This is wrong. Smith's entire force numbered about 14,000 men, including guards of the line of communication. He was invading the enemy's country. Forrest brought to the attack 9,000 men.

Forrest himself and his admirers laid much stress upon the fact that Smith returned to Memphis, whence he came, soon after the battle at Tupelo. They called it a hasty retreat. They also spoke of energetic pursuit. The fact is that Smith on two or three occasions invited Forrest to renew the battle. Vagrant attacks with a small force were all that the southern leader risked. Smith made his way leisurely back to Memphis, and the real reason of his retrograde movement was the fact that supplies of rations and ammunition were low. The bread which had been brought along had been spoiled, and his soldiers were upon the point of starvation. Moreover, he had accomplished the purpose of the campaign. He had kept Forrest away from Sherman's rear. He had defeated him in open battle in his own territory, where he assumed to be master. In brief, Smith defeated Forrest as he had never been defeated before. He did it with foot soldiers against cavalry used as mounted infantry.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.24 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily exceptSun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15*	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No.45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	6 30†	2 35	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	89 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15†	3 15	xar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	88 35
					A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
	x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 40	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 40	5 48
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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THE REPUBLICAN,
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THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

PROSPERITY is the life of the Republican party and the death of the Democratic organization.

TOM WATSON wants Judge Parker to retire. Watson need not worry. The people will attend to that.

THE bacillus of worry about the Constitution has been operating in the Democratic blood ever since the birth of the party.

EVEN the drought and the chinch bug have abandoned their old-time ally, the Democratic party, in this year 1904.

AMERICAN voters are too shrewd at bartering to fall into the Democratic error of expecting something for nothing.

OWNERS of property who are disposed to listen to Democratic appeals should think of how values shrunk under the last Democratic administration.

"NONE of the trusts is helping Judge Parker's candidacy," says the New York Times. That sounds like a charge of treason against the Belmont trusts.

THE manufacturing industries of the South have prospered under Republican administrations as never before. The Republican party is not a party of sectionalism.

A MAN in Passaic, N. J., who had been unable to get any sleep for twenty years, has been cured. Probably read Octogenarian Davis' speech of acceptance.

THE most disastrous panic in American history followed the Democratic tariff tinkering in 1893. The Democrats promise to tinker some more if they win at the polls this year.

JUDGE PARKER has been making another speech on the Philippines. We suppose he will follow his usual plan now and write to some friends explaining what he meant when he said it was the first time.

THERE will be no prospect of Democratic success until the party can offer the American voters something better than a promise to destroy what the Republican party has done to make the nation great and prosperous.

BRYAN is for Parker and is incidentally assuring Bryanites that their principles will triumph if Parker is elected. That ought to cinch the vote of the Gold Democrat. Yes?

A PARTY must be pretty hard up for issues when it has to accuse the opposition candidate, not of doing anything, but only recognizing the possibility that something must be done and refusing to do it, which is about what the Democratic exploitation of the President's Panama letter means.

AFTER November the 8th William Jennings Bryan will be about the only Democrat of national dimensions left, and he is already promising to reorganize his party on the old radical lines.

IF Republican apathy means filling Madison Square Garden with a crowd that nearly cheered the roof off, perhaps the Democrats would like some of the same brand for use in their business.

THE right of American citizens to vote is the one Constitutional provision that is being persistantly violated in Democratic States, and yet Judge Parker would have us believe that the Constitution will be in danger is he in not elected.

A CONUNDRUM which is going the rounds out West is this:

"Why is the letter 'R' the most important in the alphabet?"

"Because it is the beginning of Roosevelt and the end of Parker."

THE Democrats who appeared at the opening of the campaign with their blacking pot ready to attack the personality of President Roosevelt, seem to have succeeded only in smearing themselves.

UP to date, no Democratic spellbinder has been honest enough to call attention to the increasing revenues of the government and to admit that the much talked of "deficit" has gone the way of other Democratic issues.

THE American people have confidence in President Roosevelt's integrity, in the unstained honor of his service and in his courage. Democratic attacks upon the man resolve themselves into boomerangs.

THE Democratic idea in regard to the Panama matter seems to be that they think the canal was stolen, but are willing to become the fence for the stolen goods, with Judge Parker on the fence.

JOHNSTON VOTES TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST GARRETT COUNTY.

The great object of the Wilson Bill that was passed at the bast Winter's Session of the Legislatnre was to confuse the voters of certain counties in Maryland. To do that the party designation was removed, and assistance to the unfortunate and unlettered in marking their ballot, by the clerk of the election reading over the names of the candidates to them, was denied. Under this law a man must not only be intelligent, but he must also have a good memory, for there is nothing to go on the ballot showing the candidates' politics, and when there is a large ticket to be voted, you can readily understand how difficult it will be for the voter to properly mark his ticket.

Now Ballimore city with its large foreign and colored vote was EXEMPTED, so was Montgomery county with its large colored vote.

MR. JOHNSTON, COL. PEARRE'S OPPONENT VOTED TO EXEMPT THOSE SECTIONS, BUT HE VOTED ALSO TO PLACE THAT INFAMOUS LAW AROUND THE NECKS OF THE VOTERS OF GARRETT COUNTY.

Isn't a poor white man as good in Garrett county as in Montgomery, or Baltimore city? There is not so much trouble this year as the ticket is short, and the Attorney-General has given an opinion that interferes with the program of these enemies of the people, but next year will show up its iniquities.

Come, Brother Johnston, explain why you discriminated against the decent people of Garrett county? Were you afraid to "do" your own people as you "did" us? Yet you want to represent us in Congress! WE—RATHER—THINK—NOT!

For his vote on this Bill see the Journal of the House of Delegates 1904, page 1856.

TIME for Tom Taggart to prepare for "a masterly retreat" to French Lick Springs.

AN EFFECTIVE REPLY.

The political mistake of Judge Parker's address on the Philippine question to the visiting delegation of Boston "anti-imperialists" is put under a scorching light by the effective reply which Secretary Taft has elicited from Gov. Wright. Those who regarded the Democratic candidate for President as a man who is conspicuously calm, moderate and fair in his statements and dispassionate in his judgment must have been surprised and disappointed at the extravagance of his language on that occasion. Those who have kept the closest watch upon affairs in the Philippines and taken the most interest in them discerned at once the gross exaggeration, not only in his statement of what the possession of the islands has cost this country, but in his declaration that those employed in the government service have been at the best inefficient and at the worst "dishonest, corrupt and despotic," that the situation in the islands is "so terrible that it passes the comprehension of our people at home," that agriculturally "the country is for the time ruined," the land going out of cultivation, the population ill fed and in some places unable to get work; that the country is overburdened with taxation, disease is prevalent, the farm animals are dead, towns in many places in ruins, whole districts in the hands of ladrones, the price of products poor and unremunerative; that public opinion has no free expression, newspapers are bought up or browbeaten in to silence, men of influence who criticise the commission are ostracized, play at the theatres censored, every organ of expression of the popular voice controlled, men in private life subject to a "complete, far-reaching, through espionage," &c., &c.

This picture of conditions brought about in the Philippines by our possession was not based upon any fair consideration of evidence, but was conjured out of fragments of irresponsible statements relating to occasional or isolated events in a long period of disturbance. It had the elements of the worst form of sensational misrepresentation in which evidence of fact is completely ignored. It was unworthy of Judge Parker and mortifying to many who admired his character as they previously understood it. The statement, as a whole, is easily refuted by the calm and moderate representations of Gov. Wright in his reply to Secretary Taft, who is himself able to judge of the merits of the case and not addicted to distorting or concealing facts.

It is a pity that Judge Parker should have been so "grossly deceived," as Gov. Wright mildly puts it, and that he should not have given closer attention to the real mistakes that have been made in dealing with the Philippines, made mostly at Washington, and devoted to them a keen and discriminating criticism. He could gain nothing by gathering up all the sensational charges that have appeared in the past four years affecting civil and military conduct in the islands and all the extreme statements regarding conditions there, and making a highly wrought picture of imagined consequences to the dishonor of the government and the discredit of the nation. Nothing could well have been farther from judicial or judicious than that speech to the self-styled anti-imperialists. Such political blunders always help opposition to the party making them.—New York Journal of Commerce (Ind and Free Trade.)

THERE is no doubt that it is better to be right than President, but when we get a man who is both it is just as well to appreciate our luck and hold on to him.

WITH a viewless candidate, a meaningless platform and a spiritless campaign, the Democratic party is prepared for a voteless election.

NO less an authority than Grover Cleveland denounced the Democratic action on the tariff in 1893 as marked by "perfidy and party dishonor."

WHY STANDARD OIL BLACKLISTED ROOSEVELT.

"WE ARE OPPOSED TO ANY ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION. OUR COUNSEL, MR. ——, WILL SEE YOU. IT MUST BE STOPPED.

"JOHN D. ROCKFELLER."

The foregoing telegram was received on February 7, 1903, by six United States Senators. The occasion for the telegrams was the anti-trust legislation which had passed the House, and in the early days of February, 1903, was pending in the Senate. The feature of this legislation which especially distressed Mr. Rockfeller was that enforcing publicity on great interstate corporations.

One of the six Senators to whom the telegram was sent was Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. He told the President. The matter immediately became public. When the telegrams became public the passage of the pending anti-trust legislation became inevitable. On February 14 all three features of Roosevelt's anti-trust programme were enacted into law. The three laws were against railroad rebates, for publicity and for the expedition of anti-trust litigation.

The inference that Standard Oil is for Parker rests upon several distinct bits of evidence, says the Chicago Tribune.

1—ROOSEVELT HUMILATED STANDARD OIL WHEN THE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER TELEGRAM OF FEB. 7, 1903, WAS PUBLISHED, STANDARD OIL NEVER FORGETS A HUMILATION.

2—Roosevelt injured Standard Oil when his influence forced the three laws, providing against railroad rebates, for publicity and for the expedition of anti-trust cases through both houses of Congress. Standard Oil never forgives an injury.

3—Judge Parker was nominated by occult influence. There was no popular movement in his favor, because he was not known. "The nomination," in the words of Bryan, "was gained by corrupt and indefensible means. It required the strength of some great interest to engineer such a deal. Standard Oil alone combined the strength and the motive.

4—After Hill, the most active and effective figure above the surface in the nomination of Parker was State Senator McCarren, of Brooklyn. McCarren has publicly acknowledged that while State Senator he received an annual salary from Standard Oil. He is still State Senator.

4—THE VISIT OF JOHN D. ROCKFELLER, JR., TO ESOPUS, AND HIS TWO-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH PARKER TWO DAYS AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

6—The categorical statement by Thomas W. Lawson, former personal and business intimate of H. H. Rogers, that Standard Oil is determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs.

7—The statement made to "Raymond," the Chicago Tribune correspondent, by one of the best known Democratic politicians in the country that Standard Oil was determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs.

EVERY factory wheel is turning and every willing hand is busy. Do the workmen want "a change?"

DEMOCRATIC apathy has been succeeded by Democratic hopelessness.

DID PARKER FORGET THE TARIFF OF 1894?

The careful reader of Judge Parker's recent speech on the tariff, which was simply a condensation of Professor Taussig's tariff history of the United States, fails to find any allusion whatever to a most interesting and important tariff law which was enacted during the memory of every living voter. How interesting reading it would have made had Judge Parker called up the Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894, which his friend Cleveland refused to sign because it was a "measure of perfidy and dishonor." How interesting Judge Parker might have made the paper had he insisted that that those who prepared it for him attempt a defense of the workings of that tariff which brought such ruin and misery to our industries and our people.

There is yet time for Judge Parker in his speeches during these closing days of the campaign to tell the American people if he would advocate a return to such conditions as those under which we lived during those trying days from 1893 to 1897. There is yet time for him to tell us if he should prefer that we should import during a period of two or three years 800,000,000 pounds of wool instead of growing that wool in our own States. There is time to tell us if he should like to throw out of employment the three millions of men who were idle during those years, and to put on half pay three million more, thereby reducing the puschasing power of our people to the extent of from five to ten billions of dollars. It would interest us to know how, when it became necessary for Judge Parker to issue bonds, as it seems to have been necessary for James Buchanan and for Grover Cleveland, to tell us in what way and by what method these bonds would be issued in order that we might anticipate their sale. Mr. Cleveland has most fittingly compared Mr. Parker to Mr. Buchanan, and as the reign of Buchanan is remembered only for the poverty and bankruptcy which accompanied it, we should well like to know what Judge Parker is going to do when his party puts on our statute books a free trade law such as the tariff of '57 or the tariff of '94 to avoid a repetition of the conditions of commerce and finance under those tariffs. The American people are extremely are extremely interested in Judge Parker's views, and here is a subject which has not yet been touched upon by him, but will bear a considerable elaboration.

WORKMEN who have bank accounts will not seek a return of Democratic rule, if they stop to remember how, under the Cleveland administration, they were compelled to live upon the money they had saved under the preceding Republican administration.

REPUBLICANS are not responsible for good crops, but they are responsible for the policy which furnishes good markets for good crops.

BRYAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

William J. Bryan says that all signs as he sees them point to the election of Judge Parker. In the same breath, however, Mr. Bryan admits that he read the signs in the same way four and eight years ago. Mr. Bryan may be in earnest in his effort to help Judge Parker's candidacy but he has been remarably frank in most of his utterances in *The Commoner* regarding Judge Parker, both before and after the St. Louis convention. He has said that Judge Parker was unfit for President or to have the nomination of any party believing in honesty and fair dealing, and he has said since the convention that Parker's nomination was made through trickery and by fraud.

There are a great many people who believe Mr. Bryan a sincere as well as a great man. These people followed Bryan through two campaigns and they could not have done that without believing him an honest advocate of the policies he represented. They cannot now believe Mr. Bryan an honest advocate of those policies and at the same time an honest advocate of the cause of Judge Parker whose nomination meant the overthrow of those policies as Democratic doctrin. Mr. Bryan's friends have a right to distinguish between his expressions as the leader of his party and his expressions as a man who has been turned down and compelled to support an unworthy candidate or get out of his party.

The great majority of Bryan's old followers will no doubt exercise this right and take their choice of his expressions. They believed him when he said that Judge Parker was unworthy to be the candidate of the Democratic party or any other party or any other party believing in honesty and fair dealings. They may sympathize with Mr. Bryan in his embarrassment in finding excuses for supporting Judge Parker but their sympathy does not require them to do violence to their own convictions by voting as Mr. Ryan advises them when he is not a leader and not free to give honest advice. They will vote as they please, not as Bryan advises.

Democratic denunciation of the sugar trust must seem funny to the trust magnates who remember how the Democratic Congress in 1893 increased the sugar duty.

IS HE "GUM SHOEING."

Many persons are wondering why Walter A. Johnston, Democratic nominee for Congress, does not appear on the stump in this county. He is spending three days here. Aside from his address before a limited number at the Parker and Davis League and his speech at the organization of a league in Mt. Savage, his voice has not been heard. These were for Democratic voters. There has been nothing to prevent Mr. Johnston airing his views before the whole people. Is Mr. Johnston conducting a "gum shoe" campaign?—Cumberland News.

TOM TAGGART should understand that November is not a good month for rainbow chasing.

IF the birds had votes they would be for the Democratic ticket. They can make nests in factory chimneys under Democratic administrations.

ONLY TWO CROSS MARKS WILL BE NECESSARY.

Attorney General William S. Bryan and Mr. W. Starr Gephart, counsel to the Board of Supervisor of Elections, of Baltimore have agreed as to how the ballots shall be marked by the voters at the coming election. Only two cross marks will be necessary—one to the right of the names of the candidates for president and vice president, and the other to the right of the favored candidate for Congress.

Mr. Bryan's letter to Mr. Gephart, which will be incorporated in the instructions to be issued to the judges of election by the supervisors, is important to each voter in the State, and is as follows:

If a voter should make a cross mark (X) opposite the surnames of the presidential and vice presidential candidates of a party; and should also make a cross mark (X) opposite the name of one or more of the candidates for presidential elector of the same party, the vote could be counted only for the elector opposite whose individual name the ballot was marked. For example, if a voter should make a cross mark (X) opposite the surnames of Parker and Davis, the Democratic candidates for president and vice president, and should also make a cross mark (X) opposite the name of Mr. Frank Brown, one of the Democratic candidates for presidential elector, the ballot would count for Mr. Frank Brown, but for no other elector.

If a voter should make a cross mark (X) opposite the surnames of the presidential and vice presidential candidates fo one political party and should also make a cross mark (X) opposite the names of one or more of the candidates for presidential elector of some other party, the whole ballot would be thrown out.

For example, if a voter should make a cross mark (X) opposite the surnames of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, the nominees for president and vice president of the Republican party, and should also make a cross mark (X) opposite the name of Mr. Frank Brown, a Democratic candidate for presidential elector, the whole ticket would be thrown out for all offices, members of Congress as well as presidential electors.

TO VOTE THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET, MAKE ONLY TWO X MARKS, ONE WHOLLY IN THE SQUARE AFTER THE NAMES OF ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS AND THE OTHER WHOLLY IN THE SQUARE AFTER THE NAME OF GEORGE A. PEARRE.

WHY ROOSEVELT?

Because when McKinley was stricken down, he stepped into the breach and has gallantly held the fort since.

Because the promise he then made to carry out the policies of his fallen chief, has been faithfully kept.

Because he has filled, honorably and ably, each one of the many offices of public trust, for which he has been chosen from time to time.

Because his yea is yea, and his nay is nay when problems arise for solution.

Because he has convictions and the courage of his convictions.

Because he is not the tool, and cannot be made the tool of any set of designing politicians.

Because he knows what to do, when to do it, and does it.

Because when the crisis of the Spanish war was upon us he sacrificed his personal comfort and rushed to the firing line.

Because he is a kind neighbor and a faithful friend.

Because he meets every emergency without flinching or hesitating.

Because his first thought is for his country, his country's needs, and his country's honor.

Because, as president, he has to his credit, among other things, the settlement of the coal strike, the American Panama canal, the revival of the Hague tribunal, the prosecution of the post office offenders, the merchant marine commission, the Merger case prosecution, and pension order No. 78.

Because he is an American of the Americans; a stalwart of the stalwarts, a republican of the republicans and last, but not least, because the people want him.

That's why Roosevelt.

How to Stop the Drain On Your Pocketbook?

is a question of interest alike to Republicans, Democrats and Third Party men. Every faithful citizen will cast his ballot next Tuesday in answer to this question according to the peculiar theory of his party.

This question is answered, however, in a practical way every day in the year by a practical business house in Oakland. What better way of stopping the drain on pocketbooks than by buying clothing of the best make and quality for ¼ to ½ less than the usual price? And this you can do at COHEN'S NEW CLOTHING STORE, Opera House Block, Oakland.

Jnst got in those pants you've all been waiting for so long—you'll be repaid for the waiting. It's the largest and best assortment of pants ever displayed in Garrett county. Not a poor pair of Pants in the lot. No matter what kind you buy you get double your money's worth. They come in Worsteds, Cassimeres, mixed Wools; plain ones and Fancy Striped. For long men, short men, fat men, lean men. All sizes. As low as **$1.98** and no higher than **$6.00** for the best pants that man ever wore.

We have also just received from a friendly manufacturer a small lot of Fancy Oxford Grey Overcoats at a special price, which we will offer while they last at the lowest price a man's overcoat ever brought in Garrett county—**$3.98.**

First come, first served.

Also a nice assortment of fine Overcoats for **$6.50, $8.50, $10.00.**

Lots of Fine Men's Winter Suits at **$4.50** to **$12.00.**

COHEN'S, - . - Opera House Building,

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 20,000.00

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Preaching at Deer Park, in the Lutheran church at 7:30 p. m. next Sabbath.

The Alleghany Conference of the Maryland Synod will meet at Eglon, W. Va., next spring.

There will be preaching service in St. Mark's Lutheran church next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. William Miller, of Accident, was in Oakland this morning on business.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Sliger, who were in Baltimore and Annapolis last week, returned home Sunday evening.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek of "Uplands", near Deer Park, went to Philadelphia last Monday for a brief visit.

Pheasants are being brought to Oakland by the hundreds at this time where prices ranging from 75 cents to one dollar are being paid.

Miss Cecelia Gesner, of Annapolis, who was on an extended visit to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Mitchell in Oakland, returned to her home last Saturday.

Mr. H. S. Whetsell, editor of the Kingwood *Journal*, was in Oakland last Monday and Tuesday on business, returning to his home yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lawton, of Lonaconing, came up to Oakland last Thursday and are here as the guests of Mrs. Cecelia Coddington, Mrs. Lawton's mother.

Mrs. M. E. Flowers family yesterday moved their household effects from Mt. Lake Park, Md., to this city. They are occupying one of Messrs. Sayre and Wilkinson's houses on West Main street.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. David E. Dick, who was in this county all of last week with her husband, who was campaigning in the interests of the Republican ticket, returned to her home in Lonaconing last Friday evening.

Miss Kathryn Hanson, after a delightful visit at "Uplands," near Deer Park, returned to her home at No. 2122 North Calvert Street, Baltimore City, on Monday last. She expressed herself in terms of praise of Garrett county.

The Maryland Synod of the Lutheran church which convened in Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 27th of October, adjourned on Monday evening, the 31st, to meet next year at Waynesboro, Pa.

Hon. George L. Michael, of Bloomington district, was in Oakland yesterday on business. This office acknowledges a very pleasant visit from the gentleman while he was in the city.

Col. and Mrs. George Truesdell, of Deer Park, who spent the summer in Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe, sailed from France Tuesday of this week and expect to land in New York on next Thursday or Friday.

Mr. W. H. Chadderton, of Deer Park, offers a home to a deserving boy who will be allowed to attend school during the winter and in return for his board and a small salary is to feed the stock at Mr. Chadderton's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Casteel and Mrs. Stephen Browning of Oakland, left this morning for Chicamaugua Georgia, where they will visit Col. D. T. E. Casteel and family for a week or two, Col. Casteel being stationed there in his capacity as an army officer.

The members and friends of St. Paul's M. E. congregation on last Thursday night tendered a donation to the new pastor, Rev. J. B. Workman and family. The donation was a great surprise to the minister he having no previous knowledge of the good intentions of his parishioners until he was summoned to the church where all manner of groceries, etc., had been left.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Sollars, who drove through the country to Winchester and Romney, W. Va., where at the former place they attended the county fair and visited relatives and friends at the latter place, returned home last Friday afternoon. The trip was a most delightful one and highly enjoyed by both.

The evidences of the pranks of some boys and young men who were out Monday night having a good time by piling lumber, hauling wagons and vehicles of all descriptions from one part of town to another and depositing them in unheard-of places, were plainly to be seen the following morning. At the corner of Second and Alder streets a huge bull pen had been erected with the lumber from the Ravenscroft building at that point. Instead of having a bull inside it, however, 'Gene Baumgartner's donkey occupied the structure. A few dilapidated platforms in different sections of the town were ripped up.

The farmers of Garrett county, Md., ought to keep their shotguns well loaded with buckshot and lay for the poultry thieves from this vicinity. Some of the farmers near Salisbury should do the same thing. There are a lot of idlers in this vicinity that are striking two ways. They are striking against mining coal for 55 cents a ton, and they are also striking out every day to shoot poultry in Garrett county, of which they bring in large supplies. They also forage for other things that they can swipe from the farmers, and the absence of the union label on the stolen property is no objection.—Elk Lick Star.

Manheim Cement Plant Crippled by Fire.

Fire Sunday broke out in the storage room of the Manheim Portland Cement Company's plant at Manheim, a few miles west of Rowlesburg, W. Va., and caused $40,000 damage to several of the fine stone buildings that go to make up one of the best plants in the country. The entire plant is valued at several hundred thousand dollars and had it not been that most of the buildings are fireproof, it would have been entirely destroyed. The fire will cause a shut down of some weeks. The plant has been running to its full capacity. Hon. John T. McGraw is heavily interested. The flames set the woods surrounding the plant on fire.

Public Sale of Personal Property.

I will offer for sale at my residence 5 miles north of Swanton and 2 miles west of Frankville, Garrett county, on Friday, November 11, 1904, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following described property, to wit:

1 roan horse 12 years old, 1 brown mare 3 years old, 3 cows, 1 brood sow, 3 shoats, 1 lot of chickens and guineas, 1 two-horse wagon, 2 sleds, 1 McCormick hay rake, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 Syracuse plow, 2 shovel plows, 1 double shovel plow, 1 lot of forks and rakes, 1 grain cradle, 1 fanning mill, 2 mattocks, 4 broad hoes, 2 shovels 1 grindstone, 1 scythe, 1 lot of chains, 2 stacks of hay, 1 rick of straw, 1 lot of straw in bundles, 1 double set of work harness, 3 collars, 3 blind bridles, 3 riding bridles, 3 saddles, 1 heating stove, 1 cook stove, lot of oats, lot of rye, lot of buckwheat, lot of potatoes, household and kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to mention.

JOSEPHUS HOWELL,
Beckman, Md.

CHANGE IN THE BALLOT.

Arrangement of the Official Ballot Will Be Different From That Published.

Since the list of nominations as published elsewhere in this paper was printed the Board of Supervisors has made a change in the arrangement of the same as follows:

In the first column the Democratic and Republican nominees for Electors will appear one beneath the other. Following the Republican nominees in the same column will be the nominees for Congress, Col. Pearre's name appearing next to the bottom in the list.

Voters will note this change and make their cross marks accordingly, both crosses coming in the same column but in separate squares.

INSTRUCTIONS BY SECRETARY OF STATE

Form of Ballot Described and Information Given for Benefit of Voters.

The Secretary of State has issued the following letter to the several Boards of Supervisors of Election in the State:

"As the election law, as recently amended, gives to the Supervisors of Elections the right of arranging the groups of presidential electors as they see fit, it is not possible to issue from this office a sample form of ballot. It has, therefore, been suggested to me by the Attorney General to call your attention to certain important provisions of Section 50, under which the form and arrangement of the ballot is directed. While the law makes no provision for filing in this office certificates showing the names of the presidential candidates of the several parties, the law is plain in requiring these names to be placed on the ballot under section 50, which says: The surname of the candidates of each political party for the office of President and Vice-President shall be placed above the group of candidates for electors of such party."

"The surnames of presidential candidates are as follows: Parker and Davis, Democratic; Boosevelt and Fairbanks, Republican; Swallow and Carroll, Prohibitionist; Debs and Hanford, Socialist.

"Supplementary to my letter to you of the 21st inst., in the matter of the error in the name of the Democratic presidential elector from the Second Congressional District, I beg to say that it is clearly your imperative and legal duty to print Mr. Shriver's name on the official ballot as it appeared on the original certificate as T. Herbert Shrive: and not as it appeared on the original certificate as E. Herbert Shriver.

"While no legal authority exists for the following arrangement of the groups of presidential electors, it is suggested, however, that in order to uniform the ballot throughout the State the order of groups be arranged alphabetically in the name of the party, to-wit, Democratic, Prohibition, Republican, Socialist.

The secretary has also framed instructions for the voters. In the matter of making the tickets the instructions say, in paragraph two.

"Upon receiving your ballot retire to one of the booths or compartments, and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, except presidential electors, for whom you wish to vote, and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, a cross mark (for example, X.) and in case of question submttted, to a vote of the people by marking likewise in the appropriate space a crossmark (X) against the answer you desire to give.

"In the case of presidential electors you can either make a separate crossmark (X) opposite the name of each of the candidates for presidential electors (not exceeding eight in number) for whom you wish to vote or if you wish to vote for the presidential electors of any political party you can make a single crossmark (X) in the square opposite the surnames of the nominees of that party for President and Vice-President.

WHY IS it that Allegany, Washington and Montgomery counties were exempt from the workings of the Wilson ballot law as far as the removal of party designations from the ballot is concerned and Garrett and Frederick counties made to feel the force of the iniquitous measure. Walter A. Johnston, Democratic nominee for Congress, voted for this law.

His own county of Montgomery is exempted. Why? Because it is a Democratic county and it would militate against the Democrats. But how do the Democrats of Garrett and Frederick, especially those, unable to read or write, like Johnsten's act? He can not plead getting after the negro in this matter, for the negro vote in both counties is comparatively small. It is the most pliable law ever heard of. Senator Lewis had Allegany county excluded from the operations of the law in deference to the Republicans, whose votes elected him to the State Senate.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

A VERY SUDDEN DEATH

Attorney Edwin L. Mitchell, Stricken with Appoplexy.

The citizens of Oakland were shocked and pained to learn Tuesday afternoon about one o'clock of the sudden and wholly unexpected death of Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell, a practicing attorney of Oakland, whose inanimate body was found at the foot of a stair way at the Schley Hotel at that hour. Physicians who examined the body gave it as their opinion that the deceased had suffered a stroke of appoplexy while descending the stairway and had fallen to the ground.

Mr Mitchell was a man of many noble characteristics, being charitable to a fault. It is not known that he had an enemy in the world, being a friend to everybody and everybody's friend.

He was nearly fortyfour years of age and was married some five years ago to Miss Eva Button, daughter of Dr. E. J. M. Button, of Oakland and sister of Mrs. Edward H. Sincell. He leaves, besides his widow two children, a daughter and a son, a brother, Mr. John T. Mitchell, of Oakland, his mother, two brothers who reside in the west and one sister.

His funeral will take place this afternoon from the residence of Mr. Edward H. Sincell and will be conducted by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of the M. E. church, of which the deceased was a member. The interment will be made in the Oakland cemetery.

COGLAN—MARONEY NUPTIALS.

Celebrated In the Catholic Church This Morning.

This morning at nine o'clock in St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, Miss Rosalie Maroney, daughter of Mrs. Bridget Maroney, was united in marriage to Mr. William Coglan, also of Oakland.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Connell, pastor of the church in the presence of a very large congregation. The groom accompanied by Dr. R. F. Bartlett, entered the church from the vestry room and in front of the altar was joined by the bride, who was accompanied by her sister, Miss Alice Maroney, the bridesmaid. The ushers, Messrs. Matthew and Patrick Maroney, brothers of the bride, and Bowie Johnson and Bernard Gonder preceded the bride to the altar. The bride was handsomely gowned in white crepe de chine over white silk. The groom was attired in a black sack suit as were also the ushers. After the ceremony the bridal couple were driven to the residence of Mrs. Maroney where breakfast was served and where the congratulations of their many friends were showered upon them. They will leave this evening on train No. 55 for St. Louis, where ten days will be spent at the Fair.

DIRTY METHODS.

The Frederick *Examiner* prints the following:

Certain political opponents of Colonel Pearre have been industriously circulating various reports as to his health, both mentally and physically, for the purpose of bringing about his defeat. They realize that it requires desperate means to defeat this able and faithful representative of the people of western Maryland, but in the end it will avail nothing. It is true Col. Pearre has been a very sick man, but that illness has been so serious as represented is not true. By an untiring devotion to the discharge of his duties as a Congressman from this district, he became ill and worn out, and has been compelled by the advice of his physician to abstain for the present from the excitement and labor of a campaign. There is no question about the cause of his condition, for we all know how prompt he was at all times to respond to the inquiries and wants of his constituents regardless of party affiliation. No letter was ever left unanswered without a quick response, and we venture the assertion that the public never had a better servant in the Halls of Congress than George A. Pearre. He is entitled to the sympathy of the people, and we hope that these slanderous enemies will be roundly rebuked as they deserve on the 8th of November next.

We are in position to know his condition, and the following extract from a letter to a personal friend of his in this county speaks for itself. Speaking of the reports that are in circulation he says—"If there be anything in the indications I am no where near death's door, as I weigh 176½ pounds, and am going about here as an entirely rational being, as you may well judge from this letter. No man knows what awaits him on the morrow, but as I say, if present indications count for any thing, I will be able to let my people see that the stories are false. I am improving, but am not yet well, and my physician thinks it unwise for me to take an active part in the campaign, and thus be subjected to its labors and excitement at this time. I shall follow his advice and will not, therefore, make any speeches while I am in the district. To be absolutely on the safe side I should not leave this place for the present, but I feel that I owe it to my friends and myself to set at rest these falsehoods. Trusting that you are well, and with kind regards to all my Frdderick county friends,

I am very truly yours,
GEORGE A. PEARRE.

Dinner On Election Day.

The ladies of the Oakland Lutheran congregation will serve meals on election day at the West Hotel. Oysters in every style. Cream will be served in the evening. The charges will be reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE.

The general health of the community is good excepting a few cases of scarlet fever at this place.

Miss Lucile Coombs, of Mt. Lake Park, was a pleasant visitor at the home of the Misses Hutson last week.

We are very sorry to lose our friend and neighbor Mr. Daniel Orendorf, who will move near Mt. Lake Park on what is known as the Kilburn property.

A very pretty home wedding took place last Wednesday evening at the groom's residence.

The contracting parties were Mr. Bliss Haun of near Red House and Miss Grace Whitehair, of Amboy, W. Va. Only the near relatives and most intimate friends were present. Rev. Emory Fike, of the German Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. Edward Weimer, of near this place is erecting a fine dwelling which will be ready for occupancy in a few days.

Mr. Henry Eggers and family, of near Crellin, will shortly move to this place, having sold his farm to Mr. Holbrook of Maine.

Mr. Bert Leighton of Mt. Lake Park has moved his saw mill on the Jonas Orendorf tract of land where he will manufacture a large quantity of hard wood lumber.

The cider, jelly and apple butter manufacturing establishment located near Gortner, and operated by the Swartzentruber brothers has been very profitably handled for the last six weeks. Truly the operators of this plant were public benefactors.

WANTED—Special Representatives in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. A. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Dixon & Kelso

Notice to Coat and Cape Buyers.

We have a complete line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's COATS CAPES and FURS. Please cast your optics on these prices:

Ladies' All-Wool Jackets, all colors, at			$2.49
" " Coats, castor and black, worth $6.00 at			4.99
" " " " " "	8.00 "		6.49
" " " " " "	10.00 "		7.49
" " Tourist, " " "	12.00 "		8.50
" Plush Capes,		"	6.00 " 4.24
" " "		"	5.00 " 3.49

In Misses' and Children's we have the strongest line we have ever carried.

The prices run from ..... $1.99 to $6.50
Furs ..... .99 to 7.00

Come and examine; we know the Prices and Quality will do the rest.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quallty for Builings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

DO WE WANT THAT AGAIN.

Republican President Harrison had $389,000,000 government receipts in his last fiscal year, 1893. The next year Democratic President Cleveland was only able to show $298,000,000, a decrease of $88,000,000. Do we want that again?

Republican President Harrison had an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,000 in his last fiscal year, 1893. The next year, Democratic President Cleveland had an excess of expenditures over receipts of $69,803,000. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland also had an excess of expenditures over receipts of $42,000,000 in 1894, and of $25,000,000 in 1895. Do we want that again?

Republican President Harrison had $75,896,009 postal receipts in his last fiscal year 1893. The next year Democratic President Cleveland had nearly a million less. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland in his four fiscal years, 1894 to 1897, had $1,132,000,000 of railway securities wiped out by receiverships. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland can only show $821,000,000 of manufactures exported in his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, against $1,672,000,060 so exported in Roosevelt's four fiscal years, 1901-1904, a shortage of $851,000,000. Do we want that again?

Republican President Roosevelt shows $3,300,000,000 on deposit in our savings banks while Democratic President Cleveland could only show $1,939,000,000 so deposited in his best savings-bank year, 1897. In other words, $1,261,000,000 less of such deposits. Do we want that again?

Republican President Roosevelt can show $5,748,000,000 total exports in his four fiscal years, 1901-1904. Democratic President Cleveland in his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, only reached a total export of $3,632,000,000, or $2,117,000,000 less. Do we want that again?

Republican President Roosevelt can show a total foreign commerce of $9,490,000,000 in his four fiscal years, 1901-1904. Democratic President Cleveland for his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, can only show $6,559,000,000, or $2,932,000,000 less. Do we want that again.

Democratic President Cleveland witnessed in 1896, 13,730 miles of steam railways sold under foreclosure, an excess over the 1904 foreclosuae sales of 13,275 miles. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland, in 1895, had $1,015,000,000 less money in circulation than Republican President Roosevelt has now. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland in 1896 was paying $19,000,000 more annual interest on our public debt than is now being paid. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had $614,000,000 less gold in the treasury than Republican President Roosevelt now has. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had $4,757,000 less total bank deposits than Republican President Roosevelt can now show. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had $5,000,000,000 less life insurance in force than is now protecting those dependent upon us. Do we wantthat again?

Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896 exported $78,000,000 more gold than he imported, while Republican President Roosevelt, in 1904, imported $17,000,000 more than he exported, thus making a showing against Cleveland of $95,000,000 in a single year. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland hauled down his country's flag at Honolulu. Judge Parker and his party say they will do the same in the Philippines. Do we want that again?

Republican President Harrison's last calendar year, 1892, was one of the most prosperous years the country had enjoyed. Democratic President Cleveland and his tariff-for-revenue free trade policy destroyed that prosperity, undoing in a few months the good Republican work of the years since Lincoln's first election. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland's entire second term engagement was played to the accompaniment of weeping women and wailing children, hungry for food. Do we want that again?

Notice.

FOR SALE.—I will offer at private sale my farm situated opposite Shaw, W. Va., on the Maryland side of the river, containing 175½ acres, all under fence, of which 125 acres are improved with dwelling, outbuildings and good orchard. On it are seven springs of good water. About 20 tons of hay was cut on it this year, besides oats, corn and all other crops. Will sell on easy terms. Reason for selling, have more land than I need. For particulars call on or address

E. HARVEY,
31-4t Elk Garden, W. Va.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson VI. 2 Kings xi, 1-16. November 6, 1904.

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Joash, the Boy King.

It all came of a bad marriage. For reasons of State, the good king Jehoshaphat married his son to the daughter of Jezebel. The chronicler speaks of Alhaliah as "that wicked woman." Her phenomenal fierceness was all the more conspicuous because it appeared in one whose very sex is supposed to stand for gentleness. She was as unscrupulous as she was ambitious. In opposition to all Hebrew law and precedent she seated upon the throne of Judah and fortified herself in her usurpation by cruelly murdering all possible claimants, among them her own grandchildren, thereby proving herself atrocious and unnatural. Never was royal blood so profusely shed. All kin to the crown were supposed to by out of the way. Thus, this Lady Macbeth of Jewish history began her course of tyranny and debauchery. Under her reign Baalism had its innings, so much so that a temple to the foul Sidonian god is known to have been built in Jerusalem, if not within the temple precincts. The temple was robbed of its furniture, if not of its very stones and timbers, to build the shrine to the rival of Jehovah. No wonder it was "a time of trouble, rebuke and blaspheming:" Athaliah was wicked daughter of wicked mother. She was even more fierce, powerful, and unsparing than Jezebel.

But there was one unsuspected flaw in the iron of her tyranny. In the slaughter of the innocent, one little intended victim was overlooked. Jehosheba honored her sex as Athaliah disgraced it. What she did stands high among daring deeds of patriotism. By her loyalty and courage, she preserved the royal house of David from extinction. In the midst of the carnage, at the risk of her own life, she hurried the infant prince and his nurse into a little-used storeroom of the temple. Her husband, the high priest, was a party to this merciful plot, and from his commanding position was able to insure the success of it.

For six years the little prince was hid away in the secret of the tabernacle. The temple was a place which Athaliah seldom troubled, and it is easy at any rate for parts of a great building to be overlooked. In this obscurity Joash lived, although all the while entitled to a crown. He was faithfully guarded as the nation's greatest treasure. In his remarkable preservation the prophecy that David's lamp would never go out had fulfillment. But in this instance the lamp was perilously near extinction.

Jehoiada is a star in the Hebrew priesthood. Zadock and Abiathar are the other exceptions to the rule of dullness. The nature of the office is not such as to bring its holder into prominence. In this instance Jehoiada could not prevent the general destruction of the royal stock. The crime was so unnatural that it could not have been suspected. What he did do was to bide his time and organize a counter revolution. And this he did with a prudence, caution, and sagacity unsurpassed. The disinterested character of his patriotism did not admit of question. He aimed at nothing for himself. He averted civil war and achieved a bloodless revolution.

The story is told with pictorial power. It makes one of the most vivid and dramatic pages of human history. The queen was allowed to weary and wear out the nation by her despotism. At the same time she was encouraged in a sense of security. Jehoiada, on his part, was all the while fostering the Jehovistic party. This he could do the more effectively since the queen had inadvertently left him in possession of the temple with its treasury, armory and fortress. When the time was ripe Jehoiada took the five captains of the royal guard into his confidence and showed them the infant heir to the throne. Now, soldiers who were willing to serve under Athalia as long as they thought the house of David extinct, would waver in their allegiance when they learned that a scion of the old royal stock survived. The next step was to secure the presence of the largest company possible in the temple to witness the coronation and protect the king's person. This would be done without creating suspicion by detaining the Levites who, according to their course, would be going off duty. Attention did not need to be attracted either by the carrying of arms into the temple inclosure. A sufficient supply could be had from the votive arms hung there by David after his victories. The deploying of his forces by Jehoida would have done credit to one of largest experience in military affairs. The chief object was protection of the person of the little king. The coronation was effective and spectacular. Standing on a raised platform between the two great pillars of the court, "Strength and beauty," the boy prince was in sight of all. When the crown was placed on his fair brow another thing was done which, under the circumstances, was very significant. The yellow scroll of the law was laid upon his head. He was to be under, not above, the law. He was to govern religiously. When this was done, hands were clapped, trumpets blown and the cry, "God, save the king!" was raised.

At sound of the tumult, the queen rushed upon the scene. She came alone. If guards had accompanied her from the palace, they had been stopped at the temple gate. Athaliah took in the import of the scene at a glance. She made one last and furious drive to recoup her fortunes. She stood upon her imperial majesty, and ignored the illegitimacy of her own authority when she cried, "Treason!" No one came to her side as she hoped. Through open ranks she was allowed to leave the temple which could not be polluted by her blood. At "the way of the horses' entry," like her mother, this crowned monster, usurper, and murderess met her well deserved fate.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Half measures are usually weak measures. All Athaliah's cruelty counted her nothing, because she was not quite cruel enough. If she had killed Jehoiada together with the others, she might have reigned longer. After all, she was too unsuspicious. She left the old high priest in posession of the dilapidated temple. That was her undoing.

Eight words suffice to describe the evilist attitude a woman can assume toward her offspring. "His mother [Athaliah] was his (Ahaziah) counselor to do wickedly." She was the empress dowager of her day.

This account and the parallel one in Second Chronicles are evidently from the same original manuscript. They afford an excellent example of the manner in which some parts of the Bible are made up of excerpts from lost and forgotten originals. The two accounts supplement each other in a helpful manner, and on their very face give evidence of the honesty of the editors.

The high priesthood, like the Vice-Presidency, was a sort of negative office. It needed a positive character like that of Jehoiada to lift it aboye inanity. He stood pure and blameless in the midst of a bold, difficult, and far-reaching enterprise.

This romantic story of the hiding of this boy prince in the temple is altogether credible. Parts of a great building can be overlooked for long periods. It is said that the very existence of one of the chapels of the Vatican was forgotten for a series of years after its entrance had once been bricked up for some ceremonial purpose.

Hatred and resentment against tyrants is always cumulative. Athaliah's regency was oppressive. It was correspondingly unpopular. Its coming to an end was hailed with delight.

Those were probably old-fashioned weapons with which the Levites armed themselves out of the temple armory. But their historic associations put extra courage into the hearts of those who wielded them. They were the swords, spears, and shields which David had wrested from the hands of the aliens, and had hung up as votive trophies in the temple.

The temple was an asylum for one boy (Joash). Every boy should have right of asylum in the Church. It should be chief shelter and resort of youth.

LETTER TO E. Z. TOWER.
Oakland.

Dear Sir: Good yarn: How we got our agent at Delhi, N. Y.

Gladstone & Paine were agents for ——; we mustn't tell names. We wanted 'em. Paine was painting his big Colonial house. Said it took 10 gallons of white for the trim.

We sent him 10 gallons and said: if you get it all on, no pay; if you have any left, return it and pay for the rest. Agreed.

He returned four gallons and took the agency. Four or five years ago. He knows now that his old paint was and is adulterated; that's why it took ten gallons to equal six of ours.

Go by the name; there is but one name to go by: Devoe lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm

For sixty days I will offer at private sale the above property, located one mile South of Oakland. For further particulars call on or address Chas. J. Newman, Oakland, Md. 32-4t.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.

Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
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New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 20, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

F. H. Sincell and F. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, vs. Louisa Chambers, Mortgagor.

No. 1293 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell and Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,790.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thy First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, vs. Isaacc W. Thompson, et ux.

No. 1290 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the mortgagee's sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of November, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3,400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

BARGAINS.

Furnished House, 7 rooms and bath, 30 ft. Porch, Hydrant in kitchen, good location, only $1000. Cash $400, balance one to five years.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION.
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,
First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.
Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH O PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
M. L. Fesenmeyer.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

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CHEAP EXCERSIONS
TO THE
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EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
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Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

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Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
The "Nation's Highway"
and "SHORTEST ROUTE"
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS.

Three THROUGH Trains DAILY
Vestibuled throughout with
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Observation Cars and Dining Cars,
VIA CINCINNATI.

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EXCURSION TICKETS
ON SALE
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VERY LOW RATES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS
From all Stations Announced
From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

ONLY $4.00 TO
WASHINGTON AND RETURN,
ONLY $4.50 TO
BALTIMORE AND RETURN,
Saturday, September 17, via
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that tinishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

MAGIC REMEDY
Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers. 25c: by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.
KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED
permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

THE PRESIDENT
FROM PHOTO COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY PACH BROS. N.Y.

List of Nominations and Proposed Bond Issue Certified to the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Md.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

OAKLAND, MARYLAND, October 24, 1905

In compliance with the provisions of Section Forty-four of Chapter One Hundred and Thirty-three, Acts of 1902, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, and also in accordance with the provisions of Sectione One, Chapter Four Hundred and Seventy-one, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether bonds not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said county for the purpose of building and furnishing a new court house and jail at the county seat, Oakland, in said county," notice is hereby given that the nominations hereinafter mentioned and the said act proposing the issue of the aforementioned bonds, have been filed with, or certified to, this Board under the provisions of said Chapter One Hundred and Thirty-three of the Code of Public General Laws, and Chapter Four Hundred and Seventy-one, of the Public Local Laws, Acts of 1904.

The nominations and proposed bond issue which have been so filed with or certified to this Board will be on the official ballot, arranged as nearly as practicable in the form and order below set forth.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.		FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.	
PARKER. DAVIS.		DEBS. HANFORD.	
FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.		FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.	
VOTE FOR EIGHT.		VOTE FOR EIGHT.	
FRANK BROWN, CARROLL COUNTY.		MARTIN GLASS, WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
ELIHU E. JACKSON, WICOMICO COUNTY.		BENJAMIN W. DIFFENBAUGH, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
JOHN E. GEORGE, QUEEN ANNE COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		ALEXANDER MONROE, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
T. HERBERT SHRIVER, CARROLL COUNTY. SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		PATRICK O'CONNOR, ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
JAMES KING, BALTIMORE CITY. THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		FRANK MARECK, BALTIMORE CITY.	
CHARLES H. KNAPP, BALTIMORE CITY. FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		CHARLES F. SANDERS, BALTIMORE CITY.	
SAMUEL A. MUDD, CHARLES COUNTY. FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		MOSES MILLER, BALTIMORE CITY.	
FERDINAND WILLIAMS, ALLEGANY COUNTY. SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.		EDWARD A. FERRARI, BALTIMORE CITY.	
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.		FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.	
ROOSEVELT. FAIRBANKS.			
FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.		FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.	
VOTE FOR EIGHT.		VOTE FOR EIGHT.	
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, BALTIMORE COUNTY.			
CALTON L. BRETZ, ALLEGANY COUNTY.			
R. RASTALL WALKER, TALBOT COUNTY. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.			

CHAPTER 471

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett County to determine by ballot whether bonds not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said County for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court House and Jail at the County seat, Oakland, of said County.

COMMUNICATED.

Protect Your Own Home.

To the Editor of the Republican.

Kindly allow me space in your columns for a few hints to the farmers and citizens of your community, Democrats as well as Republicans.

The Republican party, whose principles were upheld and maintained by that great statesman and noble character, Abraham Lincoln, himself a farmer, and by that loyal, generous, and true hearted American, William McKinley, a man of exalted ideas and justice who held the welfare of his country to be of vital importance to himself, and whose every effort while in the service of his country was for the betterment and uplifting of his fellowman These men supported the principles as laid down by the Republican party; and where can you find the man that can truthfully speak ill of either of these magnificent characters.

I ask you my farmer friend, which is it best for you to do, sell your product, or keep it? You answer: sell it, of course. This is true, as any sane man will tell you. But I ask, if you are not protected against free trade (the foundation of the Democratic party) and against the low wages and pauper labor of foreign countries, where will you find a ready market for your output?

The Republican party stands to day, and always has stood, for protection of our own interests. Protection of the farmer and his welfare. Protection of the free people of this grand old Republic against the pauper labor and sweat-shop systems of foreign and servile nations.

Now, why are we for protection?

"Because it promotes the prosperity and welfare of the country."

"Because our country has always been prosperous under a protective tariff, and has languished and withered without it."

"Because it relieves wage earners from foreign competition, and thereby enables them to become liberal consumers of the home product."

"Because it steadily and surely enlarges the home markets for our own products."

"Because we want labor to get the best wages possible for its efforts."

"Because by protecting ourselves, agriculture will find a sure, rich market at home."

"Because every dollar we send abroad to purchase that which we can produce at home, makes us just one dollar poorer."

"Because protection in this country gives better wages than free trade."

"Because it is better for this country to feed and clothe its own labor, than it is to support labor in foreign countries with our money."

And last, but not least:

"Because we love our own country better than we do foreign countries."

These I think are good and sufficient reasons why, we as a party, uphold and support a tariff for protection.

Look at the newspaper files of the country during the last Democratic administration, from 1892 until 1897. Is it not a fact that conditions then were quite different from those which prevailed since 1898, under a Republican administration?

Are the years of 1893-4 still fresh in the minds of my readers?

Have we forgotten the universal cry of thousands of honest, hard-working men and women in the streets of our large cities, clamoring for employment when none was to be had?

Have we forgotten the thousands of forlorn and helpless women and children crying for bread, while the father sat in his poor and desolate home, sorrowful and dejected, as he looked upon the pinched and drawn faces of those around him, shivering from cold and hunger?

Is our memory so short that we do not remember the great armies of the unemployed, as they sought day after day for something to do, by which they might earn a few dollars in order to keep the wolf from the door?

Have we forgotten the numerous suicides that were the direct result of all this misery and wretchedness? I say, have we forgotten these things?

If we have, let us look at the files and see what story they have to tell.

Take *Harper's Weekly* for January 13, 1894, and look at this picture: "Free food for Chicago's poor." Long lines of hungry men, women and children waiting in the cold for their poor allowance of a bowl of soup and a piece of bread, just enough to keep soul and body together through the long cruel winter. At night, the street is their bed. Hundreds of homeless and miserable men and boys huddled into some doorway or alleyway, where they can get slight protection from the cold and wet.

Men! did I say? ah, yes, and women also with their infant babes held close to their breasts to protect them as much as possible from the cold, wandered through the streets bedless, hungry and homeless.

Look again at the issue of *Leslie's Weekly* for January 18, 1894, "The Lakeside Free Kitchen" that was opened for the homeless idle workingman. 75,000 idle men, able-bodied and willing, working on the streets, shovelling snow or chopping wood for a few paltry pennies.

Again, *Harper's Weekly* for January 6, 1894, showing a multitude of idle men and hungry, forlorn and destituted women, waiting in the streets of New York for admission to the "Free Dining Room on the Bowery."

I might give many, yea, hundreds, of such instances, but surely we have not forgotten that winter.

No! we have not forgotten, and we will not forget. Then I say: protect your interests; protect your family; protect the women and children of your own country against the repetition of such disgraceful scenes.

Let us continue the prosperity which our land is now enjoying, and on the 8th of November, let us march to the polls in a solid phalanx and cast our ballots for ROOSEVELT, FAIRBANKS and PEARRE.

H. E. Flowers.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 41, 1904.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

The days and weeks pass so rapidly this beautiful autumn weather that we hardly realize our promise to give some items before the election, and on the beautiful 1st day of November we know that but one week intervenes when the voters will meet in their respective states and cast their ballots according to the dictates of their conscience, and to their mandate we must yield.

We are glad to report the sick of our town all improving and hopes are entertained that the most malignant cases of this dread disease are in a fair way of recovery if proper care is taken.

Miss Florence Thrasher, daughter of postmaster L. D. Thrasher, is visiting friends at Cameron, W. Va., and will visit relatives at Wheeling and Morgantown before returning home. We wish her a pleasant visit in the "West Virginia Hills," and from reports a royal welcome was given her by Miss Floe Zimmerman, of Cameron, a young lady friend who often visits her aunt and uncle at this place, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wheeler.

Mr. George Coffman, an old veteran of the Civil war, met with a severe accident on Saturday last while helping a friend living near town haul some straw. The horses became unmanageable and Mr. Coffman was thrown from the wagon and considerably bruised and shaken up, but Dr. Lininger thinks no serious results will follow. At this writing he is resting much easier.

Mr. Gay Wheeler returned last week from a very enjoyable visit to Pittsburg, Pa., and other towns in West Virginia. We know of no young man in this place whom we miss more than this promising young gentleman when he is away. We are glad he had such a deserved outing after his close attention to his duties at the B. & O. Hotel where he was a trusted and favorite employe.

Col. W. E. Burwell was up last week looking after the vast interests of the B. & O. Hotel property here, but made his stay short on account of the contagious disease in our town. We are always glad to meet and greet this practical hotel manager, with his unassuming western manners and friendly greetings to all with whom he comes in contact, whether it be one of his employes or the wealthy guest at this famous hotel.

Quite a number of our citizens visited your city on Saturday evening last to attend both Democratic and Republican meetings, but owing to the sickness of some of the band boys they were unable to attend, much to their regret, but we were glad the Oakland band reorganized and was on hand to cheer both the speakers and audiences.

Mr. G. J. Walter, who has been quite unwell with quinsy for the past week, is much better this morning and we hope the other members of the band may be well enough to play for the Democratic meeting on Wednesday (2d inst), as Judge Williams is expected to address this meeting.

At all times taking an interest in all laudable industrial pursuits, your correspondent's attention was called to a new and novel industry, and this not of man's inventive genius, but of the gentler sex, fair women and noble young girls; and, Mr. Editor, when I mention the enterprise don't think it is done for an advertisement and to use your columns gratuitously, but simply on my part, as an incentive to others, and I fully realize that you will heartily concur in lauding and giving publicity to every vocation which commends itself to the frugal and industrious of our town and community. On or about September 1st Mrs. J. K. Mitchell and other ladies suggested a "Village Improvement Society," and the young ladies of the town organized a club known as the "Vimps Rug Factory Club," with Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek as instructor and Mrs. J. K. Mitchell as saleslady and the following young ladies as members of the club: Miss K. Nevins, Misses Sadie, Amelia, Vauda, Helen and Florence Thrasher, Miss Irene Haulenbeek, Miss Lulu Marley Miss Amie Clary and Miss Grace Walters. After perfecting the organization Mrs. John W. Williams, of Philadelphia, tendered the use of her hall, known as the "The Friendly," and formerly used for moral and religious training of young girls. With this generous offer, free of rent, and with Mrs. Mitchell's efficient aid as saleslady for city orders, the young girls of this "Industrial Club" launched out on their new and novel enterprise. They rented and purchased four looms of the old time variety for weaving rag carpet. While we had heard of this enterprise casually we had no idea it had become a substantial and profitable enterprise. By special invitation of Miss Sadie Thrasher the writer visited this Club and was most agreeably surprised to find some five ladies busy at work weaving rugs of the most beautiful patterns for the city trade, and having on hand at this writing some sixty rugs to fill orders coming from their saleslady from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The members inform me that the ten active members alternate week about and that the work of over sixty rugs had been achieved in the past three weeks by five girls. This does not include the manager, who secures materials and attends to correspondence, shipping, etc. Most of the supplies are purchased from your merchant prince of Oakland, and thus they patronize home trade in purchasing the different colors for these gorgeous rugs.

We wish these noble young ladies all the success possible, and we know, Mr. Editor, when you find some unsophisticated Garrett county youths, of good moral character, hunting for God's best gift to man, you will just take the hint and know where to send them.

If not sent up Salt River will say after the 8th—

When the battle is fought and victory won
you may again hear from—

More Anon.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. Zook is still manufacturing cider and apple butter.

Miss Fannie Lichty and Mr. John Stutzman will be married on Tuesday, Nov. 1st. Miss Lichty was a former resident of Garrett county, but lately of Ohio, where she met Mr. Stutzman.

J. S. Miller, of Grantsville, and S. S. Miller, of Springs, Pa., expect to ship a car load of apples to Norfolk, Va., this week.

Noah D. Lichty and two sisters are in this vicinity at present.

Misses Mary and Nannie Yutzy spent Saturday and Sunday at their home at Pocahontas, Pa.

Mr. Urban Blocher, one of Grantsville's energetic merchants, has in stock a nice line of shoes. His specialties are the Dolly Madison lady shoes and Oom Paul's men, boys and children heavy shoes.

On election day you can satisfy your hunger for a small sum of money. The ladies of the Lutheran church will serve stewed and fried oysters, sandwiches, pies and coffee in S. O. Bender's ice cream parlor on Main street, near the voting place. Be sure to call on the young ladies and have them serve you an up-to-date meal.

Mr. Mahlon Miller's youngest son had his arm broken below the elbow by the kick of a cow. Dr. Louderbaugh attended the lad.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Leochel spent Sunday with Mr. George Lininger and family, who reside in the Cove.

Last Saturday evening while on their way home to Grantsville from Meyersdale, Pa., the buggy of Messrs. Thomas and Milton Younkin collided with the buggy of Mr. Lewis Horchler, who was on his way home from Grantsville. While passing each other one of the front wheels of Mr. Horchler's buggy interlocked with the hind wheel of Messrs. Younkin's buggy. This accident frightened the horse of the latter. The horse broke loose from the buggy and ran to town. Thomas having the lines wrapped around his hand several times was dragged about twenty five yards over the rough ground, receiving some severe bruises in his face while Milton was thrown out into the ditch with out a scratch. Dr. Robinson dressed the wounds of Thomas. Mr. Horchler escaped uninjured.

John Bender, Sr., made a trip to Meyersdale, on Monday.

BITTINGER.

Mr. Samuel J. Brenneman, an aged gentleman living about one mile east of here, had a fortunate escape from serious injury on last Saturday morning. While Mr. Brenneman and his son Edward were sawing some logs near home, a heavy log started to roll down a hill and caught Mr. B. rolling across his arm, shoulder and head. Though considerably shocked and bruised the gentleman is able to be about at this writing.

Mr. Jonas Beachy drove a nice flock of sheep through this place last Monday afternoon.

Rev. J. B. Shoup returned from his visit to Cumberland on last Sunday afternoon and found a large congregation awaiting him, to which he delivered a pleasing Reformation sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. Wiley were the guests of Commissioner Stevens on Sunday last.

A party of young people occupying a half dozen buggies, were driving at a terrific pace in close proximity to each other on last Sunday afternoon, and when a short distance out of town a collision occured and as a result Mr. Earnest Bittinger had his buggy wrecked. The young people who have fallen into the habit of desecrating the Sabbath by racing their horses along the public highways on that day, should be reminded that they are acting unwisely and in direct opposition to law and order, disturbing the peace of the community and placing in jeopardy the lives of their companions as well as their own.

On last Monday afternoon two of the Democratic sages of Garrett county came here to address a meeting that had been billed for that date. C. M. Miller of Swanton, and another gentleman whose name was G. Semmes Hamill, were the only speakers that appeared, and after hearing the trend of public sentiment here as it was fearlessly expressed at the village inn where they dined, these orators pulled out for Grantsville, taking all their eloquence with them, holding no meeting, making no speeches not even for the disappointment they had caused the people who had come out to hear them. They perhaps thought it wise not to talk when they had nothing to say.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. C. C. Michael and family moved to Cumberland on Tuesday last. Mrs. Michael will run a boarding house at No. 59 Union street.

Mrs. Dr. Nihiser, who visited her sister, Miss. R. Weems, at this place the past week, returned to her home at Keedysville, Md., on the 2nd inst.

Mr. W. H. Rudisill is wiring the Cuppett store building for electric lights.

Mr. Flowers and family went to Grafton, W. Va., where Mrs. Flowers will open a boarding house.

Mrs. K. V. Hardy went to Washington, D. C., on the 2nd inst. where she will be a guest of Dr. Davidson's family.

Mrs. S. C. Sawyer expects to go to Cameron, W. Va. Friday to visit her daughter.

Miss Julia Hill, of Washington, our last summer visitor, returned to her home Monday last.

Tuesday morning several angry persons were met on our streets, and some "cuss words" heard, Buggies, delivery wagons, hay rakes, etc., had been gathered the previous night and placed on the board walk north of Pilgrim's Rest. There was quite a display of vehicles gathered from all parts of the Park and Loch Lynn. It may have been fun to blockade the high way, and I guess it was, but the labor to get that big street sprinkler in position was something to be dreaded. Charley did not work Tuesday neither did he go to see his girl at night—lost too much sleep the night before.

Mr and Mrs. C. V. Harvey returned home from their trip to St. Louis delighted with the big show. They will go to housekeeping in a few days, in Mr. C. M. Rathbun's house on M street.

Mr. Albert White, (who for the past year was an attentive pleasant and popular clerk in the Hustling store,) gave up his position on the 1st instant.

Mr. James Jarboe spent a day at home last week. James is in the employ of the B. & O. R. R. at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mr. John Hayden returned from Fairmont, W. Va. last Saturday.

One day last week one young lady was happy; two or three others wished that there were more young men about.

About forty of our citizens attended the Republican meeting at Oakland last Seturday night.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. Mumaw.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,

Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,

Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

SINCELL & CO.

It is a known fact that Sincell & Co. sell the best **Clothing** that ever came from the tailors' work bench. Our Fall and Winter line this season far surpasses any effort we have ever made in this line. Each time we sell a **Griffon Brand** suit we feel sure we have made another customer that will come back to our (fast growing) store to make more purchases in this line.

The GRIFFON BRAND suits have the mark of refinement that no other style of clothing can present. They are all guaranteed by the makers to retain their color and shape. They will NOT break down in the fronts as nearly all other clothing will.

Any mother will be proud to see her boy dressed in one of our **EXTRA-GOOD** *suits. They have the distinction of high grade suits for the well dressed boys. These goods come this season in the popular styles and shades and will wear better than any other make of the same price. This alone makes them superior to all others.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS

Is one of our strong lines and will meet with the approval of every one who is inclined to buy good garments at fair prices.

Our line of clothing is the high grade kind that holds its own wherever it is shown.

FIT

In a pair of Queen Quality Shoes the emphasis comes on the word "FIT." Queen Quality fits the foot—others do sometimes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1904. NUMBER 37

LANDSLIDE FOR ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

SERIOUSLY HURT IN RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. L. H. Friend, of Swanton, Internally Injured Saturday.

HIS HORSE BECAME FRIGHTENED

Along the Road Near the Brant Place North of Oakland and Bolted, Throwing Mr. Friend From the Buggy. Is Now at Hospital.

Mr. L. H. Friend, of Swanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fletcher Friend, of that town, was seriously injured last Saturday afternoon at a point on the Hoopole Road two miles north of Oakland by being thrown from his buggy to which was attached his horse which became unmanageable while descending the Brant Hill.

Mr. Friend had driven from his home that day and having some business which required his attention in that section of the country was coming to Oakland and when on top of the King Hill he passed a wagon in which was loaded some stovepipe. His horse took fright at the noise made by the wagon and pipe combined and started to run. After going down the Brant Hill a short distance he was thrown with much force from his vehicle to the ground receiving a serious injury to his head and face and also internally.

Dr. McComas was telephoned for by some one who had been a witness to the accident and went immediately to the place where he found Mr. Friend suffering much pain but in a conscious condition. He was brought to the McComas Sanitarium where an examination disclosed the fact that besides the injuries to his head and face he had also been very seriously injured internally. For some days it was not known how badly he was hurt and what complications would likely follow, but on Tuesday a decided turn in favor of the patient occurred and this morning he is resting very comfortably and indications point to a speedy recovery.

A BARN BURNED.

Ing With Its Contents Entirely Destroyed by Fire.

A barn on the farm owned by Mr. Charles Michaels, of near Firm Rock, in District No. 4, this county, was completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon of last week, along with its contents consisting of hay, oats and other grain, farming implements of considerable value, harness, buggies, and wagons. The loss will amount to about four thousand dollars with no insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

MORE TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENT.

Managers of the Garrett County Lines Will Instal a Cable in Oakland.

Since the purchase of the competing telephone line by the Garrett County Telephone Company some time early in the summer, and the merging of the two companies into one, the service has been remarkably good, and as a result the company has had its hands full in handling the additional business. To relieve this to some extent improvements of considerable scope have been held under advisement for some months. On Saturday a contract was entered into with an electrical company for a cable of five hundred feet for use in Oakland which will be received and put into commission within a short time.

To meet these additional expenses it has been decided to open the books of the company for the purpose of receiving additional subscriptions to the capital stock. Those desiring to purchase may make application to the president of the company, Mr. W. A. Maffett, of Oakland, or to Mr. James W. Beegluey, its secretary, at Accident. The books will be open for thirty days from November 15th for this purpose.

There are now over eleven hundred subscribers to the Garrett County Company's lines which makes connection with the Western Maryland and other lines in Allegany county and adjoining counties in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

A young man came to the Park and took a Chance and is happily married. Then two other weddings followed, and now four more are in prospect.

Mr. F. P. Arnold visited Swanton Monday last.

Mr. A. F. White has a position with the Oakland Coal and Coke Co.

A. T. Schrock and Thos. Schooly are doing some work near Swanton.

Rev. N. Hart and wife are visiting friends in Virginia.

With feeling of sadness we report the death of Hon. T. E. Davis, one of our summer citizens. The death of such men are a loss to the nation.

Mr. C. V. Harvey resigned his position in the Hustling Store last week.

Hon. Geo. A. Pearre last week presented the public school library at Loch Lynn with some public documents.

Cuppett's new store room will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

Merchant Garthright has greatly enlarged the Hustling Store room. The interior has been painted. He is shipping large lots of potatoes, apples and buckwheat.

Subscribe for The Republican.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

MARYLAND FOR ROOSEVELT!

MIDNIGHT REFLECTIONS.

Let us see! Was it an election, or a Republican landslide?

Walter A. Johnston: "I have decided to continue to practice law in Washington, D. C. and sleep in the 6th District of Maryland as of yore."

Speaker Cannon, in his Cumberland speech, "I would sooner have Pearre sick than Johnston well." So say the voters of the sixth District.

"No body expected Parker to be elected." Democratic consolation.

The weather was delightful and the results more so.

Telegram from Oakland to Cumberland 10 p. m. "Send us news from New York." "Republican candidate, New York 250,000, Parker congratulates Roosevelt," was the answer.

William J. Bryan: "It makes me laugh that gold telegram settled the question."

Hill of New York: "I have retired from politics. The people of New York unanimously approve of this step."

The Star and Stripes will continue to float over all our possessions.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, continue thou to guide this great Republic." Verdict of American people.

Can it be true? Maryland not Maryland, Republican!

Texas affords some consolation to the Salt River delegation—200,000 majority for Parker.

Alton B. Parker, attorney at law, New York, N. Y. Office with Belmont, Hill & Co.

A PLURALITY OF MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND.

The State Joins in the Popular Landslide to Republicanism.

CARRIED JUST A DOZEN COUNTIES

Garrett County's Greatly Increased Plurality a Tremendous Surprise Even to Republicans.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Returns that are still incomplete indicate that Maryland has been swept by the Republican tidal wave and will give the Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors a plurality of about 2000.

The Republicans have carried Allegany, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Prince George, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot and Washington counties. The Democrats have Baltimore City and county, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne, Wicomico, Kent and Worcester counties.

The First Congressional district is close, but the returns seemingly show that Jackson (R.) defeats Smith (D.) by between 300 and 400.

Talbot is returned to Congress from the second district by about 1500.

In the Third district the plurality of Wachter (R.) is 2063.

The Fourth district gives Gill (D.) 1705 plurality over Smith.

Congressman Mudd has held his own in Southern Maryland and is returned by a plurality that may reach 2500 votes.

The Sixth district, the stronghold of Republicanism, gives Colonel Pearre (Rep.) the incumbent, a plurality of more than 4200 over Johnston.

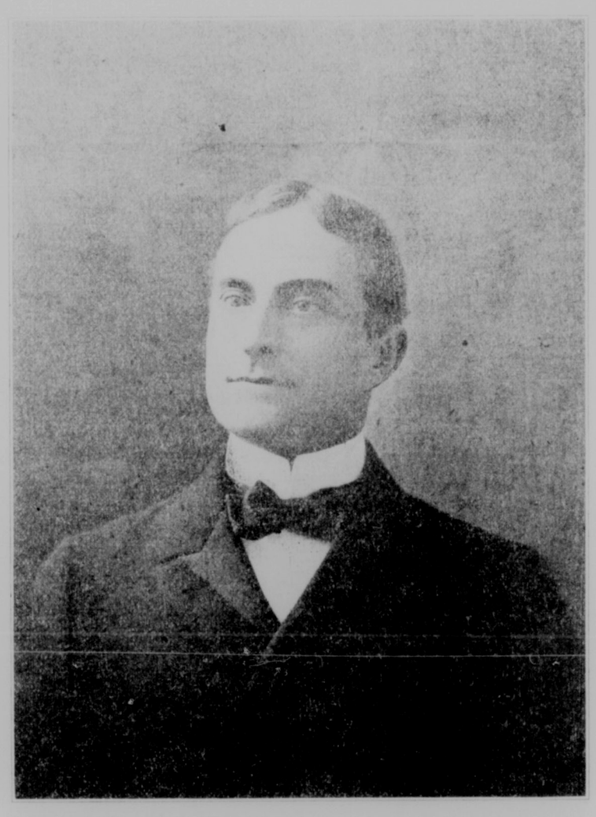
The Democrats carried but one county (Howard) in the Fifth Congressional district, and in the Sixth Montgomery was the only county that the Republicans lost.

The following table shows the vote of the State for President.

Figures show pluralities.

	Roosevelt.	Parker.
Allegany	1869	
Anne Arundel	200	
Baltimore city		474
Baltimore county		1000
Calvert	300	
Caroline		200
Carroll		200
Cecil		100
Charles	600	
Dorchester	600	
Frederick	765	
Garrett	1104	
Harford		600
Howard		500
Kent		100
Montgomery		500
Prince George	300	
Queen Anne		743
St. Mary's	200	
Somerset	400	
Talbot	143	
Washington	545	
Wicomico		400
Worcester		350
Totals	7275	5227

Roosevelt's plurality, 2048.



Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, Elected For The Fourth Time To Congress.

A RATHER remarkable coincidence in connection with the election is that where the Democratic speakers of Garrett made their liveliest campaign and talked the loudest and longest those districts gave the largest Republican majorities.

Points That Stick Out.

Roosevelt's popular majority 1,500,000—a reckord breaker.

His electoral majority exceeds Parker's total electoral vote.

Roosevelt announces in his hour of victory that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Maryland Republican by safe majority.

Roosevelt's majority in New York State exceeds McKinley's in 1900 by 30,000, though the State was classed as doubtful.

Republicans will have a majority of 100 in next House of Representatives; the present majority is only 30.

Douglas, Democrat, elected Governor of Massachusetts by 36,000 though Roosevelt carried the State by 80,000.

Roosevelt's majority in Pennsylvania—400,000—breaks record in the Keystone State.

Connecticut gives Roosevelt 10,000 greater majority than it gave McKinley in 1900.

The German Kaiser congratulates President Roosevelt.

Missouri carried by Roosevelt, though Folk, Democrat, is elected governor.

Roosevelt is vindicated.

It was a famous victory.

It was a clean, clear-cut victory.

Fairbanks proved a pretty torrid bit of ice.

Now let the whole country get down to business.

General Apathy never had a show after the start.

After all, ex-Senator Davis had a good run for his money.

TRAGIC DEATH OF CHARLES WHITMORE.

A Well Known Lumberman of Garrett County Looses His Life

WHILE DISCHARGING HIS DUTIES.

He Was caught Beneath the Wheels of An Engine at Kendall and His Life Crushed Out Almost Instantly.

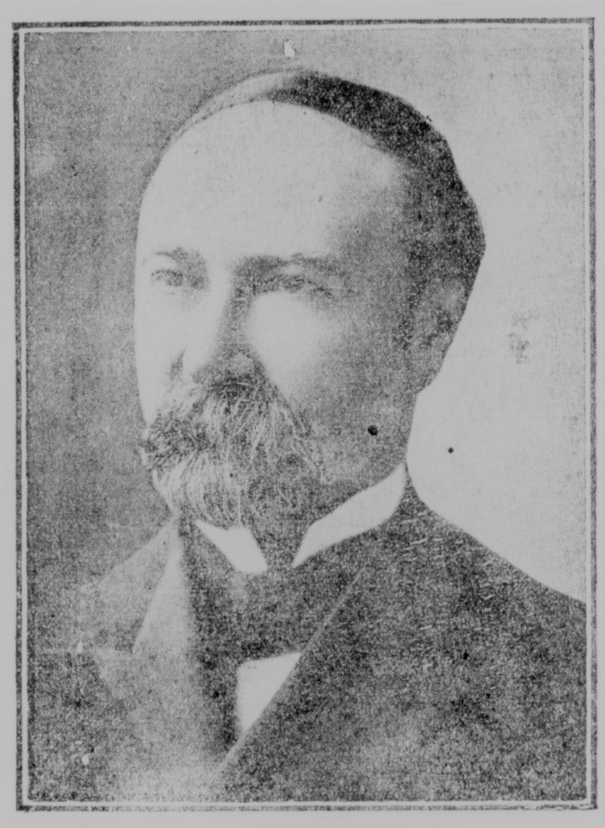
Seldom is a community visited by sudden and tragic death and when such an end as that which came to Mr. Charles Whitmore at Kendall, on Monday afternoon of this week, it cast a gloom over friends and acquaintances that cannot be thrown off.

Mr. Whitmore, who was employed at the Kendall mill as superintendent, had just completed the examination of a pile of ties in the yard when he stepped on the railroad directly in front of a locomotive which was backing down to go into a switch and before he could be warned was struck and thrown over the rails the tender of the locomotive passing over his prostrate body and death ensuing almost immediately.

Mr. Whitmore came to Garrett county a number of years ago from Pennsylvania and entered the employ of the Preston Lumber Company, with which corporation he remained until about two years ago, when he was employed by the Yough Manor Lumber Company at Kendall, as superintendent of the yard and mill at that place, was probably the best known man occupying a similar position in Garrett county. About four years ago he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for County Commissioner, but was defeated for election. He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Friendsville where he was highly esteemed.

His funeral took place yesterday from the Oakland Presbyterian church, the services being conducted by Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church, in the absence of a Presbyterian minister, the interment being made in the cemetery in Oakland. The pall bearers were members of the Odd Fellows lodge at Friendsville.

Besides his wife Mr. Whitmore leaves three sons and one daughter.



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

A brotherly note is due from Mr. Bryan to Mr. Parker.

Democracy has not yet regained the confidence of the public.

The calumniators have been properly and eloquently rebuked.

The result of the election was a fitting rebuke to the slanderers of the President.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson VI. 2 Kings xi, 1-16. November 6, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Joash Repairs The Temple.

The temple in Jerusalem was not merely a place of worship. It was in itself a monument to religion. It not merely contained the venerated and historic souvenirs of the faith and afforded a place of devotion to those from far and near who wished to avail themselves of it, but it was also the most magnificent, costly, and appropriate memorial to spiritual religion ever reared upon the earth. The material condition of the temple was therefore significant. It was a barometer indicating the rise or fall of religious feeling among the people. If the sacred structure was kept in repair, beautified, and adorned it tokened the fact that religion was ascending and *vice versa*.

At this time the sacred fane was in a pitiful plight. A great building needs constant and close attention for its preservation. A corps of workmen with competent overseers needs to be employed, and a large amount of money annually expended. Mere neglect is enough to insure ruin. But in this instance there was not mere inactivity. The structure was rifled and desecrated. It became a quarry out of which the rival temple of Baal was built and furnished.

It is no wonder that King Joash turned to the restoration of the temple as the first act of his reign. It had sheltered him in his defenseless infancy when the monster Athaliah sought his life. In the secret of this tabernacle he had been successfully hidden for six years. Under its splendid porch and between its great pillars he had been annointed, crowned, and proclaimed king. Its high priest had been his foster father. The priests and Levites had been his bodyguard on the day of his coronation. Its armory had furnished the weapons for his defense.

The importance of the proposed restoration of the temple is significantly indicated. It is the one event in the long reign of forty years on which the chronicler puts special accent. Joash alone stood out to shore up the falling temple. That is the one important achievement of his reign. He considered the repair a pressing business. The honor of Jehovah required the complete obliteration of Athaliah's sacrilege and the renewal of the old glories of the temple.

The first plan for raising the necessary funds proved inadequate if not futile. The priests were to canvass for subscriptions. There is nothing to indicate that they misappropriated the money. The plain fact is they did not get any. So that there was none to pervert. With the inveterate selfishness of human nature, they looked out for their own support first, and there was no balance to the credit of the building fund. The next device succeeded. The Jew was not solicited at home and remote from the temple, but on the ground, where he could himself witness the ravages of the vandal Athaliah. After he had sufficiently inspected the ruin of the sanctuary, wrought by the idolatrous princess, he would come across the receptacle, conspicuously and conveniently placed. Its open mouth pleaded for an offering for the restoration of the temple. There was no danger of perversion of his gift. What he placed there was exclusively for this purpose. Then, too, the sight of others giving provoked him to generosity.

The measure was instantly and largely popular. A yellow stream poured into the improvised treasury. The strong chest had often to be unlocked by the high priest and its contents audited by the king's scribe. Soon there was enough and to spare for the repair, renovation, and refurnishing of the temple. As the building itself was a sign of the covenant, its restoration by the free gifts of the people was a token of the revival of the covenant between Jehovah and the people.

It is a pity that the king who wrought this notable deed for God and his country in later years apostatized. A black veil must be drawn over the portrait of Joash like that over the recreant doge of Venice. He became an idolater and encouraged idolatry, paradoxical as it may seem. He went one step further in sacrilege, and laid violent hands upon the High Priest Zachariah. If religion had no power to stay him, it would seem that human feeling would have been sufficient. His victim was the playmate of his boyhood. He was the son of Jehoiada who had sheltered Joash from the murderous spirit of Athaliah and placed him on the throne.

Retribution was swift, as it was merited. Joash was the first king of Judah to come to a violent death by the hand of his own subjects and to be denied a kingly sepulcher.

The Teacher's Lantern.

There were several strains of blood in Joash's veins—some good and some evil. He was not responsible for this, for he could not choose his ancestors. But some thing was certainly within his power. He could say which tendency should have right of way, which strain of blood should be ascendant.

In asserting the power of heredity, it has been said that it is the dead hand that rules us. But the live hand must grapple the dead one. All unworthy ancestral ghosts can be laid. Where there's a will there's a way.

Jehoiada was a better monitor to Joash than Seneca was to Nero. Perhaps, however, Nero was a subject. But Joash seems not to have been able to stand alone without his priestly counselor, for after the latter's death he apostitized in a miserable way. The final test of character is its ability to stand without a prop. The religion which always needs bolstering is not much account.

It is said that it costs $50,000 per annum to keep St. Peter's Cathedral in repair. There is a village on the roof of the cathedral where the workmen lives. If this outlay of money was remitted for awhile and the workmen discharged, one can easily see how the vast building would get out of repair. But in this instance Solomon's Temple was not only neglected—it was looted.

Sticking stubbornly to the first-adopted plan is often a matter of dogged pride. It's the broad-minded person who cancels self, drops the plan which proves futile, and adopts another. Jehoiada did that when he substituted the chests scheme for the personal canvass.

What the Roman Forum is to Rome and the Acropolis is to Greece, the temple is to Palestine. A history of the temple is a history of the nation. Names illustrious and ignoble, deeds valorous and despicable, doctrines of faith and usages of ritual,—all are shrined and exemplified there. It is the epitome of a thousand years.

It is no wonder that the repair of such a building became a matter of State, and that the king took personal supervision of it. But the crown was not able as in Solomon's day, to carry out the enterprise unaided. The co-operation of the people must need be urged, and there was the reflex advantage, incident to such co-operation.

God is absolutely independent, but He has made Himself relatively dependent, not for His own advantage, but for that of His creatures. For example, in His infinite power He could have built his own temple and kept it in repair. But it pleased the Owner of the universe to make Himself a mendicant and come and ask alms in order that His creatures might have the reflex advantage [of voluntary co-operation with Him in His enterprise.

TO SPEND WINTER IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

As winter approaches it is noticeable how many people anticipate spending the dreary months in the "Sunny South," either for pleasure or health.

The regular Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale at all stations on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to principal points in FLORIDA and the SOUTH at very low rates.

Full information as to time of trains, routes, stop-overs, etc., can be procured on application to any ticket agent Baltimore & Ohio Raitimore.

GRANTSVILLE.

We had Indian summer during the past week.

Mrs. Annie Grady has returned home from Meyersdale, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hays, for the past two weeks.

Mrs. M. Nathan is visiting relatives in Cumberland.

Dr. Charles Beachy, vetenerian, is visiting his parents in Grantsville.

The Hallowe'en party given by Miss Ethel Broadwater was well attended and all reported a pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker moved into their new home, formerly occupied by Mr. John Getty.

Messrs. Paul Ross and William Nicklow, of Addison, spent Sunday at the National hotel.

During Saturday night while folks were snug in bed and darkness brooded far and wide over land and deep, the wind wailed in its ghostly way yoo—oo, and on Sunday morning the mother earth was robed in a beautiful garment of fleecy white.

Rev. McCoy of West Virginia, will be the pastor for the M. E. churches on the Grantsville charge during this conference year.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

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Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Now is the Time! Don't Wait!

Teeth Without Plates.

Rubber Plate and Bridge Work A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, } FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY, First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

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OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

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A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

A Spendidid New Building Provided by the State.

A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.

Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND, Keyser, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

F. H. Sincell and F. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, vs. Louisa Chambers, Mortgagor.

No. 1236 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell and Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thy First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, vs. Isaace W. Thompson, et ux.

No. 1200 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the mortgagee's sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of November, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3,400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Sidney A. Lewis, et ux.

No. 1232 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.,

Ordered this 14th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 23rd day of November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator.
Bittinger, Md.
35-41

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

A Home and Day School.

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AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in excharge for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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D. ANNAN, Cashier.

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Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Three THROUGH Trains DAILY

Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars, VIA CINCINNATI.

SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS

Erom all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supolies

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

THE

Hustling Store Company

CONTINUE TO

CUT PRICES

until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS

are arriving daily.

Bring in your

Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour

and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT, Proprietor.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Trustee, vs. Dora E. Smith and James O. Smith, her husband.

No. 1195 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Dora E. Smith and husband to file their claims in the above entitled cause properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 4th day of November, 1904, as I will on said day proceed to state an account distributing the funds in the Trustee's hands in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy—it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers, 50c by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife. X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1920 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

CHEAP EXCERSIONS TO THE

St. Louis World's Fair

EVERY WEDNESDAY IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Georgiana's Lenten Duties

By RUBY DOUGLAS

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

Eaton's well marked brows were drawn closely together in a frown. The letter he had just finished reading obviously did not please him. He returned the delicately scented missive to its envelope and leaned back in his chair.

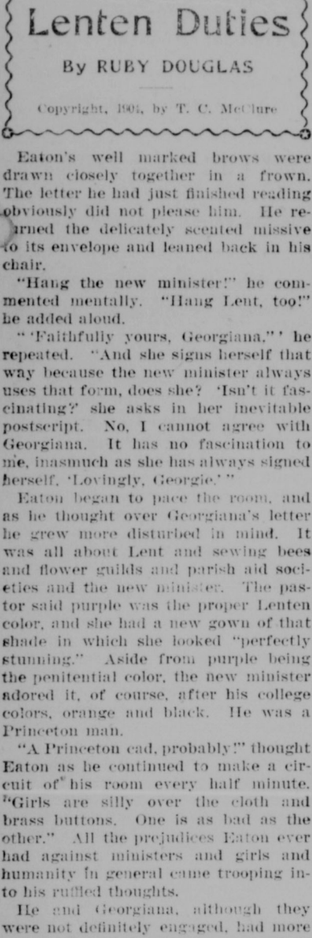
"Hang the new minister!" he commented mentally. "Hang Lent, too!" he added aloud.

"'Faithfully yours, Georgiana,'" he repeated. "And she signs herself that way because the new minister always uses that form, does she? 'Isn't it fascinating?' she asks in her inevitable postscript. No, I cannot agree with Georgiana. It has no fascination to me, inasmuch as she has always signed herself, 'Lovingly, Georgie.'"

Eaton began to pace the room, and as he thought over Georgiana's letter he grew more disturbed in mind. It was all about Lent and sewing bees and flower guilds and parish aid societies and the new minister. The pastor said purple was the proper Lenten color, and she had a new gown of that shade in which she looked "perfectly stunning." Aside from purple being the penitential color, the new minister adored it, of course, after his college colors, orange and black. He was a Princeton man.

"A Princeton cad, probably!" thought Eaton as he continued to make a circuit of his room every half minute. "Girls are silly over the cloth and brass buttons. One is as bad as the other." All the prejudices Eaton ever had against ministers and girls and humanity in general came trooping into his ruffled thoughts.

He and Georgiana, although they were not definitely engaged, had more or less of an understanding as to their future, and since he had been in Boston Georgiana's letters had been a continual source of comfort to him. And now, because it was Lent, she said—because of the new minister, Eaton believed—she would have to deprive herself of the pleasure of writing to him so often. She would save the stamp pennies for her contribution box. The new minister was so enthusiastic about having a large Easter offering, and she was going to help



"JACK CARELTON!" SAID EATON AFTER A MINUTE.

him. It was only right that one should deny oneself the greatest pleasures one had in life during Lent.

"It must be a great pleasure," mused Eaton sarcastically.

One of the first things he did after receiving Georgiana's letter was to send her a book of stamps, with the request that she continue her letters to him and not convert the stamps into money for her—her contribution box. Eaton wanted to use some impolite adjectives before writing contribution box, but, in deference to Georgiana, he refrained.

The stamps failed in their purpose, for Georgiana did not write often, and her letters were brief and devoted to a recital of her Lenten duties. Once she condescended to become personal and tell him how lovely she looked in that royal purple gown and to express a wish that he might see her in it. Eaton echoed a portion of her wish only. He longed to see Georgiana, but the dress could remain out of his vision, always, if fate so willed it.

The second week before Easter Georgiana said that she would not be able to write at all during holy week, as there was so much to do. There was a litany service every day; there were Good Friday preparations and the three hour service; she was helping the minister with his confirmation class and with his Easter sermons, which was a great undertaking for so young a man. "However," she went on to say, "we will expect you, as we have planned, for Easter." The minister would dine with them too, and she did want Eaton to meet him. He was so helpful.

"She is crazy—clear crazy—on the subject," thought poor Eaton when he had finished this letter. Queer little hopeless feelings entered his heart and pulled at the strings which heretofore had been so free from knots and tangles. Would he go and see Georgiana once more or would he remain in Boston and let her religious fever lead her into the sea of matrimony with the new minister?

Holy Saturday found him on his way to New York and Georgiana. It was late when he reached the Carelton home that night, and, to his surprise, he was told that Miss Georgiana was in the study.

"With the new minister," he thought, as he waited for her. His heart dropped deeper and deeper into the despair that had been drawing it down for weeks. Could she not save one evening for him when she had not seen him for months?

All smiling and radiant and, if Eaton could only have detected it, with a wicked little twinkle in her eyes, Georgiana appeared in the doorway.

"Gordon!" she cried and held out both her hands. Eaton took them in his own, but he was formal in his manner.

"Georgiana," was all he said.

"We're just rehearsing the sermon," she said wickedly. "Come on in." And she dragged him unwillingly from the room.

This was more than he had expected, but Georgiana left him no alternative but to follow her. She even held on to his hand. Was she going to enter the presence of the new minister in this fashion?

"He's so anxious to see you, Gordon," said Georgiana as they crossed the hall. Eaton wished he had not come.

Georgiana opened the study door. "Jack," she said to the young man under the green lamp, "Gordon's come."

And then she stood in the middle of the floor and watched the two men grasp hands.

"Jack Carelton," said Eaton after a minute. "What the—that is—Georgiana, why didn't you tell me?"

Georgiana laughed and sat down in the big leather chair under the light. "I wanted to get some fun out of Lent when Jack made me work so hard to help him in his new parish. And this was such fun! Your letters—oh, I did laugh so!"

"Yes," added Carelton, "Georgiana's a trump of a sister for a rising young curate." He was not ministerial in his manner of talking to his sister.

"Well, I say, Carelton, suppose you go now and study up on the marriage service," said Eaton hintfully.

And when Carelton looked back as he left the study he decided to take Eaton's advice.

The Fisherman's Regret.

They had a fishing club in one of the middle states; the keeper and factotum of the club was "Old Sammy." Despite his healthful occupation, age grew on him, and unable longer to "watch" the river, there was only one place for the lone old man—the county house. Here, as the end was surely coming, the pastor of the church was asked to see him. To meet the Great Proprietor with a vast accumulation of debt is an ordeal that every wise man may well dread and seek to prepare for. The man with the gospel, trying to induce Sam to see the prime necessity of climbing the cliff to touch the place of blood, was leading him to admit his bankrupt condition, that he might claim mercy of him whose "property is to have mercy and to forgive." "Sammy, I expect you've done many things you wish you hadn't done; haven't you, now?" But Sammy was noncommittal. "Well, now," pursued his visitor, "if you had your life to live over again, wouldn't you do differently in some respects?" "Maybe I would," was the cautious rejoinder. "Well, now, suppose you had the chance of living all these years over again, in what particular would you do differently?" After a minute's silence, the old man, true to the ruling spirit, strong even in death, replied: "Well, if I had my life to live over again, I'd fish more with bait than with fly."—Outlook.

"The Lamb Gourd."

The Duke of Holstein, in his "Travels In Muscovy and Persia" (1636), gives a full account of a wonderful vegetable growing in the neighborhood of the city of Samara, Russia, and known as the "lamb or sheep gourd." The duke says: "It most resembles a lamb in all its members and on that account is called 'the lamb gourd.' It changes place in growing as far as the vine or stalk will reach, and wherever it turns the grass withers. When it ripens the stalk withers and the outward rind is covered with a kind of hair, which the Muscovites use instead of fur. They showed us some of these skins, which were covered with soft wool, not unlike that of a lamb newly weaned."

Scaliger also speaks of the "lamb gourd" in his works. In one chapter he says that the queer vegetable continues to grow as long as grass is plentiful, but that when the grass fails the "pore creetyr dyes frome lac of nourishment." He also says that the wolf is the only animal that will feed upon it.

Former Elephants.

The great northern elephant perished as a species in the prime of life. It had lived under most prosperous conditions. Its enemies were few and comparatively impotent. Alone among other contemporary animals, the saber toothed tiger occasionally perhaps got the better of an antagonist which must have been less sensitive to the flint tipped arrows of mere human assailants than Ship Surgeon Gulliver was to the multitudinous pricks of Lilliputian missiles.

Inexhaustible supplies of food, too, were furnished by the forests and swamps of the vast European continent to the terrestrial leviathan, which accordingly multiplied and throve exceedingly. Then was the culminating epoch of the proboscidean family. Thick hided animals with tusks and trunks attained a larger size, ranged over a wider area of the earth's surface and existed more numerously and in greater variety than ever before or since.—Edinburgh Review.

Bowser as A Savant

He Begins a New Study and Makes Some Experiments For the Benefit of Science—Suggests Expedients.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

During the dinner hour the other evening Mr. Bowser had been unusually thoughtful, and Mrs. Bowser was not at all taken by surprise when at its close he remarked:

"I hope you have not arranged to go out anywhere this evening or have company here, as I shall be very busy."

"Are you going to try the lawn mower again?" she asked.

"No, ma'am; the lawn mower does not enter into my calculations."

"Is—is it anything to do with sleeping in a hammock in the back yard?"

"I may not sleep at all."

"You are not going to try to save half the gas or anything of that sort, I hope?"

"I fail to understand you. One would think from your talk that I am a dangerous man around my own house. I simply said that I should be very busy this evening."

"Yes, but you know you get fads sometimes," she explained, "and when you do one can't always tell what is going to happen."

"Fads? Fads? Woman, I never had a fad in my life. You can't name an-

A HALF DOZEN OF THE INSECTS.

other man so clear of them. Now and then I make an experiment, but if Fulton hadn't experimented where would have been our steamboats? According to your way of thinking, I ought to sit around all my days like a bump on a log."

"Well, what is the experiment?" she asked.

"I presume you have read something of the mosquito question—how hundreds of communities are seeking to kill the insect off in the germ period?"

"Yes."

"The mosquito has been the subject of the closest scientific study, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid out to get a line on him, but the results thus far have not been satisfactory."

"And you are going to take him up?"

"I am, Mrs. Bowser."

"And expect to do better than the scientists?"

"Chance may aid me in solving the problem. For hundreds of years the wise men of the earth could not tell why a man who fell off the woodshed didn't fall upward instead of downward. Then one day a fellow named Isaac Newton saw an apple fall from a tree and solved the whole mystery. I may be as lucky."

"Are you going out into some swamp to study the 'skeeter?'" she asked.

"No, ma'am, I'm not going out into any swamps, and you know I'm not. I had a boy go out to a marsh today to catch me half a dozen of the insects, and I have them here in this bottle, as you see. The sexes are equally divided, and I shall study them under the gaslight in the library. You can read as long as you wish and then go to bed. I shall hardly be through before midnight. If any one calls you will say that I am engaged in research and cannot be disturbed."

Some one did call within fifteen minutes after he had taken his victims into the library and locked the door. It was a man who said that an overflow of the Mississippi river had taken his farm away, drowned his family and left him destitute and that he wanted 5 cents to encourage him to new ambitions, and when Mrs. Bowser replied that the family was engaged in research and couldn't pause, even for the Mississippi river, he went away quite disappointed. Mr. Bowser's mosquitoes were confined in an eight ounce bottle, and in order that the world might not miss anything he got writing materials and jotted down his observations.

"I first find," he wrote, "that when a mosquito is held in the full glare of the gaslight he seems paralyzed and utterly unable to fly. Hint number one: Arrange to have all the swamps lighted by gas or electricity. We don't care how many mosquitoes there are in a certain swamp if they don't get out of it.

"Placed in a subdued light, the mosquito at once becomes lively and looks around for a victim. I introduced a small piece of raw meat into the bottle, and the six insects at once mistook it for a farmer passing a swamp and hopped on to it. In the act of biting they kick out with their hind legs. Hint number two: If a mosquito can't bite without kicking at the same time then it is only needed to cement his hind legs to his body to make him harmless. No reason why I shouldn't invent a preparation myself and call it 'Bowser's Mosquito Cement.'

"Whenever I disturb the bottle the mosquitoes are passive, being evidently afraid of any motion. Hint number three: Hire a lot of small boys to splash the waters of a swamp and throw clubs at the grass and bushes.

"All six of the insects have settled close together on the meat and are eating away in perfect harmony. This seems to prove that the mosquito is either no hog or that there is enough meat for all and that there is no occasion to fight among themselves. Hint number four: If the selfishness and greed of the mosquito could be aroused and result in fighting among themselves, wouldn't humanity have a better chance of escape?

"It is twenty minutes since the insects tackled the meat, and they are still gorging themselves. This goes to prove that when a mosquito settles on the back of a farmer's neck he is there to stay and that any hope of his taking his departure after three or four bites is a vain one. There is a hint here, but I do not know exactly what it is.

"Have poked the mosquitoes off the meat with a straw, and they have settled on the sides of the bottle and have an injured look. They show a disposition to find some place of hiding and grieve over my inhumanity. Hint number six: Injure the feelings of a mosquito if possible and thereby drive him into hiding.

"I have introduced a portion of a pea pod into the bottle, and the insects have settled on it and are gnawing away with the utmost gusto. Hint number seven: This seems to prove that mosquitoes bite human beings simply because human beings happen to be handy. Could they not be taught to put in all their time biting vegetables, trees, lumber yards, etc.?

"I have introduced a lump of sugar saturated with brandy and am breathlessly watching to see what will happen.

"The smell of the brandy has excited the insects, and they are sipping away at the half liquid sugar as if they hadn't had a good thing for months. There is a hint here, but it can wait.

"Mosquitoes are now walking around and bluffing at each other, and their wings seem perfectly useless.

"Regular row going on, the same as between six drunken men.

"Two insects lying on their backs with their legs up and a pained and wondering expression on their faces. They have been regularly knocked out.

"All insects now down and out, and only making feeble efforts to ascertain where they are at. I think I have proved beyond a doubt that if enough French brandy can be emptied into infested spots the mosquito can be rendered dumb and harmless for a certain length of time. It may even be that his death will result from his spree. I shall watch the case for several hours.

"Half an hour later: Still boozy.

"One hour later: As quiet as lambs. I have turned them over and over, but to all intents and purposes they are dead. If by getting the mosquitoes of America dead drunk we can kill them off, will the Prohibition party furnish their share of the liquid?"

Mr. Bowser laid down his pen and leaned back to mentally figure out the number of barrels of brandy required to make a thorough job of it, and when midnight came Mrs. Bowser descended the stairs to find him sound asleep. The gas was blazing away, but the bottle was empty. The six mosquitoes had got over their booze and come out, and they were sitting on his bald head and getting in their work. She did not disturb them. She picked up the pen and wrote:

"Hint number eight: Cannot the mosquito be taught to bite baldheaded men and let the rest of us alone?"

M. QUAD.

The Only One He Ever Had.

"Does your coachman have any perquisites?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"He had one once," replied her hostess, "but the doctor said it was brought on by bein' out too long in the hot sun. My! I don't know what I'd do with a person around me that had them regular."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mutual Distrust.

"A genius," said the young man with long hair and eyeglasses, "usually regards the world as a balky mule."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and the world usually regards a genius as a horse that is trying to run away."—Washington Star.

In Jungle Society.

Monkey—Gee! I wiped my feet on one of those bears. I thought they were rugs!—New York Evening Journal.

Other People's Business.

Jenny—Their engagement has been broken by mutual consent.

Kate—Isn't that tantalizing? I'll never be satisfied until I find out which one broke it.—Smart Set.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns [illegible] talent into a money making [illegible] Does it quickly, thoroughly, [illegible] Full and complete courses in [illegible] KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TE[illegible] RAPHY, SHORTHAND and T[illegible] WRITING. $110 pays tuition, [illegible] and room rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study [illegible] and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a Na[illegible] reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the [illegible] time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue [illegible] sent for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST [illegible]

The Boy Makes the Mule Go,
And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.

WITH OUR NEW PROCESS

We Make the Bread Go!

Because It Is Best.

A Trial Will Convince You.

OAKLAND MODEL STEAM BAKERY,
HENRY LAUER, Proprietor.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
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Now Open for Business.
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Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
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Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
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C. H. JENNINGS, U. M. STANTON, G. C. KELLER, ELI STANTON, W. A. HITCHINS, J. S. HERSHBERGER, FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

HO LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH O PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

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Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$ 1.25
One copy six months..... .75
One copy three months..... .40
One copy one month..... .15
Single copies..... .05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, NOV 10, 1904.

BRYAN will now find no obstacle in the way of floating his scheme for the new Democracy.

THE least that Parker can do by way of apology is to rise up and move to make it unanimous.

EVEN Standard Oil money is powerless when it goes up against the judgment of the American people.

PARKER'S votes should have equalled his Philippine figures; then he would have won out handsomely.

THOUSANDS of Democrats cut Judge Parker on account of his foolish and malicious assault upon the President.

NOW that the eagle's screaming is nearly over, the shadow of the turkey looms up on the horizon as the national bird.

IF Mr. Frank Brown will come up Garrett and organize some more Parker and Davis Leagues there will be a possibility of making the vote unanimously Repbulican.

IT WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

The sweeping Republican victory which yesterday elected Roosevelt president and Fairbanks vice-president of the United States for the term of four years beginning March 4, 1905, means something more than a hearty endorsement of the policy of the Republican party and the admirable administration of President Roosevelt during the last three years. It is an eloquent condemnation of the Democratic party, which has sought by all sorts of shifting issues and subterfuges to catch the fancy of the majority, sincere in nothing, advocating one policy in one region and ignoring the same policy in another region, attempting desperately to excite fear rather than to appeal to reason, and, in the last moments of the campaign, in the person of the chief candidate, descending to the deepest depths of personal slander and blackguardism to prejudice voters.

The wonder is not that the Democratic party is once more discredited and remanded to the rear, but that decent Democrats anywhere could compound with their conscience and sense of justice to vote for Parker at all. Ex-Senator Davis, the grand old octogenarian candidate for the vice-presidenew, while blundering not a little in his new and strange capacity as a spellbinder, steadily maintained the knightly dignity and courtesy of the "old school of gentlemen"; and it was left to Judge Parker to erect himself in a distinctive niche of history as the only candidate for the presidency in all history who ever degraded himself by charging dishonor upon his opponent. Amid acclamations of victory, Judge Parker's disgraceful exhibition will be temporarily thrust aside, but it will never be forgotten. It will put him for all time without the pale of possible nomination for any national office of trust or honor.

In the main, and in fact, almost without exception, the result in the various states is in accord with Republican prediction. New York could only win by the corrupt manipulation of Tammany, and the utmost power of that discredited body is to be found in the returns from the Empire State. The magnificent Republican majority with which the state swept down upon the city shows that Tammany has a foe in the honest voter which cannot be permanently overcome by any system of trickery or dishonesty.

Indiana refuses to be lured by either the insincere syren song of Bryan or the wealth of money contribution poured into the state by Chairman Taggart. New Jersey and Connecticut, which with Indiana, were claimed by the Democrats, are ranged in the Republican columns by splendid majorities.

West Vsrginia confidently believed by ex-Senator Davis and his friends to be in temper to honer its national candidate by a majority, refused to turn its back upon the party of the protective tariff.

Summing up the magnificent outcome of a remarkable campaign, it may be said that there are really no surprises or disappointments to Republicans. Had the result been otherwise, it would have seemed in truth that human judgemnt can be turned away by the argument of the insincere and fallacious with such facility and thoroughness that the thoughtful must almost lose faith in the principle of popular government. The victory is emphatic proof that the people can be depended upon to do the best for themselves, and if they make occasional mistakes, as in 1884 and 1892, they are quick to remedy them and slow to repeat.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Mr. Clarence Lashorn, who has been away from home some five or six weeks working at his trade, that of plastering, at Weston, W. Va., returned to his home Sunday morning last and cast his first vote here today. We hope it may be cast as his dead father would cast it if living, but let his conscience be his guide.

We are just in receipt of the news of the death of Mrs. Guynn, sister of our friend and neighbor, Mr. E. G. Miller and aunt of William B. Miller, the well known contractor of this place. We extend sympathy to these two worthy and respected citizens on this sad bereavement. Mrs. Guynn resided near Lonaccning, Alleganv county. The elder Mr. Miller attended the funeral on Sunday last.

Mr. William L. Shaffer, one of the merchants of this place, is quite unwell at this writing, suffering with a severe attack of neuralgia and Doctor Laughlin, of Mt Lake, his old family physician, was called down yesterday (Monday) and thinks Mr. Shaffer has taken a severe cold bringing on this trouble, which is causing him severe pain, and at his age in life, after passing the meredian, and a veteran of the war between the States and the exposures of that awful struggle, in which he took an heroic part on the side that wore the blue, tells on all the survivors, more than others, at a similar age.

Hon. C. M. Miller and wife passed through our town Monday and called on a friend for a few minutes *enroute* to your city. Mr. Miller and his cultured wife are Swanton's most prominent and respected citizens, and the name of Mr. Miller is too well and favorably known in Garrett county for the past thirtyfive years to need any formal newspaper introduction, only to say we wish we had hundreds of such citizens to bless and grace our county with their education and culture.

Our old friend, the venerable Rev. William E. George, hopes to be out to-day to cast his vote. Although in feeble health, we are rejoicing to know that he can get out and vote in this his adopted country, and exercise the right of franchise, according his dictate of conscience and with fraternal feeling grant the same to those who vote and think different. This we have every reason to think of this good man bearing the same given given name of his distinguished countryman, "The Grand Old Man" of England, whose name and fame will live in English history while the world stands, and we believe is dwelling in a country beyond the stars.

Rev. Wm. H. Faust, our young and unassuming Baptist minister, is conducting a series of meetings this week in the Union church, commencing this Monday morning at 1.30 o'clock and it was the pleasure of the writer to attend last night and drink in every word that fell from the lips of this Christian young minister, preaching one of the most touching and eloquent sermons, far beyond his years, as a young theologian.

Hon. G. W. Haulenbeck, the talented correspongent of your contemporary paper, came up from Baltimore Saturday last and we presume he will remain until after the election, as we think he votes here. Mr. H. is an independent voter and votes at all times for what he believes to be the best man. Those who read his newsy and interesting letters each week can tell how he intends to cast his ballot. The old saying is "Wise men sometimes change, but fools never."

Our Deer Park Coronet Band has been gaining quite a reputation during this campaign, so much so that all the speakers of both political parties paid them profuse compliments for their excellent music at this place and by virtue of the notoriety they have gained in playing first for the Democratic Presidential candidates at Oakland on their whirlwind tour of some weeks since, and the two here in which the speakers lauded them at all their meetings in the county, especially Senator Dick, of the Republican meeting, and Hon. Wm. Miller and G. Semmes Hamill of the Democratic meeting. And so the Republicans of Friendsville, hearing of their deserved fame, selected this band to play for them at their last rally at that place Saturday night and from reports from that progressive place say that they are the equal if not the superior (according to numbers) of the famous Marine Band of Washington, as all know they play for the President's receptions. It was our pleasure to see them start from their headquarters at 7 a. m. on Saturday, seated in one of Echard's elegant conveyances behind four superb horses with the band wagon all decorated with gorgeous colored bunting and flags of all sizes and their own large star spangled banner on a beautiful pole all bedecked with ribbons of red, white and blue and streamers above, and as the sixteen members took their seats in their superb uniforms, and started playing for the benefit of a love sick few, that favorite selection "The Girls We Leave Behind," and with the words on either side printed in gold tinsel by the fair hand of Miss Zedee Taylor "The Deer Park Cornet Band," and quite a few of our citizens to see them start at this early hour, we thought as they started, with the morning breezes fluttering the flags and streamers, that "Old Glory" never floated more proudly. From our reporters we gather the following greetings. On this 26-mile trip, the first place of note was McHenry, the boyhood home of one of the members, and with many relatives living here they halted and played, and thence on through the picturesque little town of Hoyes, and there in front of the beautiful home of that prince of good fellows, Mr. Wm. A. Smith, they played a number of their most patriotic pieces for the special benefit of this most genial and jolly good fellow and the fair damsels of this hospitable town, which they cheered to the echo. The boys soon forgot the "girls they left behind," and methink even Clark forgot the fair and rosy Jess; and Scott did not think of North Glade, and a certain young widower might also have, for the moment, forgot the one most dear left in one of the model homes of dear old Deer Park, and Jim and George did forget two good and faithful companions, but little Tommy, true to the land of his birth, never forgets the girl in the "Green Emerald Isle." After an ovation by quite a crowd, who rent the air with applause for their favorite candidates and cheers for the band, the march for their destination and in less than three hours, the friendly town both name and nature, was reached at 1 o'clock p. m. and were cordially met and greeted by Mr. Dowler, manager of the Bear Creek Lumber company, who had made every preparation to receive and welcome the members of this now famous band. After a sumptuous dinner at the different hotels of the city to which they were assigned, they met and had a grand parade through the town and vast crowds of visitors and people from miles around, joined in the procession. At 7:30 they assembled in the town hall and played to she largest crowd thus far in this campaign and returned home Sunday with snow flakes in the air.

The battle is on, and to the victor belongs the spoils. If old Rockefeller don't get us in his toils and plunge us in his oils.

But shell out his gold by the ton.
We again say good bye, and

MORE ANON.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

THANKSGIVING DAY NOV. 24

President Roosevelt, Issues His Annual Proclamation.

President Roosevelt Tuesday issued the following proclamation designating the twenty-fourth instant as a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

By the President of the United States of America. A proclamation:

It has pleased Almighty God to bring the American people in safety honor through another year, and, in accordance with the long unbroken custom handed down to us by our forefathers, the time has come a special day shall be set apart in which to thank Him who hoids all nations in the hollow of his hand for the mercies thus vouchsafed to us. During the century and a quarter of our national life we as a people have been blessed beyond all others, and for this we owe humble and heartfelt thanks to the Author of all blessings. The year that has closed has been one of peace within our own borders as well as between us and all other nations. The harvests have been abundant, and those who work, whether with hand or brain, are prospering greatly. Reward has waited upon honest effort. We haye been enabled to do our duty to ourselves and to others.

Never has there been a time when religious and charitable effort has been more evident. Much has been given to us and much will be expected from us. We speak what has been done by this nation in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is as nothing unless we are helped from above. Hitherto we have been given the heart and the strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arose.

We are thankful for all that has been done for us in the past, and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the unending struggle to do our duty fearlessly and honestly, with charity and goodwill, with respect for ourselves and with love toward our fellow-men. In this great Republic the effort to combine national strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the whole world's history. Our success will mean much not only for ourselves, but for the future of all mankind; and every man or woman in our land should feel the grave responsibility resting upon him or her, for in the last analysis this success must depend upon the high average of our individual citizenship, upon the way in which each of us does his duty by himself and his neighbor.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of this November, to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States at home and abroad, and do recommend that on that day they cease from their ordinary occupations and gather in their several places of worship or in their homes, devoutly to give thanks unto Almighty God for the benefits he has conferred upon us as individuals and as a nation, and so beseech Him that in the future His Divine favor may be continue to us.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

Its Great Wall Was One of the Wonders of Those Days.

According to Herodotus the ancient city of Babylon stood on a broad, level plain and was an exact square of fourteen miles each way, making the entire circuit of the city fifty-six miles. It was protected both by a wall and a moat, the latter being broad and deep and kept constantly filled with water. But the wall was the wonder, being 93 1-3 feet in width and an even 200 feet in height. This monster barrier was provided with 100 gates, all of solid brass, the lintels and side pieces being in bronze. Cross walls ran along the banks of the Euphrates, each provided with twenty-five gates which corresponded to the number of streets running in each direction from the river

The most remarkable edifice inside the wall was the temple of Bel, a pyramid of eight square stadia. On the summit of this pyramid stood a pure gold image of Bel forty feet high, two other smaller figures of the same precious metal and a golden table forty feet long and fifteen feet wide. This wonderful city first came prominently into the history of the world in the year 747 B. C., but since the time of Alexander the Great it has been a ruin, the site having at one time been entirely lost.

Call For Your Letters

Mrs. J J. Speck, Mr. P. Saucer, G. W. Hanaway, M. S. Wolf.

OHIO FOR ROOSEVELT

Buckeye State Eclipses Plurality Given McKinley Four Years Ago.

SOME GAINS MADE IN CONGRESS

Vote Unexpectedly Heavy—Johnson Admits Overwhelming Republican Landslide in Cuyahoga County. Democrats Elect Three and Perhaps Four Congressmen.

Cleveland, Nov. 9.—Mayor Johnson, Dem., admits there has been a Republican landslide in Cuyahoga county, and that the Republican presidential ticket wil have a plurality of from 10,000 to 12,000.

Meagre returns in dicate the general scratching of tickets and a long and tedious count. The Cleveland Leader, Republican, claims Rosevelt has carled Ohio by 120,000.

Columbus, O., Nov. 9.—Governor Herrick and Chairman Dick estimate that Roosevelt's plurality in Ohio would exceed the plurality of 113,000 last year. Chairman Garber, of the Democratic committee, had no figures to give out, but thought the Democrats would hold their own on Ohio congressmen.

The following congressmen have been elected.

Republicans—Nicholas Longworth, first district; Herman P. Goebel, second; Thomas C. Scroggy, sixth; J. Warren Keifer, seventh; Ralph D. Cole, eighth; James H. Southard, ninth; Henry T. Bannon, tenth; Charles H. Grosvenor, eleventh; Amos R. Webber, fourteenth; Capell L. Weems, sixteenth; James Kennedy, eighteenth; W. Aubrey Thomas, nineteenth; Edward L Taylor, Jr, twelfth; Beman G. Dawes, fifteenth; Theodore E. Burton, twenty-first.

These Democrats have been elected to congress: Harvey C. Garber, fourth district; Timothy T. Ansbury, fifth; Daniel Y. Crissinger, thirteenth.

East Liverpool—Present indications are that Columbiana county will give Roosevelt a majority of 7,000. East Liverpool is Republican by 3,000. James Kennedy, Rep., for congress, is elected by a big majority.

Columbus, O., Nov. 9.—In his 10 o'clock estimate State Chairman Dick, Rep., said that Roosevelt's plurality in Ohio would not be less than 100,000, while others at Republican state headquarters are estimated on the rate of Republican gains and place the plurality much higher. Some state officials estimated that the plurality would be double that of McKinley four years ago, 69,500, the highest plurality Ohio ever gave a president.

Mansfield—At 9 o'clock only 4 of the 43 precincts of Richland county had been reported, but taking them as a basis, the plurality of Parker will not exceed the 460 received by Johnson for governor last year. The city vote was large and showed Republican gains. In the country precincts, strongly tinged with Bryanism, many Democrats neglected to vote. For congress, Webber, Rep., will run slightly behind the national ticket. Long, his opponent, is a Richland county man, but Webber's election by over 30,000 in the fourteenth district is assured. It is probable that several Republican candidates on the county ticket are elected.

Findlay—Hancock county returns are slow, but early indications show a Republican gain for the entire ticket. The vote is enormous with but little scratching. Three precincts outside Findlay show a Republican gain of 100. Cole, Republican candidate for congress in the eighth district, will run ahead of the ticket.

Marietta—The city and county vote is coming in slowly, but indicates that Dawes, Republican candidate for congress in the fifteenth district, will carry the county by less than 600. Ellenwood, Dem., will lead the ticket for common pleas judge wiht nearly 2,000 majority in the county.

BLOODSHED IN COLORADO.

Three Men Shot and Killed During Election Day Quarrels.

Cripple Creek, Col., Nov. 9.—Two Democratic election judges were killed in this district, a Peabody deputy was mortally wounded and a number of Democratic judges were beaten and thrown into jail. Ike Idlebolt and Chris Miller, judges at Goldfield, were shot down by one of Sheriff Bell's deputies. They had ordered the deputy out of the polling place. He refused to go, and turning upon the judges, shot and killed them.

At Midway, Ed Boyle, a deputy sheriff, assaulted Mrs. Kenney, a Democratic judge, and in a struggle that ensued tore her dress and slapped her. Ed O'Leary, a Democratic watcher, interfered and shot Doyle, fatally wounding him.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—"Dock" Walton, a farmer and a Democrat, has been shot and killed at his home in Claiborne county.

Camden, N. J., Nov. 9.—During an election row here last night James Brown, aged 41 years, colored, was struck on the head with a club and died later in a hospital.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—Three Louisville policemen, James Tierney, Thomas Connell and Daniel Sexon, were arrested by United States Marshal Blades on warrants sworn out in the federal court, charging them with conspiracy to intimidate negro voters.

WILL NOT RUN AGAIN

President Roosevelt Will Not Be Candidate for Chief Executive in 1908.

DON'T BELIEVE IN THIRD TERMS

Makes Formal Announcement of Intention After Hearing Returns. Judge Parker Wires Congratulations to His Successful Opponent.

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt has issued a formal statement in which he announces he will not be a candidate for another term.

President Roosevelt, after the election returns clearly indicated the result, issued the following statement: "I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years and this three and a half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Surrounded by his devoted family and a company of intimate personal friends, President Roosevelt received the news of his overwhelming victory achieved at the polls of the American people.

The first information of a definite character was received by the president while he was at dinner. The returns laid before him then were in the nature of assurances that he had carried New York, his home state, by a plurality so large as to be really astounding. Bulletins from the newspapers of New York city were received conveying the welcome news. While the president was gratified, it may be said that the result was not entirely unexpected, although he himself had not anticipated so tremendous a victory.

These and rapidly succeeding bulletins, each conveying to him more cheering news, were read and discussed by the president with surprising calmness. He was in the best of spirits, but at no time did he manifest the slightest nervousness or anxiety. Assured, as he said, that the campaign had been conducted on a plane of principle and patriotism, as lofty as he himself would have it, that everything had been done which legitimately could be done to insure the success of the principles which had been promulgated by the Republican party and by him, he had awaited with perfect confidence the verdict of the people.

Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Judge Parker last night sent this telegram to the president: "The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration and I congratulate you."

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt's reply to Judge Parker's telegram was as follows: "I thank you for your congratulations."

Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic congressional campaign committee said: "We concede that the Republican Roosevelt landslide has carried the house of representatives for the Republicans by a majority at least as large as that by which they now hold control."

Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here and was driven directly to the polling place in the fifth precinct of Oyster Bay, where the president deposited his ballot. He was greeted with much enthusiasm by an immense crowd.

Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Judge Parker drove up to the old pottery on Green Hill avenue, the voting place of the third district of the Ninth ward, at 10:40 o'clock. A crowd of Kingston neighbors had assembled to welcome him and he was received with cheers. He was handed a ballot and at the same time was asked the usual questions. After complying with all the formalities the judge passed into a booth and remained half a minute. He came out and handed his folded ballot to a clerk, who deposited it and announced: "Alton Brooks Parker votes ballot 147."

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 9.—Former President Grover Cleveland strolled into the first district polling place at 10 o'clock and when he appeared the long line gave way and allowed him to enter at once. The ex-president came out of the booth and after a few words with a friend he sauntered back to Westlands.

A Robber Kills Watchman.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—John Kerr, aged 42 years, watchman for the Pennsylvania Sweep and Smelting Company, was killed by a robber while attempting to save a fellow workman from being murdered.

Japanese Execute Chinese Official.

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—It is reported here that a Chinese official of high rank was executed by the Japanese Nov. 2 at Shakhe. He was spying on the movements of Japanese troops.

Four Perish in Hotel Fire.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 9.—The Silver Queen hotel, in the Sour Lake oil field, was destroyed by fire and four persons burned to death.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
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A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Preaching at Crellin next Sabbath at 2:30 p. m. by Rev. E. Manges.

Mr. William R. Offutt spent last Sunday and Monday in Cumberland.

Preaching in St. Mark's Lutheran church next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Mr. John H. Timmis, of District No. 2, was in Oakland yesterday and this morning on business.

Messrs. James L. Pollock and Jesse Walton, of Philadelphia, were guests from Saturday until Tuesday of the family of Dr. E. H. Bartlett.

Mr. John H. Sterling, of near Elder Hill, was at Kingwood over Sunday visiting his brother, Mr. J. S. Sterling, whose wife has been seriously ill for several weeks.

Mr. George D. White, who is in the customs service in Baltimore, arrived here Saturday morning, remaining in Oakland until to-day when he returned to his duties.

Mr. Frederick Clair and family, who moved to Thomas, West Va., early last fall, returned to Mountain Lake Park yesterday where they will reside in the future.

Mr. Eugene Teats, of near Cranesville, and Mr. James W. Knox, of near McHenry, were visitors to Oakland yesterday, both gentlemen making this office calls.

Mr. Nicholas Merrill, who resides a mile or two from Oakland where he is the owner of one of the finest orchards in the county, has the thanks of this office for a basket of splendid apples of the Grimes' Golden variety.

Mr. E. H. Kelley of Terra Alta, who recently purchased a one-half interest in the livery business of Mr. A. W. Helbig, of Oakland, removed his household goods from his former home to Oakland yesterday and will occupy Mr. Helbig's house on Oak street.

An east bound freight train was wrecked near Hitchcock's Tunnel, on the 17-mile grade, Monday night which delayed traffic more than four hours. Three cars were thrown across both tracks which effectually blocked travel in all directions. No one was injured.

Dr. W. H. Gardner, a well known citizen of Rockwood, Pa., died at his home in that town last Saturday. The deceased was aged 62 years. Dr. Gardner taught school and practiced medicine at Grantsville, Md., about 33 years ago. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

Rice & Hutchins, makers of the "All America" $3.50 and $4.00 shoe for men and women, the "Educator" Shoe for children, the "Water King", "Old Homestead", "Hard Knocks", "Signet", and many other styles of footwear for men, women and children, received the Grand Prix at the St. Louis Fair, for the extent, variety, and great excellence of their products. These shoes are sold by H. C. Sincell & Co., Oakland. The sole leather entering into their manufacture is tanned at Hutton by the Garrett Leather Company.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Jerry Bore, of Baltimore, who operated the Oakland Hotel since the close of the summer season, vacated the house on last Saturday night and returned to Baltimore with his family.

Mr. Edward W. Helbig has purchased the Hessen farm adjoining Oakland and will get possession within a short time. The farm consists of one hundred acres and is quite a valuable piece of property.

Henry Blocher, veteran Republican of Garrett county, reached here Thursday *en route* home from Chicago. Looked as joyful as though he had stumped the State of Illinois and converted every Democrat to the faith never "delivered to the saints," that the way to make the people rich is to tax highly their need for dress and appetite for food.—Frostburg Journal.

W. H. Deeter was at Kendall, Md., last week, inspecting the large mill of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., at that place. He was very much surprised at the magnitude of the plant owned by the above company, and the way they manufacture lumber. That firm shipped a million and a half feet of lumber from that point during the month of October.—Meyersdale Republican.

Mr. John W. White, of Crellin, was a visitor to this office last Friday and had his name entered upon our subscription books as a paid-in-advance subscriber, notwithstanding the argument used by one of our local contemporaries to keep him from doing so. While we court honest competition in business, language will not avail to express our contempt for a competitor who will get down to hard lying to carry a point as was done in this case.

The funeral of the late Edwin L. Mitchell, whose sudden demise was chronicled in these columns last week, took place Thursday afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward H. Sincell on Liberty street. The services were conducted jointly by Revs. J. B. Workman and R. B. Ward at the house. The Bar Association, of which the deceased was an esteemed member, attended the funeral in a body. The floral offerings were many and extremely beautiful. The pall bearers were Messrs. Joseph E. Harned, H. C. Sincell, Fred. A. Thayer, D. M. Mason, A. D. Naylor and Chas. S. Davis. A great number of friends were present to pay a last tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Star Router George Geissman left Oakland yesterday morning for Accident and intermediate points with his wagon and horses all bedecked with flags, etc., and himself filled with enthusiasm over the victory achieved by the Republicans in State and the Nation the day previous. It is reported from Hoyes that "Billy" Smith, the postmaster and leading citizen of that village, heard Geissman coming an hour before he reached the post-office and thinking it was an invasion of wild Comanche Indians mustered the military at that point to repel the enemy, but the sight of the stars and stripes on the wagon dispelled Smith's anxiety and the valiant soldiers who have fought, bled and died on many battlefields were disbanded and not given an opportunity to again show their zeal.

Approaching Nuptials.

Handsomely engraved invitations have been received by friends acquainting them of the near approach of a charming function which is to mark the marriage of Mr. William R. Offutt, of Oakland, and Miss Mary Eleanor Humbird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland. The ceremony will be performed at the Wasnington-st Presbyterian Church on the evening of Wednesday, November 23, at 7:30 o'clock. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon the lands of the Stricker Lumber Company, lying on both sides and adjacent to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company between Forty-water Station and Frankville in Garrett county for the purpose of hunting. All persons so trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

DANIEL MOSSER, Agent.

IN MEMORIAM

Resolutions Adopted By the Bar Association Upon the Death of E. L. Mitchell.

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and brother, Edwin L. Mitchell; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Garrett County Bar, of which he was an esteemed and honored member, recognized in him, when among us, a personal friend of each and a man of many noble traits of character, kind in disposition, warm hearted, generous and ever ready to go to relieve the wants of the distressed, and

WHEREAS, Whilst we humbly bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, nevertheless we keenly feel the loss our fraternity has sustained in his death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Garrett County Bar, do hereby express our sincere grief at his death, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and trust that God in his infinite Love will be their solace in this the time of affliction: and be it

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of our deceased brother in body, and that a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the newspapers of Oakland, presented to the Circuit Court of Garrett county at its December session, 1904, that a copy of the same be transmitted to his family and be made a part of the record of the Garrett County Bar Association.

FRED A. THAYER
A. B. GONDER,
NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
Committee.

Died.

DAVIS—Mr. Thomas E. Davis, 60 years old, president of the First National Bank, of Grafton, W. Va., died Saturday night at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, where he had been a patient for five weeks with a complication of diseases. Mr. Davis was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, and received his early training in the public schools. At the age of 19 he enlisted in the Union Army and for gallantry was made a second lieutenant and attached to the staff of General Grant. At the close of the struggle he returned to his home and engaged in the banking business and also became very active in Republican politics. When 30 years old he was elected president of the Grafton National Bank and remained in that position until his death. For the last 30 years he had been the United States Internal Revenue officer of Grafton, and in 1888 he was a member of the state Senate of West Virginia. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, but was defeated. In 1897 he was again elected to the State Senate. He was a summer resident of Mt. Lake Park.

Mr. Davis is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Dodson Ellis, Mrs. Carina and Eula Davis.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill is dead at her home near Avilton, Garrett county. She was sick only a few days until death claimed her. She leaves one son, Henry Merrill, three brothers two sisters. Rev. D. M. Merrill, of Avilton, Judge Merrill of Merrill and A. J. Merrill, of Westernport, Md., Mrs. J. W. Broadwater of Fair View and Mrs. David Metz, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

CUT IN TWAIN.

Mrs. Hartman, of Terra Alta, Killed In Sight of Her Home at That Place.

Mrs. Hartman, aged about forty years, a mother of eight children, the youngest being an infant of six months, was killed at Terra Alta Monday morning by being cut in twain by a freight train at the station there and immediately in front of her home, the accident being witnesses by her oldest daughter, a young girl of nineteen years, who is just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever. The woman was crawling under a car on the side track at that place and just as she was midway between the rails an engine was coupled onto the train and it was pushed over her prostrate form, killing her instantly.

LOST SIGHT OF ONE EYE

Herman Creutzberg, Formerly of Oakland, In Hospital at Salt Lake City.

A letter was received here a few days ago from Mr. Herman Creutzberg, formerly of Oakland where he was engaged in the meat and grocery trade, stating that he is now in a hospital at Salt Lake City where one of his eyes had been removed owing to an injury sustained in a sand storm while he was crossing one of the deserts lying between that city and the gold diggings he is interested in up in the mountains of Idaho. Mr Creutzberg states in his letter that the physicians hope to save his remaining eye but that it will require a course of treatment to do so.

His many friends here regret to learn of his misfortune and trust that he may entirely recover.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

OFFICIAL VOTE OF GARRETT

DISTRICTS.	Roosevelt, R.	Pearre, R.	Parker, D.	Johnson, D.	For Bonds.	Against Bonds.
Swanton	127	122	77	70	11	129
Selbysport	224	197	92	69	35	212
Grantsville	207	197	125	116	11	297
Bloomington	107	93	50	43	56	65
Accident	133	129	116	109	6	215
Sang Run	158	142	24	19	7	141
Oakland	178	174	101	84	186	57
Ryan's Glade	180	164	85	71	89	92
Johnson's	45	39	40	30	3	78
Deer Park	156	146	48	34	28	148
The Elbow	59	53	29	27	4	76
Bittinger	123	122	27	22	5	118
Blaine	84	81	9	6	33	33
Oakland	270	247	124	118	264	66
Totals	2051	1906	947	818	738	1727
Majorities	1104	1088				989

Swallow, Prohibition candidate for President, received 47 votes.

Michaels, Prohibition candidate for Congress, received 67 votes.

Debs, Socialist candidate for President, received 18 votes.

Young, Socialist candidate for Congress, received 23 votes.

BLEAK NOVEMBER TOWARD THE CLOSE

Beginning of the Month is Likely to Be Pleasant.

For November Rev. Irl R. Hicks makes these predictions:

First storm period covers the first six days, having its center on the 3rd. In most western extremes the weather will turn to quite warm and balmy and the barometer will begin falling about the 1st and 2nd. From about the 3rd to the 6th these conditions will develop into cloudiness and rain and pass easterly across the country. The culmination of the period will fall on and touching the 5th, about which day rain, wit tpossible thunder, will turn to colder and snow in the north and be followed with rising barometer, high westerly winds and much colder.

Second storm period, reactionary, is central on the 8th and 9th. If change to colder and high barometer follow the first storm period promptly, quick return to warmer and falling barometer will return on the 7th. Look for gusts of autumn wind and rain at this time, followed by change to colder, with snow squalls and frosty nights.

Third storm period will culminate on the 14th, 15th and 16th, together its effect will be felt from the 12th to 17th. About the 12th and 13th marked changes to warmer and falling barometer will begin in the west and by the 14th cloudiness and rain will be spreading eastward across the country. These general disturbances will reach most parts of the country from the 15th to 17th, and decided changes to higher barometer, heavy snow squalls and cold, high winds will follow promptly down from the northwest. Frost and freezing may be expected during the nights succeeding these disturbances.

Fourth storm period is central on the 19th and 20th. The moon on the celestial equator on the 18th will bring a sudden reaction to warmer. The barometer will fall rapidly, wide cloud areas will form and squalls of rain turning to snow will visit many localities in their eastward journey. Unsettled weather will continue in a measure from the third to the fifth storm period.

Fifth storm period extends from the 24th to the 30th. We will forecast for this period the most severe and general storms of the month. Beginning about the time of the full moon on the 22nd, the barometer will fluctuate and finally fall to marked storm readings. Temperature and winds will sympathize with low barometer. Clouds will organize in western sections about the 25th, and during 26th to 29th storms of decided force will march eastward. The first stages of these storms will be warm and rainy, but the last stage will be of decided boreal character. As the storm centers work eastward, carrying with them the areas of warmth and rain, westerly to northwesterly winds will follow, the barometer will raise and snow will take the place of rain in all northern sections. Stiff gales from the northwest will rush over the lake regions and through the interior generally, bringing a good sized, November cold wave.

KILLED NEAR BOND.

William Colmer, Jr., Fell From Wagon and His Neck Broken as Result.

Wheeler Colmer, Jr., son of William Colmer, Sr., a farmer residing near Frankville, this county, was instantly killed last Wednesday near the town of Bond by falling from a wagen loaded with lumber, the wheels of which passed over his neck, dislocating it.

The unfortunate young man was about twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and resided with his father. He had been to the saw mill at Bond where he secured a load of lumber and was driving home with it when the horses became frightened and bolted, throwing him from the top of the load and underneath the wheels with the result as above stated.

Dixon & Kelso

Notice to Coat and Cape Buyers.

We have a complete line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's COATS CAPES and FURS. Please cast your optics on these prices:

Ladies' All-Wool Jackets, all colors, at			$2.49
" " Coats, castor and black, worth	$6.00	at	4.99
" " " " " "	8.00	"	6.49
" " " " " "	10.00	"	7.49
" " Tourist, " "	12.00	"	8.50
" Plush Capes,	6.00	"	4.24
" "	5.00	"	3.49

In Misses' and Children's we have the strongest line we have ever carried.

The prices run from ..... $1.99 to $6.50
Furs ..... .99 to 7.00

Come and examine; we know the Prices and Quality will do the rest.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. BRICKS VITRIFIED FOR FONDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quallty for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.
Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.
QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

NAMES ORDERED ON BOOKS.

Judge Henderson Had Names of Two Voters Entered Upon Registration Books.

Last Saturday afternoon His Honor Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, came up to Oakland and heard in chambers the arguments of Mr. J. C. Renninger, representing the voters, and W. R. Offutt, representing the Election Supervisors, in two case regarding the illegal striking from the registration books of the names of Stephen Casteel and George D. White, both of District No. 7. After hearing the cases stated Judge Henderson ordered the names of the two voters re-entered upon the books and on Tuesday they exercised their legal right of franchise.

LETTER TO R. K. MARONEY, Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Devoe is worth $4 or $5 a gallon, put-on; how much is another paint worth?

Depends on how many gallons you've got to put-on, to be equal to one of Devoe.

Mr J J Hall, Sheffield, Pa, painted two houses one coat, five years ago, lead-and-oil, took 40 gallons.

Last Summer bought 40 galions Devoe for same houses; had 10 gallons left.

Mr N Avery, Delhi, N Y, owns two houses exactly alike; painted one with Devoe; took 6 gallons. The other with some other; took 12 gallons.

What'd you give for those off paints? Bear in mind, you've got to pay for the painting.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. C. Coleman, Mrs. Wm. P. Coleman, Mrs. C. L. Jordan, Miss Ethel Friend, Mr. David Hollis, Mr. S. McCrobien, Mr. W. S. Lemmon, Mr. David Kerns.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Have a Customer for a Small Farm near the Park. Who Has one for Sale?

L. E. HANSON.
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Down With High Prices.

Garrett people had their eyes opened to the tremendous prices they have paid for clothing in the past and the way they are patronizing us shows that they appreciate good clothes at low prices . .

A $5.00 bill buyes $10.00 worth of clothes here. . . . . .

COHEN'S, Opera House Building, Oakland, Maryland.

The Measure Of His Faith

By SEWELL FORD

.....Copyright, 1904, by Sewell Ford.....

CHANCE brought them both, little Pietro and laguanita, the little lake. The little Pietro came because there was no other place for him to go, his father being dead of a thin steel blade between the ribs and the faithless mother of him having gone with him who struck the blow.

So it was that Sabbano, the bent old father of the one who had passed, took little Pietro from the gloomy tenement of horrid memory—took him away to his tumbledown shanty on the Risers, where were Dolo, the yellow and white cat, and Nizzi, the yellow and white dog.

Mean and squalid enough was this shanty, but the crazy door of it was the only door in all the wide, strange

SABBANO RIGGING THE BOAT.

land that was open to the little Pietro. It squatted in wretched loneliness out on the far and drabbled skirts of the great city, but to Pietro, cramped from birth within crowded slums, it stood for all the possibilities of boundless freedom. Why, the nearest shanty neighbor was out of stone's throw! And when one has had for a playground only the half of an iron fire escape what a joy there is in having for one's own a whole acre of ground! That it bordered the refuse dump only lent another charm. Rare treasures might be found on the dump.

And as Pietro came to the Risers because he had no other place to go so also came the little lake, for it was early spring, the rains had fallen hard and often, and the Risers lacked drainage. Hence the waters spread and spread until they covered much space about the shanty. Indeed one must walk on planks to get from the door to the lane. Dolo, the yellow and white cat, did not like it at all. He looked out at the encroaching water and mewed mournfully. Nor did Nizzi like it, this water. He yapped in protest. But the little Pietro was pleased. His big, soft brown eyes widened with the wonder of it.

"Oh, oh, the little lake! The little lake!" he cried. "See, Grandpa Sabbano, the little lake!"

"Yes, Pietro, mio, it is for you. See, I shall make a boat, and you shall sail it in the little lake while I am away."

Very softly and tenderly spoke old Sabbano, letting his knotted, grimy hand rest fondly on the black curls, for during those long months they had passed together in the tumbledown shanty old Sabbano had come to adore this little disturber of his loneliness. Out of a bit of board he fashioned the boat, rigging it with a queer sail such as the Napoli fishermen use and fastening to it a long string.

"There, Pietro, that is so thy ship shall not sail too far away. See, by this you can pull it back and thus keep the little feet from the water. It is bad to wet the little feet. Now I must go."

Then old Sabbano, throwing a burlap sack over his shoulder, went forth to gather from the back yards the bones, the bottles and the bits of metal which he sold to the junk dealer.

So little Pietro was left alone with his boat and his little lake. It was not raining now. The mild April sky was clear and blue. The sunshine had begun to warm the soaked and steaming earth. Out from the doorstep fared the little ship, out past the old stump that rose black and menacing from the smiling water, out to the farthest limit of the string. Then back it came inglorisusly, sternforemost. Next it was laden with bits of stone and sent on another voyage.

Pietro—the small, brown eyed Pietro—smiled joyously at the little lake, and right joyously the little lake smiled back at him, for Pietro was five, which is the age of enchantment.

Far out from the doorstep—oh, very far out—was an island in the little lake. It was a big island, twice as big as the floor of the shanty itself. A bush grew in the very middle of the island, a tall bush, on which the buds were swelling. Longingly did little Pietro look at the island. It seemed to beckon him. From it, could it once be reached, one might sail a craft to any point. How Pietro longed to be on it!

Then came the venture. If one walked on the plank that stretched from the doorstep one might jump to the flat top of the stump. From the stump—but Pietro hesitated no longer. From stump to log, from log to stone, from stone to barrel, and then a splash. The barrel was not secure. Into the smiling water Pietro fell with a gasp of terror, to emerge shrieking lustily. But his fright passed. The sun was warm. What cared he for the chill of the water? Grandpa Sabbano might be angry when he learned. But why need he learn?

Bravely now did Pietro wade out to the enchanted island. Ah, it was worth the venture. East and west and north and south voyaged the little boat that was rigged as they rig boats in the bay of Napoli. What thought he of dripping clothing then? It was not until the chill afternoon wind blew on him that little Pietro began to be sorry that he had disobeyed.

It was nightfall before Grandfather Sabbano returned. He found a little boy whose big brown eyes were very big and bright indeed, whose cheeks were flaming red and whose teeth chattered. Also he found that the little boy's clothing was soggy with dampness.

"I—I was sailing the boat, and I fell into the little lake," confessed Pietro, sobbing.

"Well, well, it is too bad," said Sabbano gently. "But never mind. We will put thee in bed, and thee shall get warm."

But warm little Pietro did not get, though Sabbano piled on the little cot all the ragged bedclothing in the shanty, though he made the small stove roar, though he urged Pietro to drink the steaming broth he had made. Still Pietro shivered under the covers, while his flaming cheeks were so hot as almost to burn the hand.

"Now Pietro must go quietly to sleep," pleaded Grandfather Sabbano.

Sleep, however, was not for Pietro's eyes. He talked rapidly, continuously, of the little lake and the boat. Over and over again he made the voyage from the plank to the stump, from the stump to the barrel that would not stand still. Wildly he talked on and on, restlessly waving his little hands and beating them on the covers. And ever did old Sabbano urge him to cease and to sleep.

Thus passed all the night and an interminable day that followed. It was not until in the heart of the second night that the little Pietro, breaking a brief silence, said weakly: "I think I am going—going—to sleep—now, grandpa. And tomorrow—you will take me out—out to my little island—won't you, grandpa?" This last very faintly.

"Yes, little Pietro. Yes, it shall be as you say."

Then there was silence. The old Sabbano, worn out by his long vigil, bent forward in his chair, laid his head on the little cot and slept. And when he awoke it was to find that the little hand in his was cold, icy cold.

All day he sat there staring at the little face which had flamed so scarlet, but which was now so white that the black curls about it seemed to frame a face of snow. Dolo, the yellow and white cat, purred plaintively and rubbed about his legs unheeded. Nizzi, having begged in vain for his scraps of bone, whined despairingly.

A very old man was Sabbano and very simple. The little he knew about

ALL DAY SABBANO SAT BY THE BEDSIDE.

the business of death, that he did. And he kept his promise. He took Pietro out to his little island and left him there deep under the bush.

After that the days were lonelier than any Sabbano had ever known before, though he had lived long and known much loneliness. He became very gentle with little children. He smiled at them as they passed and sometimes reached out furtively to touch them.

Day by day the little lake grew smaller and the island bigger. Day by day the sun shone brighter, and at last there was no trace left of the little lake. As for the island, it was only a little knoll with a bush on it.

One night when the moon swung high and full old Sabbano sat in his open door looking at the bush. He noted that all suddenly it had grown white. In the moonlight it seemed as if a stray cloud had become intwined in the branches, hiding them from sight. Much did he marvel at this, for he was an unheeding, simple old man who knew not the habits of the sweet syringa.

On the following Sunday morning he met Joe, the small son of the junk dealer to whom Sabbano sold his reapings of bone and glass and metal. A bright new tie had Joe under his clean wide collar, and he carried a book in his hand.

"Where you go today, little Joe?" asked Sabbano kindly.

"Mission Sunday school," said Joe, showing his book with pride.

Old Sabbano shook his head in a puzzled way. He would know what it was like, what Joe did there.

"Oh, they read to us out of a big book, and we all sing, and they tell us where we shall go when we die if we are good."

"And where is that?" asked Sabbano.

"Don't you know?" exclaimed Joe. "Up there, of course." And he pointed

"UP THERE?" EAGERLY INQUIRED SABBANO.

into the bright zenith where one small white cloud floated against the blue. Simple old Sabbano shaded his eyes with a wrinkled hand and gazed solemnly at the little white cloud. Long years ago when he had been young and a worker in the vineyards about far Napoli he had gone on feast days to the great cathedral with the high, shiny altar. Priests had been there who had said in full, rich tones things about the Holy Mother and about Jesus the Child. But Sabbano had roamed far from Napoli, had forgotten much. Vaguely he remembered some teachings such as these spoken by the small Joe.

"Do you go every day to this mission school?" he asked of little Joe, the junk dealer's boy.

"Yes, but on other days they teach us many things."

"Tell me," said the old man, "do they teach you where goes the water after the hard rains?"

"Of course. Some of it runs in rivers to the sea and some just dries and goes up in steam."

"Up?" eagerly queried old Sabbano. "Up there?"

"Yes, up into the clouds," said the wise little Joe and went on his way.

Hour after hour the Grandfather Sabbano thought upon these things, saying them over to himself as he sat on his doorstep and watched a small white cloud riding high in the sky.

"See, Dolo. Little Pietro is up there," he murmured. "See, Nizzi. The little lake is up there also. He liked much the little lake."

That evening when once more in the moonlight he saw the white bush he cried out as one who makes discovery: "Ah, the white bush! I should have known. It is for a sign. I understand, little Pietro; I understand."

So now when the bent old Sabbano is more lonely and wretched than is his wont he searches the sky for a small white cloud. Finding it, such is his simple faith, he whispers gently: "The little Pietro! The little lake! It is well." Thus he is comforted. Yet there be those of wider faith who can nowhere find comfort.

The Kea Parrot.

Naturalists regard the Kea parrot as the most remarkable of creatures that have adopted bad habits as a recent evolution. This bird was once a respectable parrot. Its worst crime was to rob orchards of their fruit. It now cannot live without meat. It has learned to dig the kidney fat out of the backs of sheep. Numbers of these birds assemble together and worry a sheep until the quadruped is so exhausted that it can scarcely move. They then dig into its back with their powerful beaks and eat the fat. Naturally the New Zealand farmers are not well disposed toward the Kea parrot. The bird has further lost its power of flight. When it first arrived in New Zealand there were no mammals in the island; hence the bird did not need wings to escape from cats and other predaceous creatures, and as its fruit food was to be obtained in plenty on the ground it rarely used its wings. These, therefore, as generation succeeded generation, became smaller and weaker until the bird now cannot fly.

Perseverance.

Binks—I wonder why Jones never succeeded. He's very persevering fellow.

Jinks—That's his trouble. He perseveres in trying to pick up a penny while a big round dollar is rolling right past him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Arizona Kicker

Another Bunch of Interesting Home News From the Gulch.

THERE was no close approach to a tragedy in the common council room last Tuesday night, as stated by our esteemed contemporary. Alderman Murphy contended that a motion to adjourn was in order while a resolution was being voted on, and he would not give in until we leveled a gun on him. Had we been obliged to fire we should only have split one of his ears.

The Arizona Kicker employs no traveling agents to take subscriptions, and whenever a man is found at work collecting money it won't do any harm to pull him up a limb three or four times and then whisper in his ear. In case of accident we will pay all expenses and send on a tombstone.

Last week the Blue Hill Record plaintively inquired of the winds, "How long is this czar of Arizona (meaning us) to remain unhung to stalk among us?" Our answer is that we propose to stalk for many years yet, and whenever any little hanging comes off we shall be on deck to help make things lively.

Our thanks are due to some unknown admirers for a serenade last Tuesday night. Over 100 bullets were fired into the Kicker windows, and a jolly time prevailed for a quarter of an hour. Come again.

When the Grass Valley Tribune says that "high society in this town was shocked," etc., it means that Major Harper was shocked. He is the high society of that town, and yet he doesn't know enough to eat bean soup with an oyster fork.

During our temporary absence from the sanctum the other day Major Riddle called and fired three bullets into our cuckoo clock in the most heroic manner. If the major continues on the giddy career he has mapped out he will feel a pain some day.

A New York advertising agency wants to know if we will make affidavit that our circulation is 1,000,000,000 copies per week, as advertised. Of course we will. An editor who won't lie about his circulation and swear to it would be locked up as a dead failure these days. And while we are swearing we had just as soon swear to 2,000,000,000 as 1,000,000,000.

Many of our subscribers have complained because we have not pitched into the trusts, but we have reasons for keeping quiet. When a man holds the positions of mayor, postmaster, senator, deputy marshal, fish commissioner and game warden and is looking around for three or four other good things he can't consistently howl out against any other trust.

Justice of the Peace Williams of this town is a good fellow and a man of integrity, but if he can't improve on his spelling he ought to step down and out. His warrants for "Jon Dow" and his "defeandints" and "plentiffs" make the spelling books look very tired.

Rumors were afloat yesterday that the mayor of Lone Jack had been de-

THE BEAR HAS OUR SYMPATHIES.

voured by a grizzly bear. The beast has our sympathies.

A party named White from Ohio was in town yesterday to see about establishing a private bank, but upon learning that five different bankers had been hung here because their books and their cash didn't balance he decided to go over to Lone Jack and start a restaurant.

As a private individual we not only attended the horse race held here the other day, but rode our own horse and came in four lengths ahead of the field and took the purse of $100. The public must not confound our public and private rights. As postmaster and so forth we frown upon horse racing and such. As a private citizen we whoop 'er up on all occasions and have barrels of fun. M. QUAD.

Who They Were.

"Who are all these men marching afoot?" asks the stranger.

"They are the members of the Teamsters' union, which is out on strike," answers the native.

"And who is that man at the head of the parade?"

"You mean the one in the open top carriage drawn by four horses?"

"Yes."

"He's the walking delegate."—Chicago Tribune.

The Trend of Industrial Combat

By President C. W. ELIOT of Harvard

THE actual industrial organization in the United States is in large measure A DUAL ORGANIZATION FOR COMBAT. Within the last two years this industrial combat has become more intense, though less violent, through the firm organization of many associations of employers, and now, unlike ordinary warfare, THREATENS TO BE INCESSANT, the combatants agreeing to truces, but NEVER MAKING PEACE. Its evils are pervasive and chronic and always at one's door.

The solid association of employers which for purposes of combat must act as units under the direction of one man or small group of men has abridged liberty—the liberty of each individual employer to utilize his own special advantages in competing with other men who are in the same business. Employers should study means of procuring for faithful employees rising wages during at last thirty years of active service and means of prolonging the earning of wages BEYOND THE PERIOD OF GREATEST EFFICIENCY.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF STEADY AND MUTUAL GOOD WILL BETWEEN THE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED WOULD BE PRODIGIOUS.

The exclusion of nonunion labor from employment is not only an attack on liberty, an effort to abolish competition and to a secure a monopoly, but it is supported on a carefully cultivated sentiment of contempt and dislike for men whose only offense is that THEY ARE INDEPENDENT in habit and thought.

The habitual effort of trade unions to create a monopoly of labor each in its own trade is a hostile effort against the community as a whole, for they seek by this means their own pecuniary benefit AT THE EXPENSE OF THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY. The boycott method of combat eminently is the method of ill will.

As they have grown powerful the unions have themselves become exclusive and oppressive, and their former altruistic spirit has been corrupted by class selfishness. Their modes of action which partially were sanctified by the genuine altruistic purpose have become abhorrent WHEN USED FOR SELFISH ENDS.

THE PROSCRIPTION OF NONUNION MEN, THE STRIKE OF SYMPATHY AND THE SUPPORT OF A BOYCOTT ARE WEAPONS WHICH ANGELS AND SAINTS COULD NOT USE WITHOUT BECOMING DEMORALIZED.

The Stage as a Career For Women

By ETHEL BARRYMORE, Star of "Cousin Kate"

IF a woman is bent upon a career or circumstances force her to determine upon making a career for herself I DON'T THINK SHE CAN DO BETTER THAN TAKE TO THE STAGE. Mind you, I don't recommend any woman to take up a career unless she has to do so. But if she has her own way to make in the world I don't know of any profession which offers her such rewards as those which the stage holds out.

So far as the stage offering a woman more temptations than she will find elsewhere when she has to earn her own living, I DON'T BELIEVE A WORD OF IT. Of course, in my own case I made my debut in the company of my grandmother, Mrs. John Drew, Sr., and was then in the company of my uncle, John Drew, so it may not seem fair for me to make such a sweeping statement. Yet I think it entirely justified. If a girl wants to make a success upon the stage she has got to work hard, and the work will take up so much of her time that she will have little opportunity for late suppers and all that sort of thing.

And that very monopolization of one's time is perhaps THE GREATEST DRAWBACK to the stage as a profession. What with actual performances, rehearsals, traveling, etc., one does not have much time to devote to the society of friends.

YET, TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION, I SAY LET A GIRL TAKE UP THE STAGE, BUT FIRST LET HER ASSURE HERSELF THAT SHE HAS SOME TALENT, IS WILLING TO WORK HARD AND CAN PUT ALL SOCIAL LIFE INTO A DISTINCTLY SECONDARY POSITION.

Evils of School Athletics

By ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal of Phillips Andover Academy

QUESTIONABLE METHODS HAVE BECOME LAMENTABLY COMMON IN SCHOOL ATHLETICS. Players early are taught that skill in disregarding rules is a prime requisite of a successful athlete, and the worst feature of this lamentable situation lies in the fact that it is largely graduates of our leading colleges and universities who are engaged in this demoralizing business.

In the secondary school this evil is most insidious and most to be deplored. To the average schoolboy the college athlete is a veritable hero. His word is law. And this man often, I regret to say, passes his time in instructing his pupils in THE ARTS OF DECEIT AND DISHONESTY. I have seen many a college athlete coach devoting his time to teaching his young followers how they may cleverly disobey the rules of the game without risk of detection, and I think that I am safe in saying that the majority of coaches are more or less given to this business.

SURELY ATHLETICS WHICH DEPEND FOR THEIR SUCCESS UPON DISHONESTY AND HATRED ARE IN NEED OF A VIGOROUS OVERHAULING. How many schoolmasters know what their boys are being taught on the athletic field? Yet have we not a right to know? If care is required in selecting as teachers men of character and sound moral influence, even more important is it to my mind that the men to whom the undeveloped youth LOOK WITH REVERENCE AND ADMIRATION should be men who are actuated by principles of honesty and uprightness.

A Poem for Today

CHILDREN

By Longfellow

COME to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows,
That look toward the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows,
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow;
But in mine is the wind of Autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the wind are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

A Poem for Today

PARRHASIUS

By Nathaniel P. Willis

THE golden light into the painter's room
Streamed richly, and the hidden colors stole
From the dark pictures radiantly forth,
And, in the soft and dewy atmosphere,
Like forms and landscapes magical, they lay.
Parrhasius stood, gazing forgetfully
Upon his canvas. There Prometheus lay,
Chained to the cold rocks of Mount Caucasus,
The vulture at his vitals, and the links
Of the lame Lemnian festering in his flesh;
And as the painter's mind felt through the dim,
Rapt mystery, and plucked the shadows wild
Forth with its reaching fancy, and with form
And color clad them, his fine, earnest eye
Flashed with a passionate fire, and the quick curl
Of his thin nostril, and his quivering lip,
Were like the winged god's, breathing from his flight.

"Bring me the captive now!
My hand feels skillful, and the shadows lift
From my waked spirit airily and swift;
And I could paint the bow
Upon the bended heavens, around me play
Colors of such divinity to-day.

"Ha! bind him on his back!
Look! as Prometheus in my picture here—
Quick—or he faints!—stand with the cordial near!
Now bend him to the rack!
Press down the poisoned links into his flesh!
And tear agape that healing wound afresh!

"Pity thee! So I do!
I pity the dumb victim at the altar;
But does the robed priest for his *pity* falter?
I'd rack thee, though I knew
A thousand lives were perishing in thine:
What were ten thousand to a fame like mine?

"Ha! there's a deathless name—
A spirit, that the smothering vault shall spurn,
And, like a steadfast planet, mount and burn;
And though its crown of flame
Consumed my brain to ashes as it won me,
By all the fiery stars! I'd pluck it on me.

"Ay, though it bid me rifle
My heart's last fount for its insatiate thirst;
Though every life-strung nerve be maddened first
Though it should bid me stifle
The yearning in my throat for my sweet child,
And taunt its mother till my brain went wild;—

"All, I would do it all,
Sooner than die, like a dull worm, to rot;
Thrust foully in the earth to be forgot.
O heavens! but I appal
Your heart, old man! forgive!—Ha! on your lives,
Let him not faint!—rack him till he revives!

"Vain, vain; give o'er! His eye
Glazes apace. He does not feel you now—
Stand back! I'll paint the death-dew on his brow.
Gods! if he do not die
But for one moment—one—till I eclipse
Conception with the scorn of those calm lips!

"Shivering! Hark! he mutters
Brokenly now—that was a difficult breath—
Another? Wilt thou never come, oh Death?
Look! how his temple flutters!
Is his heart still? Aha! lift up his head!
He shudders—gasps—Jove help him—so—he's dead!

A Poem for Today

THE LAST MAN

By Thomas Campbell

ALL worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The Sun himself must die,
Before this mortal shall assume
Its immortality!
I saw a vision in my sleep
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulf of Time!
I saw the last of human mold,
That shall Creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime!

The Sun's eye had a sickly glare;
The Earth with age was wan;
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man!
Some had expired in fight—the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands;
In plague and famine some!
Earth's cities had no sound or tread,
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb.

Yet, prophet-like, that lone one stood,
With dauntless words and high,
That shook the sear leaves from the wood
As if a storm passed by,
Saying: "We are twins in death, proud Sun;
Thy face is cold, thy race is run;
'Tis Mercy bids thee go;
For thou, ten thousand thousand years
Hast seen the tide of human tears,
That shall no longer flow.

"This spirit shall return to Him
That gave its heavenly spark;
Yet think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyself are dark!
No! it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recalled to breath,
Who captive led captivity,
Who robbed the grave of victory,
And took the sting from Death!

"Go, Sun, while Mercy holds me up
On Nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell the Night that hides thy face,
Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race,
On Earth's sepulchral clod,
The darkening universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God!"

The Sheriff Who Had Something on His Mind

I FOUND the sheriff of an Alabama town sitting under a tree near the postoffice, and, after an introduction and some general conversation, the talk fell upon a negro who had stabbed a man in town that day and escaped to the swamps.

The official was telling how he was planning to go out next day after the man, when a negro boy came up and, addressing him by his title, said he wanted to speak to him.

"Don't you know better than to interrupt me, Joe?" exclaimed the sheriff and after a growl or two resumed his talk.

The boy retreated in confusion, but five minutes later he reappeared to say:

"Mars Green, I dun want to speak to you."

"You here again," shouted the sheriff. "Take yourself off, and I'll teach you manners later on."

The boy disappeared, but the story was not half ended when he returned and excitedly stammered:

"Mars Green, if you don't come away"—

"Hang it, boy, but what do you mean?" thundered the sheriff as he half rose.

His attitude was so menacing that the boy fell over himself to get away and ran across the street. We noticed him standing over there for the next ten minutes, but it was only when the story was finished that he slowly crossed back again and said:

"Mars Green, ken I speak to you now?"

"That you, Joe? What is it?"

"I's bin waitin' to tell you 'bout de jail, sah."

"Well, what about the jail? You should know better than to interrupt a gentleman."

"But all the prisoners dun got away half an hour ago, sah. I wanted to tell you, but you"—

The sheriff went off like a wild locomotive, but he was too late. His seven prisoners had filed the bars and gone out by the window.

Out of Order.

Teacher Bug—Willy Bee, I'll send you home if you don't stop humming in class!—New York Evening Journal.

Not In the Stock.

A country storekeeper was discussing politics with one of his customers, when a young man came in and asked him if he had any onions. The storekeeper asked him to repeat the request, which was, "Can I get half a peck of onions here?"

"Hain't got any," answered the storekeeper, as he resumed his political talk. After the close of a heated argument he reverted to the proposed customer and said, "I'll bet that young feller wanted ingans!"—New York Tribune.

A Hindrance.

"Why is it that a scientist seldom becomes rich?"

"A scientist," said the practical man, "becomes too much accustomed to dealing with large quantities. If he makes a calculation that is only a few million years or a few million miles out of the way he doesn't complain. And he can always figure that he is within a few million dollars of being rich."—Washington Star.

Her Business Head.

Mr. Smart—What's the reason you are always willing to lend coffee to Mrs. Jones, while you always tell Mrs. Brown that you are "just out?"

Mrs. Smart—Because Mrs. Jones always returns with a good deal more expensive kind, and Mrs. Brown's coffee isn't any better than ours.—Detroit Free Press.

Grades of Ignorance.

"The trouble with the man who thinks he knows it all is that he really has only a little knowledge."

"Yes, and the trouble with the man who thinks he has a little knowledge is that he really has little knowledge."—Philadelphia Press.

Easily Discouraged.

"Do you consider marriage a luxury or a necessity?" asked the sociologist.

"Neither," answered the man who had just secured his second divorce. "It's a crime."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Buckwheat Paradise.

Yo' ax me what de matter
An' why I am so gay,
De cook am mixin' batter,
I heah de missus say.

Dat batter made ob buckwheat,
An' buckwheat am de cake;
Yo' always want ter eat it
Fas' as de cook kin bake.

De buckwheat am de pancake
Dat comes fust at de meal;
Den spa'ribs, den mo' pancakes
Ob buckwheat. Dat's de deal.

Yo' sta't de meal on buckwheat,
Wid hog meat on de side,
An' when yo' finish hog meat
Yo'r mouf yo' open wide.

Fo' annuder stack am comin'
Yo'r way ef yo' but wait;
Den pour de 'lasses, hummin'
"Hallelujah, dis am great!"

—Judge.

Farragut at Mobile Bay

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

August 5, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE fight of the south against Federal blockaders was in two years narrowed down to a contest for three ports—Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile. The last named, having but one entrance, suffered the most from the blockade, and early in 1864 the Confederates set to work to raise it by means of a powerful ram. Admiral Buchanan, the commander of the Merrimac in the Hampton Roads battle, was then at the head of naval affairs in Mobile bay. Other officers of the first ram still served under him and devoted their skill and experience to the building of a new monster, the Tennessee, with the express purpose of dashing into Farragut's blockading squadron and putting an end to it. But about the time the ram got ready for business Farragut brought up four ironclads from the Mississippi and, placing them at the head of his fleet of wooden ships of war, set sail for the bay, intending to knock to pieces the forts and slighter vessels defending the city before the famous ram, of which he had heard, could come to the rescue. The battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, was the result.

The ram Tennessee was modeled upon the Merrimac and resembled her very much when lying in the water. Her hull, 209 feet long, was surmounted amidships by a shield made of alternate layers of yellow pine and white oak plank twenty-five inches thick, extending at an angle of 45 degrees from below the water over her batteries, engines and quarters. Over the planking, when completed, she carried six inches of plating in three layers bolted through the thick wooden backing. Her strength lay in her armor and in her massive spur or ram. This ram was constructed by bending her planking and plating, shortened to about six feet, at a sharp angle around her bow.

Had other things been equal the armor and iron beak would have made the Tennessee the most powerful of all the dreaded rams of the Confederacy. Owing to an accident she was deprived of the chance of surprising the blockading fleet and spreading havoc among the vulnerable wooden boats, as the Merrimac had done before her. She was carried over the bar at the mouth of the Alabama on "camels" during the night, but before the "camels" could be detached the tide fell, and she grounded.

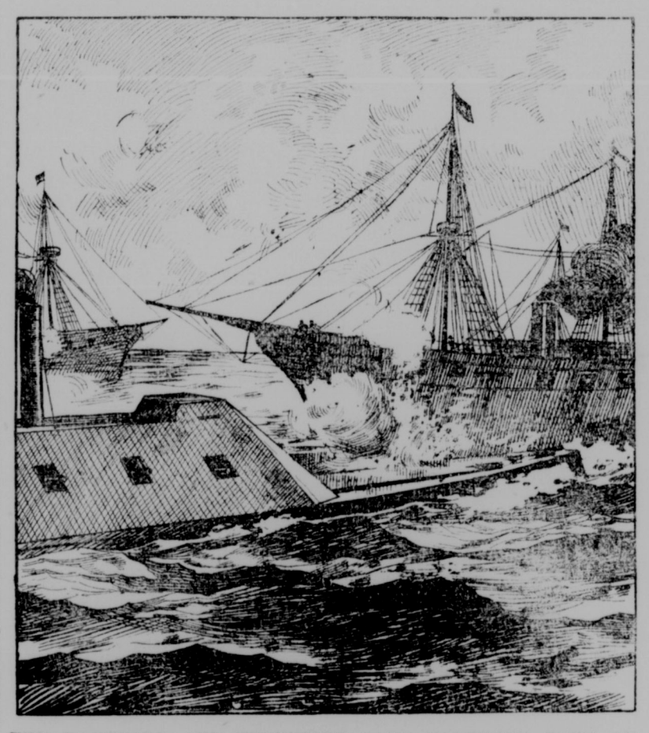
Daylight revealed her to the blockading fleet, and after that surprise was out of the question. She took her station in the bay for the protection of Mobile, and when Farragut sailed up on the 5th of August became the flagship of the defensive fleet. This fleet comprised, besides the ram, three side wheel wooden boats, and the whole armament numbered but twenty-two guns. Farragut commanded eighteen ships, including four monitors, mounting 190 cannon and howitzers.

However, something more than the pygmy fleet of Buchanan must be reckoned with before the great admiral could have full swing in Mobile bay. The entrance is a channel three miles wide, inclosed by sand bars. On the east side there stood at the time old Fort Morgan, a brick work, which the Confederates had strengthened by sand bags and an armament of three tiers of guns. Alongside, at the water's edge, they had planted a water battery of seven guns, and on the opposite side of the channel erected a new work, known as Fort Gaines. Three miles up the channel, on the west side, a third work, Fort Powell, commanded the inner bay.

The fleet, led by the monitors, steamed up opposite Fort Morgan, firing as it passed and receiving the full complement of Fort Morgan's guns in return. Suddenly the leading monitor, the Tecumseh, careened and sank and those following slowed up in anticipation of a similar fate. The bay was planted with torpedoes, and the Tecumseh, driven hastily, if not recklessly, by her commander when he saw a chance to close with the Tennessee, had chanced upon one. She carried down over 100 officers and men. The mishap to the Tecumseh brought the whole line of monitors and gunboats to a standstill directly in range of the guns of Fort Morgan and the enemy's vessels lying near just around the bend of the bar. The wooden ships suffered terribly under that fire, and their scuppers literally "ran blood."

In order to get above the smoke which hung around the decks of his flagship Farragut climbed into the rigging, where he was lashed to the ratlines by some of the men. Finding that the vessels in the lead were timid about going ahead, he ordered the flagship Hartford on at full speed, passing the other vessels, monitors and all, and when a voice cried to him from the decks of the halting ships to beware of torpedoes he roared out: "Damn the torpedoes! I will take the lead!"

After that the Hartford and several other vessels rode upon innumerable torpedoes, but owing to a defect in the fulminates not another exploded. Farragut's flagship literally flew up the bay, leaving the Tennessee and her consorts behind. The latter were quickly disposed of by the Federal vessels, and the entire fleet having passed beyond range of the forts the fight lay between the Tennessee and the remaining seventeen ships, which cast off their lashings and steamed after the ram. The Tennessee followed up the Hartford with the best speed possible. That was only six knots, for her engines were imperfect secondhand ones taken from a river steamer. The challenge of the plucky ram was accepted by the Federal vessels indiscriminately. The Monongahela, going at full speed, struck amidships without damaging the monster in the least, but losing her own iron prow and cutwater in the collision. The Lackawanna immediately closed in and struck with her wooden bow, simply causing the ram to lurch a trifle. The Tennessee poured two shots broadside into the Lackawanna and bore away after the Hartford.



THE HARTFORD AND TENNESSEE CAME TOGETHER BOWS ON.

It was then flagship against flagship, admiral against admiral. The vessels came together bows on, but the ram sheered and received only a glancing blow. The Hartford gave the Tennessee a solid broadside, but the shot rolled off from her plated shield, scarcely leaving a dent. At the same time the ram sent a ninety-five pound shot through the Hartford, killing and wounding thirteen men.

As the Tennessee sheered to avoid the Hartford she dropped into the midst of the fleet, a target for 100 guns, whose concentrated shots began to tell on her vulnerable parts. Her flagstaff disappeared and the smokestack also. Her heavy iron port shutters, the second weak point in her construction, became jammed by the heavy solid shots rained upon them and could not be opened to run out the guns for firing. Admiral Buchanan and the pilot had been wounded, and as a finishing disaster the rudder chains, which were exposed on the deck, were cut in two by an eleven inch shot from the monitor Chickasaw, which had hung close under the stern of the ram from the beginning of the fight.

The Tennessee soon drifted helplessly upon the strong tide. The Hartford, Lackawanna, Monongahela and Ossipee, each on different quarters, steamed at her full speed, while the monitor Chickasaw pounded away at her stern.

Suddenly the cannonading ceased, and its echoes died away amid the cheers of the sailors of the whole fleet. The Tennessee had struck her colors to the Ossipee.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.57 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 16—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.52 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
5 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 39	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 35
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 13
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 48 P. M.
3 30†	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 30	12 30†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45† A. M.	s8 35

P. M.	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.			No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 30	x12 25	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 55	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

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ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS WIN

Every Doubtful State Is Conceded to Opponents by the Democrats.

REPUBLICANS RETAIN CONTROL OF CONGRESS

Even Maryland, Generally Conceded to the Democrats, Will Give Small Republican Plurality—West Virginia Gives Electoral Vote to Roosevelt, but State Ticket Is in Doubt.

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PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

From reports at hand up to midnight the electoral vote stands as follows:

For Roosevelt—		For Parker—	
California	10	Alabama	11
Connecticut	7	Arkansas	9
Delaware	3	Florida	5
Illinois	27	Georgia	13
Indiana	15	Kentucky	13
Iowa	13	Louisiana	9
Kansas	10	Mississippi	10
Maine	6	Missouri	18
Massachusetts	16	N. Carolina	12
Michigan	14	S. Carolina	9
Minnesota	11	Tennessee	12
Nebraska	8	Texas	18
New H'mpsh'e	4	Virginia	12
New York	39		
New Jersey	12	Totals	151
N. Dakota	4		
Ohio	23	Doubtful or not heard from.	
Oregon	4	Colorado	5
Pennsylvania	34	Idaho	3
Rhode Island	4	Maryland	8
S. Dakota	4	Montana	3
Vermont	4	Nevada	3
Washington	5	Utah	3
Wisconsin	13	W. Virginia	7
Wyoming	3		
Totals	293	Total	32

Necessary to elect, 239.

New York, Nov. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt's plurality in this, his native state, is second only to McKinley's 268,000 in 1896. It exceeds McKinley's in 1900 by about 41,500. Returns show that there were cast for him in New York state about 185,000 votes more than for Parker. Not only was his vote heavy in the country districts where the Republican strongholds are, but in the Greater New York, traditionally Democratic, he ran much closer to Judge Parker than had been expected even by his own campaign managers.

It had been estimated that he would come down to the Bronx with better than 140,000 plurality, but the figures showed that this forecast will be exceeded by approximately 85,000. In the city Parker's supporters had expressed hopes that their candidate would have from 140,000 to 160,000 more than Roosevelt, but in this they were disappointed by more than 100,000 votes.

So overwhelming was the Republican vote that the result was known positively early in the evening. The earliest counties to report made it clear that the Parker vote everywhere fell below Bryan, especially in the up-state districts. In the Greater New York Parker's plurality was from 12,000 to 14,000 larger than Bryan's, but in the up-state, according to the late reports, his total vote fell 16,000 short of Bryan's.

The small plurality for Parker in New York city caused great astonishment, the lowest preliminary ante-election estimates having figured that he would go to the Bronx with 100,000 or more.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, said: "Of course I am very much surprised at the result. I do not attempt to account for it. Whatever may have been the cause, it will develop and the party can then deal with it.

"I sincerely regret the defeat of Judge Parker. He was in all respects a worthy candidate. As much can be said for Judge Herrick and his associates on the state ticket. They undoubtedly were the choice of the Democracy and their defeat is to be regretted more for the sake of the country and the party than for the candidates individually."

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Dispatches to the Associated Press up to 11:30 p. m. show that the Republicans have 169 congressmen and the Democrats 137. Of the other 80 districts 49 are now represented by Republicans and 31 by Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Republicans have made an almost complete sweep in Pennsylvania, carrying the state for Roosevelt and Fairbanks by over 300,000 and electing 25 of the 26 state senators and 29 of the 32 congressmen. They have also elected about 175 of the 204 members of the house of representatives. This gives them control of both branches of the legislature by a large majority, insuring the election of Governor Pennypacker's appointee, Philander C. Knox, for United States senator to succeed the late M. S. Quay.

John P. Elkin, Republican, is elected state supreme court judge by a majority almost as great as that cast for the national Republican ticket. Republicans have also carried nearly all the judicial districts in which elections were held for common pleas judges and the five counties in which associate judges were chosen.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Without a precinct in the state counted enough has been learned to indicate that the Democratic ticket has made very heavy gains. One precinct in Parkersburg normally Democratic by 10 has 118 straight Democratic tickets, 81 straight Republican tickets and 146 scratched tickets, of which nearly all are Republican tickets with Democratic candidates voted for.

INDIANA.

Democratic National Chairman Taggart has conceded the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and has telegraphed his congratulations to Republican National Chairman Cortelyou.

Democratic State Chairman O'Brien concedes that the Republicans have carried the state by 30,000 or over. He concedes the legislature to the Republicans and this insures the election of two Republican senators to succeed Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge.

ILLINOIS.

The indications are that the Republican national ticket has carried Illinois by about 150,000. The chairman of the Republican state central committee asserted that Roosevelt would certainly have a plurality of 200,000. The Democrats declared that these figures were greatly exaggerated, but admitted that Roosevelt would have a plurality not far from 100,000. The returns on congressmen are slow, but it looks as if the Republicans have gained at least two in Chicago.

CONNECTICUT.

Returns from most of the 168 towns in the state indicate that President Roosevelt swept the state, his plurality being estimated at almost 25,000. The entire Republican state ticket was also elected.

VERMONT.

Roosevelt carried this state by about 31,000. Roosevelt ran ahead of McKinley's vote in 1900, while Parker ran behind that of Bryan.

WISCONSIN.

Sixty precincts in Wisconsin, including 30 in Milwaukee, give Parker 5,687; Roosevelt, 11,761; Peck, 8,582; La Follette, 9,321. It is estimated Roosevelt will have a plurality of 50,000 in the state and La Follette, Rep., a safe plurality for governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Douglas (Dem.) is elected governor by a plurality of 25,000 and Roosevelt has carried Massachusetts by 80,000.

MARYLAND.

Though the returns from the counties of Maryland are not complete and those from four precincts in Baltimore are missing, the returns that have been received indicate that Maryland has gone for Roosevelt by a small majority, probably a few hundred votes, this estimate being based upon the returns received and the voting records in those districts not heard from.

In the six congressional districts of the state three Republicans and two Democrats have been elected, with the remaining district in doubt.

The chairman of the Republican state committee claims that the final returns will show a Republican majority of over 1,000 in the state.

TENNESSEE.

The vote in Tennesse has been light. Early returns indicate an estimated Democratic plurality of 25,000.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

UTAH.

The heaviest vote ever polled is reported with much scratching. At the Democratic state headquarters it is conceded Roosevelt has carried the state by 8,000 plurality.

MINNESOTA.

It is apparent that Roosevelt's plurality will be over 100,000. Johnson, Dem., for governor, is leading Dunn, Rep., by a substantial plurality and seems likely to be elected.

MISSOURI.

The Democratic state committee claims state and national tickets by 35,000 and St. Louis by 10,000. Fifty-two of 405 precincts in St. Louis give Parker 7,319; Roosevelt, 5,377; Folk, Dem., for governor, 7,560; Walbridge, Rep., 7,051.

NEW JERSEY.

Early returns indicate that President Roosevelt has carried the state by a much larger majority than that of McKinley in 1900, which was 56,899 over Bryan. Eight Republican congressmen appear to be elected. The Democrats carry two congressional districts.

The legislature remains Republican.

GEORGIA.

The total vote in Georgia will count up a little more than 40,000, which is very light. It is conceded that all the Democratic congressmen are elected. Democrats carried everything.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Parker carried South Carolina by 40,000 plurality. The Democratic state ticket has been elected. The legislature is unanimously Democratic. Seven Democratic congressmen have been elected.

IOWA.

Five scattering precincts in Iowa indicate Roosevelt will carry the state by 125,000.

ALABAMA.

All Democratic congressional candidates are elected.

LOUISIANA.

The Democrats have carried Louisiana by a majority of probably 35,000. Seven Democratic congressmen have been elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

There is hardly any doubt but that all 10 Democratic congressmen have been elected. Only the two mountain districts are in doubt, the eighth and tenth. These the Republicans do not concede. The Democratic majority in the state appears to be about 50,000.

FLORIDA.

The few scattered returns so far received indicate the usual Democratic majorities in Florida. The Democratic candidates for congress are elected.

MICHIGAN.

The Republican state central committee announced that the returns from the state indicate that Roosevelt will have a plurality of 125,000 to 135,000. For congress, Wiliam Alden Smith, Republican, was re-elected.

NEBRASKA.

A few precinct returns from the first congressional district show that Roosevelt is running ahead of the McKinley vote and Parker far behind Bryan.

COLORADO.

Milton Smith, chairman of the Democratic state committee, says Adams, Democrat, for governor, will have 8,000 majority over Peabody, Republican, outside Denver; that this will be doubled by the vote of this city.

D. B. Farley, Republican chairman, says Roosevelt has certainly carried the state and that Governor Peabody is safe, though his vote will fall short of Roosevelt's.

MISSISSIPPI.

Between 60,000 and 75,000 votes were cast. The Democratic majority for Parker will be in the neighborhood of 50,000. Mississippi returns all the eight Democratic congressmen.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Senator Kittridge claims that Roosevelt has carried South Dakota by 40,000, and Chairman Crane of the Republican state central committee puts the figures at 50,000.

NEW YORK.

Returns from Ulster county, Esopus township, the third district, Parker's home district, show that Roosevelt polled 173 votes against 159 for Parker.

IDAHO.

Six precincts out of 16 in Boise give Roosevelt 929; Parker, 343. Gooding, Rep., for governor, 845; Heitfeld, 457. Roosevelt is conceded to have carried the state by a heavy majority. Gooding runs slightly behind Roosevelt.

KENTUCKY.

Six hundred and seventy-two precincts out of a total of 1,896 in the state give Parker a plurality of 16,480. As the eleventh district, a Republican stronghold, is yet to be heard from, Parker's probable plurality is placed by those at both Democratic and Republican headquarters at between 12,000 and 14,000. Bryan's plurality in 1900 was 8,940.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia elects nine Democratic members of congress out of a total of 10 districts. The result in the ninth district is in doubt, with the chances in favor of Campbell Slemp, the Republican incumbent.

CALIFORNIA.

Reports from the various counties indicate that Roosevelt's majority will reach 30,000 at least.

WYOMING.

Partial returns indicate that Roosevelt has carried Wyoming by [illegible] majority and the election of Mondell, Rep., to congress, and Brooks, Rep., for governor, and the remainder of the state ticket is certain.

KANSAS.

The indications are that Roosevelt will carry the state by 30,000 plurality. All the Republican congressmen are elected.

NEVADA.

The Republican state ticket is in the lead, and Yerington, Rep., for congress, is probably elected over Van Duser, Dem. The state is conceded to Roosevelt.

DELAWARE.

Roosevelt has carried Delaware by about 5,000 and the Republicans elect the governor and congressman. The legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats concede Washington to Roosevelt by 20,000.

OREGON.

Returns from 12 precincts in Multnomah county out of a total of 83 precincts give Roosevelt 1,138; Parker, 202; scattering, 147.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 9.—By the explosion of a boiler here the Kemp furniture factory was practically destroyed. Green Nichols was killed.

NOGI OFFERS TERMS

Communicates Privately With Russian Garrison at Port Arthur.

PROMISES HUMANE TREATMENT

Soldier from Fortress Informs Japanese Commander That His Comrades Are Dispirited and Would Like to Surrender—Resistance Useless.

Chefoo, Nov. 9.—The Japanese besieging Port Arthur, ignoring General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian forces, have offered terms of surrender to the Russian soldiers. A Russian prisoner said the garrison was in want and dispirited. They saw the fruitlessness of the struggle. They see no reason to prolong resistance which brings glory to their officers, but chiefly hardship and death to them.

Upon hearing the prisoner's story General Nogi drafted a letter to be circulated among the soldiers themselves, the prisoner having promised to deliver it. The letter related Kuropatkin's retreats and his inability to make an impression to the army of Field Marshal Oyama, to say nothing of breaking through his forces and relieving Port Arthur, and that the second Russian Pacific squadron has just started on its slow voyage. It called attention to the advance of the Japanese trenches, making it a matter of weeks when the Japanese would walk into the main Russian strongholds. The letter offered humane treatment to all who surrender.

Several copies of the letter, written in Russian, were given to the prisoner, who regained the Russian lines unobserved. That night the Russian returned, saying his comrades would answer within a few days. He said the temper of the men seemed to show that while they were mutinous towards fate they also did not like the idea of an unofficial surrender. The letter did much, however, to dispel among the Russian troops the impression fostered by their officers, that a massacre would follow a Japanese victory. The company to which the prisoner belonged originally numbered 800 and now totals 30 men.

As the Japanese are sufficiently near the summits of the hills to render tunneling highly practicable, much of this work is now being done. The Russians are building counter tunnels. Whichever side finds its tunnel under the enemy's blows up the latter's tunnel. To prevent explosives being rolled down into their trenches, the Japanese have made ranges or hillocks of earth above the trenches.

Five Russian mine sweeping steamers have been sunk by Japanese s[illegible].

Nov. 9.—News from Port Arthur indicates that the Japanese operations are proceeding satisfactorily though slowly. Rocky ground interferes with the sapping. It is considered that the capture of Rihlung mountain and East Keekwan mountain without Antse and Etse mountains is not sufficient to force the Russians to abandon the city proper.

Reports from the Shakhe river state that both armies are still strengthening their positions along the river and are otherwise busy preparing for another great battle.

Reinforcements of Russian troops, guns and supplies are constantly arriving, filling the gaps caused by the crushing losses at the battle of Shakhe river.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh north winds.

West Virginia—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—NOV. 8.

Corn—No. 2 yellow shelled, 63@63½; high mixed, 60½@61; No. 2 yellow ear, 63½@64.

Oats—No. 2 white, 34¼@34½; No. 3, 33¾@34; No. 4, 32¾@33¼.

Hay—New No. 1 timothy, $12.25@12.50; No. 2, $10.75@11.25; No. 1 clover, $12.25@12.75; No. 1 mixed, $12.25@12.75; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Select, 26; candled, 25; at mark, 21@21½.

Butter—Prints, 28@28½; tubs, 27½@28; dairy, 21@22; country roll, 16½@17½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 11½@12½; Ohio cream, 11@11½; limburger, new, 13@13½.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.50@5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.75@4.25; choice milch cows, $40@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3@3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.25@3.75; feed steers, common to good quality, $2.50@3; fair to choice stockers, $2@2.75.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7@7.50; heavy to thin calves, $3.50@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.25@5.30; medium weights, $5.20; best heavy yorkers, $5.10@5.20; good light yorkers, $5@5.05; pigs, good to prime, $4.80@4.90.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.25@4.50; good to choice mixed, $3.75@4; fair to good mixed, $2.75@3.50; culls and common, $1@2.25; lambs, spring, $3@6.

SINCELL & CO.

It is a known fact that Sincell & Co. sell the best **Clothing** that ever came from the tailors' work bench. Our Fall and Winter line this season far surpasses any effort we have ever made in this line. Each time we sell a **Griffon Brand** suit we feel sure we have made another customer that will come back to our (fast growing) store to make more purchases in this line.

The GRIFFON BRAND suits have the mark of refinement that no other style of clothing can present. They are all guaranteed by the makers to retain their color and shape. They will NOT break down in the fronts as nearly all other clothing will.

Any mother will be proud to see her boy dressed in one of our **EXTRA-GOOD** *suits. They have the distinction of high grade suits for the well dressed boys. These goods come this season in the popular styles and shades and will wear better than any other make of the same price. This alone makes them superior to all others.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS

Is one of our strong lines and will meet with the approval of every one who is inclined to buy good garments at fair prices.

Our line of clothing is the high grade kind that holds its own wherever it is shown.

FIT

In a pair of Queen Quality Shoes the emphasis comes on the word "FIT." Queen Quality fits the foot—others do sometimes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904. NUMBER 38

SENATOR M'COMAS' TALK OF RESULT

Most Remarkable Landslide That Ever Happened.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

"Democratic Party, the Party of Bryan, Watson and Hearst, With a Creed to Attract the Followers of Debs" Climax Noblest of All.

Senator McComas said:

"It was a landslide, and the like has never before happened. The people did it. That is what a landslide means. They appreciated prosperity and voted against a change. Their leader proved to be the most popular American who ever ran for the Presidency, and this swelled the huge total.

"The effort to make the Democratic party safe and sane was a vain effort of the Eastern conservatives, as shown by the crushing majorties and the huge totals in the Eastern States. If there is to be a Democratic party, it is to be the party of Bryan, Watson and Hearst, with a creed to attract the followers of Debs. The conservative Democrats must consider whether that aggregation will not drive them into the Republican party. Power and responsibility make a party conservative and the Republicans are now conservative. As Roosevelt's majorities have broken all precedents, and he is the first Vice-President, who after exercising the office of President, his Administration has been approved as the people never before approved any Administration.

"Legislative action has also been approved, for the Republican House has the largest Republican majority in 30 years. The Philippines policy, the Panama canal, both treaty and the incidents, have been endorsed by the people. They trust the Republicans to the defenders of public credit, the guardians of prosperity. Whatever wise tariff changes are needed can now be made with a minimum of disturbance to capital, labor and trade.

"In Maryland the people did it. The other party had money. The sound money Democrats mostly went back to Parker. I suspect many of them wanted to vote for a Democrat, but wanted Roosevelt to win. The South alone stands by Parker. West Virginia and Maryland, guarding their industries, broke away from the solid South. The States which cast their votes for Parker have no political creed except race prejudice. The marvelous Southern growth in manufactures has shaken their old belief in free trade. They are either sympathetic with the course of Taft and Wright and the Philippines or indifferent. On Panama they stand with the President, and on the gold standard they did not differ from the President. They nursed only the negro bogie. It is a pity that political opinions are shriveled in the growing South, but the cotton belt has a black problem. Its worst outgrowth is an indifference to the suffrage and the sanctity of the ballot.

"The Parker and Davis Constitution Club has retired from business, and the Constitution under Roosevelt and the Supreme Court is safe. The only danger to it is in its partial nullification in respect to the classes of citizens in a half dozen States.

"Maryland gave Roosevelt a couple of thousand majority, and re-elects four Republican Congressmen: that was a great triumph of the people. The men who are scheming in our white State to chain our white population to the negro bogie would thereby deaden respect for honest elections and lower our State. Every old slave State is a Southern State, and the healthiest response to the appeal to race prejudice is that Maryland and West Virginia stands fast for Roosevelt, and industrial Missouri, with 20,000 majority, has broken away also. All three States are great industrial and commercial communities, and will not sacrifice their growing futures to such a prejudice.

"The climax is the noblest of all. It is a hour of stupendous triumph for President Roosevelt, faithful not only to the Constitution, but to its spirit, has made the noble declaration that he would not accept another term in the Presidency. He follows the spirit of Washington's warning, and inspires the people with renewed faith in their President. He is a great man and deserves this emphatic approval. He is absolutely trusted for four years more by the American people."

DEATHBLOWTODEMOCRATIC PLANS

Distranchisement and Party Trick Ballot Consigned to the Waste Heap.

Here are some of the results of the election in Maryland on Tuesday:

The distranchisement amendment of the Democrats to the Constitution to be voted upon at the general election next year, has received such a stunning blow that it is doubtful if it will ever receive consideration.

The trick ballots patented by Democrats for use in counties where there is supposed to be a large Republican illiterate vote has proved to be a boomerang, and if the Democrats are at all sensible of the public opinion in this state they will consign the trick and puzzling ballot to the waste heap.

Protection has been proved again to be a popular issue in Maryland.

The fact has been demonstrated, as was claimed in advance of the election, that there are in this state thousands of voters who cast their lot with the Democrats at State elections, but who are Republicans when national issues are at stake.

The negro "bugaboo" was played up by the Democrats for all it was worth during their campaign. It was, in fact, their "paramount issue." If the Democrats are wise in the future they will also send this issue to the waste heap, along with their trick ballots.

The fact has become plain that Maryland's tendency is to be a Northern rather than a Southern state.

Senator Gorman's prestige has been damaged not only throughout the country, but all over Maryland, and especially in the Fifth congressional district, where he was not only instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Dr. Richard S. Hill, but where he was also active in promoting his candidacy. He took the stump for him and otherwise exerted himself to secure Democratic success.

By the increased majorities for Mr. Wachter in the Third district, and for Mr. Mudd in the Fifth district, the fact is demonstrated that the people of those districts appreciate the efforts of their congressmen in their behalf, and are willing to give honor to whom it is due.

Justice Wm. J. Garland was at the Democratic headquarters with Chairman Vandiver, and when asked why his ward went for Wachter, "King Bill" said: "The Republicans had too much money for us. We had the votes until the money showed up, and then the votes disappeared. We were well organized in my ward, and in fact in every ward in the city, but we lost—that is all there is to it."

Hon. John P. Poe said: Villification and trick ballots are boomerangs, and don't pay."

Judge Myer Block indulged in the following comment: "The Jews and Gentiles all voted for Roosevelt, and there weren't any votes left for the other fellow."

Congressman Jackson, of the First district, says that the district has probably gone against him by 250 to 300 majority. He estimates, however, that fully 1,200 ballots were thrown out in the district because a large part of them were not folded properly or on account of some other similar defect. Upon the repeated advice of his friends from all parts of the district the Congressman has finally decided to contest the seating of Smith in the House of Representatives.

"I don't intend to be counted out," said he, "after it has been proven that I received the majority of votes. This is pure robbery and but an evidence of Democratic ballot trickery. I have seen worse cases than this brought up in Congress, and I don't intend to be beaten after I received the people's vote."

Mr. Jackson has already instructed his friends in each county to collect all the evidence in the matter, and the case will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It is not likely that the case will be tried before the court but before the special committee of the House of Representatives.

Hundreds of votes were thrown out by the election officials in Washington county. In Hagerstown District No. 21 the judges threw out 60 votes because crossmarks had been placed opposite the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President and also opposite the names of the eight electors. Over two-thirds of these were Republican tickets, and the court may be petitioned to order a recount.

The local wide tire question in Caroline county was overwhelmingly defeated.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md.

REV. J. B. SHOUP'S JOURNEY.

He Recounts His Experiences Along The Way to the Miami River.

BITTINGER, MD., Nov. 14 1904.

To the Editor of The Republican—

DEAR SIR:—Since my return to old-time scenes and associations in Garrett county, I have been many times requested to give a short recital of my experience connected with the pedestrian journey to St. Louis undertaken last June.

This request I have complied with in many instances, and between my narrative and the brief account contained in your columns a month or more back, there is such descrepancy as to make one or the other seem untrue.

This lack of agreement has come, not from sinister motive on the part of any one, but from lack of definite information.

Will you now kindly allow me brief space to tell my little story as I saw it, made it, lived it, walked it.

The start was made at Cumberland, at day dawn, June 11, alone, and in light marching order. Had a cane and wallet slung over shoulder, less than two pounds in weight. Reached Grantsville an hour by sun that day. Talked a little to old friends in the Lutheran church that night, and "slept the sleep of the weary" at the home of my beloved friend, Chas. Bill. The following Sunday I met many dear friends at Cove and Accident churches. Resuming the tramp on Monday morning, 13th, I counted

GARRETT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

every mile-stone (visible) thence to Phoneton, O., one mile from the Miami river, nine miles north of Dayton, where I arrived on evening of June 30, having made 325 miles in scant 13 days' walk. Spent several days at Wheeling, W. Va., and Bacyrus, O.

I can truthfully say that after a couple days walk I experienced no fatigue to speak of and, but for a sudden attack of sciatic rheumatism, I should certainly have finished the journey at St. Louis—over 800 miles—inside of 35 days. I shall always be sorry that I failed to finish the walk; but three doctors ordered me off, and three against one is a decided majority, and so I yielded, and quit.

I am glad to add that all along the way I met much kindness and no discourtesy, no ridicule, fell in with many old acquaintances—many of them comrades, some of my own regiment. I saw many interesting towns and cities and passed through in the main, a delightful stretch of country.

After spending six weeks among childhood scenes and companionships about beautiful Dayton, I joined an excursion by way of Detroit, Niagara, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and Concord to Boston, where I participated in our annual G. A. R. lovefeast on Aug. 15th. I climbed Bunker Hill monument, slept in Charlestown, saw the "Hub" and came away.

J. B. SHOUP.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. N. A. Nare, Mrs. Irean Vaughn, Miss Mary Gray, Miss Olea Solomon(2), Mr. C. O. McKinzie, Mr. Chas. Lyons, Mr. Wm. R. Williams, E. W. Mackintosh, Mr. Calvin Dewitt, Mr. Henry M. Benson, Mr. Nehemiah. Fooks.

MALLET ENGINE COMING EAST

But Christ. Smith, of "Grasshopper" Days, Won't Pull Throttle.

Arrangements to have the same engineer who ran the first steam engine over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad pull open the throttle that will start the only Mallet type locomotive in the country, and by far the largest in the world, on its first trip over the same road after the close of the St. Louis Exposition have been canceled by the death of the engineer, Mr. Christian Smith. As reported in The Daily News, Mr. Smith died at his home near Sandy Hook, last Saturday night, after having lived to be 93 years old.

The powerful articulated compound freight locomotive built for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed about June 1 last at once sent to St. Louis, where it has since been with the company's exhibit. It was originally the intention to test the engine first on the heavy grades of the road, but the time for entering exhibits was too near a close to admit of delay.

When the Fair ends this locomotive will be placed in "pusher service," to help freight trains over Altamont hill, across the Alleghany Mountains. Some time ago Mr. Smith was invited by officials of the road to run the engine east over Sand Patch hill from St. Louis when it is taken from the Exposition grounds next month, and he had accepted. Then he was still enjoying good health and was remarkably strong and vigorous for a man of his age. The intention was to make the run an event of historic interest by linking together the first engine used, the Andrew Jackson, one of the old "grasshopper" type, with the latest and most powerful machine. Mr. Smith was proud of his record, and it is said that he was looking forward to the occasion with much pleasure.

The "grasshopper" engine Mr. Smith ran weighed less than 250,000 pounds. The new Mallet type locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio weighs in working order 334,500 pounds, and the weight of the tender, filled with 7,000 gallons of water and 13 tons of coal is 143,000 pounds. This engine will be put in commission on the 17-mile grade from Piedmont to Altamont.

May Delay the Time Card.

It is the belief of many of the railroad officials of the Baltimore & Ohio that the new time card on the road, which was expected to become effective on the 13th inst., will be postponed until late in December. This will be the latest that the time change has taken place in many years, but it will be on account of the fact that the travel to the World's Fair will not be over until that time. As was stated in this column Wednesday, it is possible that the B. & O. will allow the two through trains to St. Louis to remain on. It is believed that the delay in changing the schedule will give the officials an opportunity to see how the patronage will be and whether or not it will be worth their while to keep it on the road.—Wheeling News.

THE APPEAL OF CHAIRMAN HANNA

To Western Maryland Received An Enthusiastic Response.

MR. DAYTON'S VICTORY POPULAR

In this Vicinity, Because of Proximity of His District. Mr. Dawson's Victory Over Cornwell Satisfactory.

Lincoln's call for volunteers was no more unanimously responded to than the appeal of Chairman Hanna of the Maryland state central committee to Western Maryland for a Republican majority and thus save the State from the clutches of Democracy. In counties of the Mountains and from sturdy voters of the hills, the response was overwhelming and has once again placed the state in the Republican columns. Allegany, leading all the counties in Republican majorties, with Garrett a close second, came to the rescue and the result was the overthrow of Democracy in Maryland. It was the enlistment of a thoughful public-spirited people, who disregarded party affiliations and cast its vote for the party on whose principles the nation will prosper and thrive. It was the result of hard labor on the part of those in charge of the campaign, whose never-ceasing efforts, unaided by campaign funds, produced a remarkable Republican majority, counteracting the Democratic vote in the Democratic towns and cities. The appeal of Chairman Hanna was responded to in tones prefectly audible.

The victory of Hon. A. G. Dayton over Stuart W. Walker in the Second West Virginia district, which borders on the banks of the Potomac, was hardly more acceptable in West Virginia than it was in Cumberland. Mr. Dayton has many friends in this city and to them the defeat of Walker was a source of gratification. Hon. N. G. Kein, of Elkins, chairman of the committee in charge of Mr. Dayton's candidacy, also is well known in Cumberland and to his friends in this city the fact that he was largely instrumental in securing the election of Mr. Dayton is, indeed, pleasing.

The election of William O. Dawson, as governor of West Virginia, and the assurance that the West Virginia legislature will continue in the Republican column, means a continuance of the efforts toward tax reform in the Panhandle State, a fact very unwelcome to several business men of this city. The tax reform laws, recently enacted in West Virginia, places a large tariff on foreign producers who do business in the state.—Cumberland News.

CURE FOR LIQUOR HABIT.

One Man Reads Dime Novels Which Have Same Effect as Liquor.

"Talking about not having anything to take the place of whisky when one wants to quit for a while," said a thoughtful man, "reminds me of the interesting plan of a friend of mine, and one, by the way, who had an original method of doing almost everything he undertook to do. He was in the habit of getting on sprees, and they were lively events, I can assure you. But when he quit he quit in dead earnest. There was no middle ground in his case. He did not drink to get drunk. He drank for the fun there was in it, and he could get more fun out of the game than any other man I have ever known. But these sprees did not come often enough to interfere with his business plans. However, I started out to tell you about his sober life, and not about the drinking part of his career, except as an incident to the story. Drinking is exciting. It is a most difficult matter, as a rule, for a man who drinks to find anything that will take the place of drinking because of the excitement of the habit. If this were an easy task I am sure there would be less drinking in the world because it would be easier for men to control the passion for strong drink, once the passion finds lodgment in the system. My friend had solved this problem, and he solved it in an original way. He would take to dime novels. He would buy a carload of the most exciting stories he could find, the very yellowest of the yellow, and whenever you found him with a lot of these books you could bet he was in for a long sober spell. He would carry one in his pocket all the time, and whenever the hours began to drag and the day get dull, you would find him poring over the book. 'It's just as exciting,' he would say, and a whole lot cheaper than drinking.' And so it was. But he was the only man I ever knew who hit upon a really successful plan of finding something that would supply the excitement needed to overcome the longing for drink in the case of the man who once becomes used to that sort of thing."

OFFUTT'S.

Ladies' Coats--
Short, Medium and Long,
From $3.25 Up . . . . . .

FURS from 90c Up.
Long Scarfs the Latest.

Shoes for Men.
Douglas, King Quality, Eagle.

Shoes for Ladies.
Gibson Girl, Alnah and Mody, and Pennsylvania.

The Largest and Best Lines in the City.

Men's Clothing and Overcoats.
The Latest Styles, Best Goods, Lowest Prices.

Great Stacks of Goods, Underwear, Notions
THE LOWEST PRICES.

Highest Prices Paid for Produce

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

What Rascom Wanted

By JAMES H. WOODFORD

Copyright, 1904, by M. Wood

"Lord love you, mother," said Hiram Peters, "that chap's all right, even if his clothes are dirty. You kin see he ain't a tramp."

"That's all right, Hi," retorted his better half, "but I don't like the looks of him. He wouldn't eat a decent, warm meal, but insisted on sitting on the steps and eating bread and milk. That blue bowl he's got belonged to Gran'ma Bassett's father."

"Pshaw!" declared Peters. "He don't want your bowl, and I don't blame him fer wantin' to stay outside a nice day like this. I'll bet he's got money and is jest trampin' fer fun."

Meanwhile the unconscious subject of her suspicions was placidly sitting on the back porch, a pitcher of milk at one hand and a loaf of bread on the other, while in his lap reposed the famous blue bowl, which was being rap-

"IT IS VERY GOOD TO SEE YOU," SHE SAID.

idly depleted of its contents. Could he have heard Mrs. Peters he might have reassured her, but his thoughts were not of those within the house, but of the glorious scene without.

Across a short level space the ground fell rapidly away to the shores of Lake Oswammie, while on the farther side were the falls of the Oswammie river, a sheer drop of sixty feet into the lake.

It had been his first real day in the country since he had left home fifteen years before, at the death of his parents, to seek fortune in the great city. He was a millionaire now, but his money had been gained at the expense of pleasure. He began to realize all that he had lost.

He felt as though time had gone back for a space and he was sitting on the porch of his old home waiting for Ruth Nesbitt to pass on her way to the meadows, where the Nesbitt and Rascom cows enjoyed common pasturage.

He wondered where Ruth was now. There had been a tearful farewell the night before he had left home, and he had promised to return soon and marry her. He had written regularly at first, but there had been no response, and he had stopped. Other and more important matters, as he thought, absorbed him. When he had had time to write friends and make inquiries he had been told that Ruth had gone away. Jacob Springer, the postmaster, had been sent to prison for stealing stamps, registered letters, etc. Springer had always been Rascom's rival even of the school days. Doubtless he had intercepted the lovers' correspondence, and now Rascom bitterly regretted that he had become so absorbed in speculation that he had not thought of going back to make a personal investigation.

Then a strange thing happened. Over the brow of the hill came Ruth Nesbitt. She was older and more mature, but even before he could distinguish her features he knew that it was Ruth. He rubbed his eyes, thinking that the dreams of other days might have evolved this ideal of the past. But on she came, advancing slowly. He rose and went to meet her. There was a low fence at the foot of the homely garden, and there she paused as he came up.

"It is very good to see you," she said simply as he came up. "How did you ever happen to come?"

"I was walking," he said vaguely, "and the people inside gave me some bread and milk." He was conscious of a sense of disappointment. The greeting was so commonplace.

Her glance fell upon his soiled clothes. The roads had been muddy, and several passing wagons had splashed him until he was stained from head to foot, and his cravat was white with dust. He did not realize what a change the tramping had made in his appearance.

"How did you find that I was living here?" she asked, with a curious softness in her voice.

"I didn't know," he confessed frankly. "I tried long ago to find you again after I had learned about Springer"—

"What about Springer?" she asked.

"Didn't you hear?" he demanded. "Didn't you know that he probably intercepted your letters? He is in the penitentiary now."

"Then you did write? I am glad of that," she said slowly. "I thought that when you got to the city that you had forgotten your country friends."

"Forgotten!" he shouted. "There has not been a day in the past ten years that I haven't regretted that I accepted so calmly what I thought at first was my rejection."

"Then you, too, lacked faith?" she suggested.

"I, too," he agreed, "for a little while. But I have always loved you. I have never married."

"Neither have I," she said softly, while a flush crept slowly over her cheek.

"But you will?" he demanded eagerly, "right now."

"This very moment?" she asked, half playfully, half pathetically.

"As soon as we can find a minister," he declared masterfully. "Is there one near here?"

"There is one right down the road," she answered, with a slight hesitation in her tone, but happiness in her eyes.

Rascom vaulted the garden fence, and hand in hand they went down the road. Thirty minutes later the words had been spoken which made them one at last. It had all come about so suddenly that neither seemed to realize that they were doing anything out of the ordinary.

Rascom kissed the bride and thrust a bill into the hands of the white haired old minister, who stared at the three figures in silent amazement. Ruth gasped as her gaze followed that of the minister.

"Oh, John! I ain't dream"—

For the first time Rascom realized how deceptive his appearance was, and he stopped her with a kiss.

"My dear," he asked, "did you think I was a tramp?"

"Well, you didn't look very prosperous," she reminded him, "but you were John to me, and I'd have married you had you been a beggar. I have made a little money teaching, and I knew that I had enough for two."

"I think," he laughed, as he shook the hand of the still astonished minister, "that I have more than enough for two."

Then they went back to the Peters farm.

"I hope," said Mrs. Peters tartly, from the doorway, "that you have my blue bowl. It belonged to Gran'ma Bassett's father. I told pa you was goin' to carry it off."

"The bowl must be down by the garden gate," smiled Rascom, "what I want to carry away is Ruth."

New Use For It.

The regular meeting of the village debating society was in full blast, and the question for discussion was, "Resolved that a monarchy is a stronger form of government than a republic." One of the speakers on the affirmative side, after an eloquent exordium, proceeded to say:

"Now, Mr. President, the gentleman who preceded me has undertaken to show by an appeal to history that monarchies are short lived. He has endeavored to bolster up his side of the argument by giving a list of kingdoms and empires that have risen, flourished a short time and fallen. He fails to mention the fact that most of the strong governments in all ages of the world have been monarchies. He does not give you a list of the republics that have strutted their brief hour upon the stage and disappeared. He contents himself, Mr. President, with generalities. Let us examine both sides of this question and see how easy it is, with the sword of truth, to simply clash that argument into ribbons."

Here he was interrupted by one of the speakers on the negative side of the question:

"If the gentleman will pardon me a moment, Mr. President, this is the first time I ever saw the sword of truth used for the purpose of splitting an infinitive."

The general laugh that followed confused the speaker, and the judges finally decided that the weight of argument was with the negative.

To Consider Himself Dead.

Mr. L., a good natured German, was the proprietor of a clothing business in a country town. He had in his employ one John S., whom he had advanced from cash boy to head clerk. Since his promotion John had several times asked for an increase of salary, and each time his request had been granted. One morning he again appeared at the old merchant's desk with another request for an increase of $10 a month.

"Vy, Shon," said Mr. L., "I dink I bays you pooty vell alretty; vat for I bays you any more?"

"Well," replied John confidently, "I am your principal help here. I know every detail of the business, and, indeed, I think that you could not get along without me."

"Is dot so? Vy, Shon, vot would I do suppose you vas to die?"

"Well, I suppose that you would have to get along without me then."

The old Teuton took several whiffs from his big pipe and finally said:

"Vell, Shon, I guess you petter consider yourself dead."

There Is a Difference.

"Yes, that is where he made a mistake," said McLean, referring to the latest act of stupidity on the part of McFarlane.

"I don't call such an action as that a mistake," replied old Cormack dictatorially; "I call it a blunder."

"Well, it's all the same thing," returned McLean.

"No, you are wrong there," was Cormack's reply. "There's a good deal of difference between a blunder and a mistake."

"I should like to know what it is," answered McLean skeptically.

"Well, suppose you went to call on some friend, put an old umbrella into the stand and took away a new one when you left, that would be a mistake; but suppose you put down a new one and brought away an old one, that would be a blunder. D'ye see?"

McLean admitted that there was a difference after all.

The Spellbinder.

WHEN comes the presidential fall,
Who answers the committee's call
And from the platform starts to bawl?
The spellbinder.

Who leaves his quiet hearth and home,
Abandons his ancestral dome
And through the doubtful states doth roam?
The spellbinder.

From early morn till late at night,
Who loudly talks with all his might
And claims his party's always right?
The spellbinder.

Who poses as the people's guide
And speaks not of the other side
Except to scorn and eke deride?
The spellbinder.

Who has the figures all down pat
And pasted up within his hat
To show he knows where he is at?
The spellbinder.

Who stops at every county town
And climbs the platform with a frown
And for three hours does not come down?
The spellbinder.

Who visits every doubtful state
To laud each sacred candidate
Who's been put on the party slate?
The spellbinder.

Who stalks around upon the stage
Just like a lion in a cage,
Working himself into a rage?
The spellbinder.

Who points with pride—and with his arm—
And also views with deep alarm?
Who saves the country from all harm?
The spellbinder.

Who is this patriotic man
Who follows the committee's plan
And gets for it all that he can?
The spellbinder.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

When to Get Married.

"Isn't she too young to get married?"

"Oh, yes. She won't come into her fortune for two years yet."—Leslie's Weekly.

How He Was Saved.

"But the trouble with life insurance is that you never can get anything out of it yourself. It's all a dead weight for the benefit of somebody else. You merely carry the load, and when you put it down that's the end of the case as far as you're concerned."

"No, you're off there. My life has been saved by the insurance I'm carrying."

"Say, you don't think I'm weakminded or anything like that, do you? How could your insurance have the least thing to do with saving your life?"

"The doctors were going to operate on me for appendicitis, but the insurance companies that are interested in me rushed in and stopped them. It's a great thing. Better take out a policy for a couple of hundred thousand dollars."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Thoughtful.

Nuritch—Of course I've often thought I'd like to pay a visit to the town of my birth, but I hate to bother the editor of the town paper—a nervous little man who—

Friend—But your visit wouldn't worry him. It would give him something to write up.

Nuritch—Ah, but I'm sure he hasn't got type big enough.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Just Like a Woman.

Wife—I bought the loveliest hat frame today for only 48 cents.

Husband—That is certainly reasonable.

Wife—I should say so. And now—

Husband—Well, what now?

Wife—I want you to let me have $20 to buy the trimming for it.—Boston Herald.

Value of a Fortune.

"Well," said the author, "you should congratulate me now, for I've inherited a fortune."

"That's fine," replied his friend, "for now you can buy up enough copies of your own book to make the public think it's selling like hot cakes."—Atlanta Constitution.

She Was Considerate.

Miss Younger—The idea of your having a chaperon! As if you needed protection!

Miss Elderleigh—Oh, it isn't that. I always have one around to protect the dear boys, you know.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Regret.

The Apollo Belvedere shyly confessed. "I'm pretty well satisfied with myself," he admitted, "but I wish I could put my hand in the breast of my frock coat as the orators do."

Hereupon he could only regret that the Roman fashions forbade.—Judge.

A Helping Hand.

"I understand Gayboy was held up last night?"

"Whoever did it doubtless did it as an act of charity, for when I left him he couldn't hold himself up."—Houston Post.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especialy prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Now is the Time! Don't Wait!

Teeth Without Plates.

Rubber Plate and Bridge Work A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, } FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,
First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

The Keyser Preparatory Branch
OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special Instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Spenldid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.
Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.
No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

ORDER NISI.

E. H. Sincell and F. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, vs. Louisa Chambers, Mortgagor.

No. 1233 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 18th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell and Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,730.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Thy First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, vs. Isaace W. Thompson, et ux.

No. 1290 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the mortgagee's sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of November, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3,400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Elijah J. M. Button vs. Sidney A. Lewis, et ux.
No. 1232 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 14th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, Attorney, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 23rd day of November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator.
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION.
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill and possibly your life. At dealers, 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

CHEAP EXCERSIONS

TO THE

St. Louis World's Fair

EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

RULING PASSIONS

By Edwin J. Webster

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Chita, the big black panther, was growling sullenly, his growl occasionally rising to a snarl of exasperated, jealous rage. His mistress, Carmen, dainty, pretty, from appearances very far from being a person capable of taming and restraining the big, fierce cat animals of the circus, was standing in front of his cage.

Ordinarily the sight of Carmen caused the big panther to set up an affectionate purring. But on the present occasion Tom Howard, the best athlete in the great circus, was talking to the pretty Carmen. It was plain even to a black panther that the interest Howard took in Carmen was more than friendly. It was also plain that Carmen was far from displeased at this interest. And that was the reason the big panther was growling, for a deep and consuming jealousy of stalwart Tom Howard filled Chita's heart.

Just then a warning bell rang. This was the signal for Carmen to get ready for her great "animal school act." Her scholars were not rosy cheeked boys and girls, but a very grim looking set of pupils, consisting of Chita, the big Bengal tiger and Diogenes, the sleepy but big maned, strong jawed Numidian lion.

In this act each of the great felines left his own cage and entered a larger one in which Carmen was seated on a low chair, a small rod, the symbol of her authority, in her hand. Chita trotted willingly into this cage. He was devoted to Carmen, and now that Tom Howard was out of sight there was nothing to disturb his good nature.

The Numidian lion walked into the cage in a lazy, nonchalant manner. He evidently looked on the whole thing as a bore. But he had eaten a good dinner, felt at peace with the world, and, anyhow, it would soon be over. As he took his place he looked at the crowd with languid curiosity, yawned and acted like a lion who considered a

THE IMPACT OF THE SHOCK THREW CARMEN TO THE FLOOR.

school for a lion of his years as a nuisance, but not enough of a one to make a fuss over.

But the big Bengal tiger evidently was in an ugly frame of mind. At first he refused to enter the cage. Carmen struck him lightly with her whip. Like a flash the big lips curled up, showing the long, sharp tiger fangs, and at the same time he gave a snarl of rage, low and rumbling at first, but rising until it re-echoed from every part of the circus tent. But Carmen looked him steadily in the eye, and after a moment's hesitation the great striped beast slunk to his place. It was plain that he was in a dangerous mood.

Despite the tiger's bad temper the lesson would probably have gone on as usual had not Tom Howard happened to step beyond the entrance of the covered way leading to the quarters of the circus people when they are not in the rings. Tom was always intensely worried when Carmen was giving her animal school act. It was this anxiety which led him to leave the circus quarters. But his well meant consideration proved costly.

As Tom stepped from the canvas covered passageway Chita saw him. The sight stirred the black panther's smoldering jealousy. He stooped abruptly in his role as Carmen's pupil, jumped off the pedestal on which he had been sitting at "attention" and sent forth a fierce, snarling growl in which he expressed his hatred of the man whom he felt had usurped first place in his mistress' heart.

At the first notes of the angry snarl Carmen turned reprovingly to the black panther. She knew there was not the least danger of her pet attacking her, but he must go on with his performance or the act would be a failure.

"Chita," she said in reproachful tones, looking straight into the angry panther's eyes, and as she did this she turned her back on the still sullen Bengal tiger.

The big tiger had been growing more and more sulky as the act proceeded. His nerves were in a bad state, and the angry snarl of the panther had been the finishing touch. Now Carmen had taken her eyes off him. That settled it. He dropped from his pedestal to the floor of the cage, gathered himself for the spring and the next instant was shooting through the air, a black and yellow bar of deadly energy.

The impact of the shock threw Carmen to the floor; but, quick as the Bengal tiger had been, the panther was quicker. All thought of jealousy vanished at sight of the attack on his mistress. Before the tiger could use tooth or claw the lithe, strong limbed panther had launched himself right at the tiger's throat.

Over and over on the floor of the cage the two great cats rolled. Ordinarily the panther would have been no match for the far larger tiger, but the panther had caught his grip first, settling his sharp, deep biting teeth in the tiger's throat. This prevented the tiger using his teeth effectually, but his claws, especially those on his strong hind legs, could be used. Again and again he struck out with them, ripping through the panther's skin like a soft glove. But he could not shake the deadly grip Chita had on his throat.

Although he might be torn to pieces by the great claws, Chita meant to hold on until he felt his teeth meet in his opponent's windpipe. And through all the terrible struggle Diogenes, the Numidian lion, sat on his pedestal, lazy, good natured, only calmly interested in the life and death fight of his fierce fellow pupils.

When the circus men separated the two big cats the Bengal tiger was dead, and the black panther, torn in twenty places, was dying. Carmen was unhurt, except for a few slight bruises caused by her fall on the floor of the cage. Tom Howard was foremost among the crowd which had rushed to the cage. As Carmen placed her hand on the head of the big panther who had died to save her Chita opened his great yellow eyes, now fast dimming in death. But even in death the ruling passions of his fierce wild animal nature held strong. His eyes brightened with affection at the sight of Carmen. Then his glance fell on Tom Howard. The jealous snarl started from deep down in his throat. He half raised his head; then it sank down, and the black panther's eyes closed forever.

And Diogenes, the big maned lion, sat on his pedestal, calm, nonchalant, disinterested, aloof. He was waiting for the signal "School is over." It did not come. Diogenes waited a little longer. Then he opened his great jaws in a half suppressed yawn, dropped to the floor of the exhibition cage and trotted lazily off to the most comfortable corner of his own cage.

An Arabian Horse Story.

A pretty Arabian story is told to this effect: A man was riding upon a horse of pure blood when he was met by his enemy, who was also splendidly mounted. One pursued the other, and he who gave chase was distanced by the one who fled. Despairing of reaching him, the pursuer in anger shouted out:

"I ask, in the name of God, has your horse ever worked on land?"

"He has worked on the land for four days."

"Very well; mine never has, and, by the beard of the prophet, I am sure to catch you."

Toward the close of the day the horse that never labored was the victor, and as the rider of the degraded horse sank under the blows of his enemy he said:

"There has been no blessing upon our country since we have changed our coursers into beasts of burden and of tillage. Has not God made the ox for the plow, the camel to transport merchandise and the horse alone for the race? There is nothing gained by changing the ways of God."

Change Wrought by New Woman.

"Yes, indeed," said the old man thoughtfully after his wife had delivered a dissertation upon the progress of the sex, "the new woman is vastly different from the old."

"I thought you would realize that in time," she returned rather sharply.

"I have just been reading," he went on, "how girls used to be sold by their parents, and some of them brought fancy prices."

"But there's none of that now, thank heaven!" exclaimed the new woman proudly. "Woman has asserted herself, and"—

"No, there's none of that now," interrupted the old man. "That's all past. A man does not buy a wife in these days."

"I should think not!"

"Certainly not. It's all changed, all changed. Now he has to be paid to take her, and her poor old father has to wreck his bank account to provide the dowry. Yes, I admit that the new woman, Susan"—

Then the door was slammed as she indignantly left the room.—New York Press.

Little Girls' Hard Lot In China.

After the marriage in China girls have no part with their own family and no part in the worship of their ancestors. To have no son means no ancestral worship, and the girl is often sold as a daughter-in-law. Poor people buy their sons' wives when they are but babies, as they can be had then for a few dollars. These little ones are usually drudges in the mother-in-law's household.

A missionary overheard two women conversing. One said: "I am going to get a daughter-in-law into the house. You see, a daughter-in-law is no more expense than a servant. If I curse or beat a servant she leaves, but you can beat a daughter-in-law and get obedience, and your work will be done as you wish it." The other replied: "Just so, just so. I am thinking of getting a daughter-in-law too. I can then live at ease." As a consequence of this custom little girls look forward not to betrothal or to marriage, but to becoming mothers-in-law, when they in turn can have authority.—Good Housekeeping.

Hans the Cobbler

The Plumber Gives Him a Pointer That Brings Him Trouble.

DOT plumber vhas my frendt, und vhen he comes in my shop und don't see any work on hand he vhas sorry for me und makes me a sign to put in der window. Dot sign reads:

"Come in und see der cobbler. He vhill gif you advice free."

"You see how she vhas, Hans," he says. "If you gif somepody adwice free he vhill bring you all his shoes to fix oop, und so you make one foot wash der odder. I do dot vhay vhen I vhas a poor man, und it brings me in feefty jobs."

It seems dot vhay to me, und I open my shop early in der morning und vhas all ready for customers vhen a man comes in und says:

"Cobbler, I see it vhas free adwice around here. I like some of it. I owe

"YOU VHAS AN OLD LIAR UND A FRAUD."

a doctor's bill of $60. I don't want to pay him. If I moof over to New Jersey vhill I be all right?"

"I can't say aboudt dot," I says.

"But vhy not? Dot sign says adwice."

"It vhas some odder adwice. It vhas adwice to you not to get drunk und lick your wife."

"Oh, I see. You adwice und you don't adwice. Vhell, I haf some adwice to gif you for nottings. You vhas an old liar und a fraud, und if you vhill come outdoors I shall make your heels break your neck."

In fife minutes a womans comes in. She haf a black eye und vhas weeping. It vhas two minutes before she can speak to me, und den she says:

"Cobbler, I can't live dis way no longer. I vhas ready to go und drown myself. I like some adwice about my husband, und if you gif it to me you shall haf all my shoes to mend."

"Did your husband gif you dot black eye?"

"He did, und he pulls my hair und throws me downstairs. Shall I run avhay from him und marry somepody else or shall I stay on und be killed?"

"I vhill tell you how it vhas," I says. "You go by der police court und git some warrants und haf dot old willian sent to jail und disgraced. He vhas only some loafers."

"Vhat? You call my husband names."

"I do. A man who vhill strike a womans is a brute und should be in jail."

"How dare you talk like dot to me?" she yells, ash she grows red in der face. "I like you to onderstand, sir, dot my husband vhas one of der best men in his wide world, und I vhas no womans to hear somepody abuse him."

"But don't he black your eye?"

"He does, but I try to black his first."

"He throws you downstairs."

"But I try to push him out of der window."

"Vhell, it vhas my free adwice to you dot he vhas a great big loafer, und if you don't put him in jail you"—

"Stop. If you say one word more, I shall pull out all der hair on your head. Cobbler, you vhas one of der meanest men I ever met, und I shall go barefoot ten years before I shall let you fix my shoes for me. I vhill tell my husband, und he vhill come here und make you whoop."

I pelief I shall take dot sign avhay, but before I can do so an old bum comes in. I try to keep him oudt, but he sits down und begins to cry und says:

"Cobbler, I haf been looking for adwice for more ash three months, und may heafen bless you for your kindness. You see how it vhas mit me. It vhas all my fault dot I vhas a bum, und now I like to brace oop und be somepody. You shall gif me adwice."

"Vhat aboudt?"

"Aboudt my future. Do you adwice me to take one last drink und brace oop und go to congress?"

"I do."

"Shall dot last drink be some beer or gin?"

"It vhas better dot you drink beer, I guess."

"Bless your noble heart. I belief dot vhay too. One last drink, und den I shall brace oop, und vhen you hear of me in congress you can feel proud dot you adwiced me. All right, my gallant hero. Can you sent oudt for it?"

"For vhat?"

"For dot beer. Get at least two quarts."

"But I shan't buy you any beer. Don't try some games on me, old bum."

"No beer?" he shouts. "Don't you help me to brace oop und be a man?"

"No, sir."

"Don't you want to see me in congress?"

"I don't care."

"Ah, ha! You rouse my hopes but to dash 'em to earth. You gif me free adwice but to increase my thirst. C'obbler, you vhas a blamed old hypocrite und fraud, und I gif you my comtiments und valk on it."

He gif me a knock on der head dot makes me dizzy for ten minutes, und he slams der door so hard dot der glass breaks in pieces. I like to haf him arrested for damages, but vhen I go oudt to der sidewalk to look for a policeman dot red headed officer comes und pushes me inside und says:

"How vhas all dis? I see you gif some adwice free."

"Yes."

"Oh, you do? You try to be bigger dan a policeman, do you? You like people to onderstand dot you vhas a great man und I vhas nopody?"

"I shust gif some adwice," I says.

"Vhell, I shust gif you some adwice, old man. You stick by your cobbling und let adwice alone. If anybody wants adwice he comes to me. You vhas here to mend shoes, und I vhas here to adwice. Py golly, but I guess you like to get me off der force, eh?"

"No."

"I pelief you do, und I pelief you vhas a wicked old rascal, und I feel it vhas my dooty to"—

Und he backs me oop against der wall und hits me three times mit his club, und vhen I falls down und my wife comes in und cries oudt dot I vhas killed dot policeman says:

"No, he isn't quite killed. He vhill be all right again in aboudt three months, but if he likes to gif some more free adwice und take avhay my bread und butter und dignity you vhill be some vidow womans und dis shop vhas for sale cheap." M. QUAD.

The Necessary Bribe.

There is everything in environment. What, therefore, is a bribe for the lad in the street is a bore to the youth in an automobile. However, this fable teaches that the reverse is sometimes true.

A certain man well known in educational affairs had been lecturing in New York and had stopped overnight at the house of a very rich merchant. On the morning of his departure he had just been introduced for the first time into the presence of the young lady of the family, aged five, when mention was made of the fact that at such and such an hour the carriage would be ready to take him to the depot.

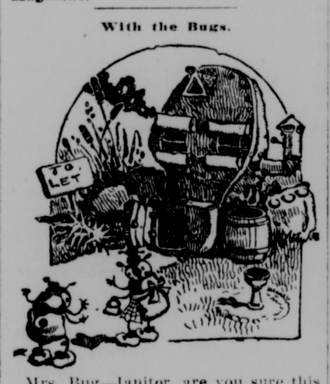
Thereat the merchant turned to the little girl.

"Margaret," he said, "you have to go to the dentist's today. Hadn't you better ride downtown with Mr. B.? He can drop you at the dentist's, and then the carriage can return for you later, after it has taken him to the depot."

Miss Margaret smiled sweetly.

"Of course," she said, "it would be very pleasant to ride with Mr. B., but mother promised me that if I would go nicely to the dentist's I might ride there in the elevated."—Lippincott's Magazine.

With the Bugs.



Mrs. Bug—Janitor, are you sure this is the right size? You know I must have a No. 11 to accommodate my family!—New York American.

His Discreet Preference.

"Don't you think you would have greater influence with the masses if you made more speeches?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "I believe in giving anything I have to say to the press. When you make a speech you have to depend on your own grammar, but when you have your remarks printed you have a number of people to straighten it out for you."—Washington Star.

Putting Him at Ease.

"Now, don't you worry a bit," says the hostess to the guest who has upset a plate of soup on his trousers.

"But I—I"— He wriggled uneasily.

"Don't feel put out over it at all. We made twice as much soup as we would need anyway."—Chicago Tribune.

Wanted No Quarreling.

He (encouragingly)—I'm sure of one thing, my angel. You and I will never quarrel as that couple are doing.

She (with decision)—Indeed we won't. If you ever speak to me as he did to her, I'll call the police.—New York Weekly.

Nothing to Show.

Young Kallow—You guaranteed that elixir you sold me to raise a beard and mustache in six weeks' time.

Druggist—Yes?

Young Kallow—Yes, and I want to say it's a barefaced lie.—Philadelphia Press.

Rather Pleasant.

Dunn—Ah, you are in this time. I've called five times with this bill, but you've been out.

Owens—Indeed? Well, you are out this time. Fine morning, isn't it?—New York Tribune.

A Trembler.

Mrs. Peck—Good gracious, Henry, how do you wear out your socks so?

Henry—Why, you see, my dear, you make me shake in my shoes so much.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

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THURSDAY, NOV 17, 1904.

LET US GET BACK TO STRAIGHT ELECTION LAWS.

In the recent election, Maryland presented to the country the queer spectacle of an election law which permitted trick ballots in some counties and forbade them in others. The election turned out to be so close that a much smaller difference than that which this manipulation of the law was calculated to make would be sufficient to reverse the result. If the election in the country at large had been close likewise, attention of this spectacle in Maryland, with consequences by no means pleasing for Marylanders to contemplace. Even as it is, the matter is not unlikely to be made nationally conspicuous through a contest in Congress by Mr. William H. Jackson, Republican candidate in the First district. The New York *Tribune* discusses the subject in a leading editorial this morning in the course of which it says: "If the Maryland managers had been honest in their purpose to punish illiteracy and improve the suffrage, they would have passed a general law and enforced it in every Congress district. But their aim was neither legitimate not honest, their single purpose being to proscribe a section of the State which, formerly Democratic has in recent years become more and more surely Republican. No meaner or more despicable trick could have been played by the Maryland Legislature than this raid on the ballots in these two offending Congress districts. We trust that a Republican Congress will make short work of the Democratic victory won by this sort of 'sneak-thief politics.' Is it worth while for Maryland to make herself a target for this kind of criticism? Is it worth while for the Democratic party in Maryland to bear the odium which responsibility for trick ballots and similar performances carries with it? Is it not clear that the best chance for the Democratic party to retain its hold on the State is to be had by spurning from itself utterly all alliance with crookedness and trickery in election matters? The Democratic party in this State naturally contains a preponderance of the best elements in our citizenship; but it is precisely these elements that are alienated by offences against the principles of fair play in elections. To make itself solid with the people of Maryland, the Democratic party has only to make itself clean and straight—to eschew the miserable trickery with the suffrage that has occupied so much of the attention of its so-called leaders in the past few years.

MARYLAMD'S HONOR AT STAKE.

There is no doubt in any honest man's mind of the election of the Republican national ticket in Maryland. The miserable, petty pilfering which occurred in large a majority of the election precincts will not decieve anyone. That is precisely what the election law was intended to do. Instead of ruffianism, which requires courage and other devices which call for a certain amount of skill, the law was, with brazen audacity, framed to furnish a basis for action to the most stupid officials. It was put in their power to throw out enough ballots to secure a majority, provided they had sufficient nerve to trample on the rights of the citizens of this state. That they had no idea of the magnitude of their task on Tuesday, or that it would involve the disfranchisement of some thousands of their own party in evident from the unconcionable time that they have been engaged in making up the returns.

An honest count of an honest vote is soon made in the most remote constituencies, but the Democratic managers in this state have undertaken, perhaps, the hardest job in their variegated political experience. With the thousands of ballots cast out upon one or another trivial pretext, and in many instances without any pretext at all, they are still holding back the returns in more than one county. They should be made to understand at once that that sort of thing will not be tolerated. The voters of Maryland have rights which must be regarded. It should be made clear that it is unsafe to attempt to suppress the popular will. There are certain general laws which control elections everywhere, and if the election judges violate them they are liable to crimiprocedure, or if they plead instructions from others, the latter are liable to be joined with them in conspiracy proceedings. If a voter indicates, beyond dispute, his intention in marking his ballot it must be counted in spite of triviality. "The law makes no account of very small things."

If the attempt to deny to the Republican party its victory should be successful, the Republicans can demand certificates from the governor. The latter can appoint a day for a hearing, and if he declines it is still in the power of the Republican electors to meet and cast their votes for the Republican candidates. They can then follow the forms prescribed by the federal statute, and their votes will be in the custody of the Senate until the count of all the electoral votes by both branches of Congress, when the result of the election in this state would be decided. While the situation in this state is a lasting disgrace to the Democratic party, it is also a source of shame and humiliation to all good citizens. The honor of the state should not be blurred by the efforts to despoil many thousands of citizens of their rights.—Baltimore American.

Governor Warfield attended one session of the Maryland Sunday School Convention which was held in Baltimore recently. He made an address and among other things said:

"If I am not such a good man myself, but I have a good Christian wife. She goes to Sunday School every Sunday, rain or shine, and when the weather is too bad in the country to take the children to Sunday School she remains at home and teaches her children the catechism and the Bible. I have always been taught to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, and read my Bible, which has been in our family for over one hundred years and for which my deceased mother sold apples to purchase. Teach the children to love honesty and good citizenship." The Governor's reverence of the Bible and the Sabbath will win for him new esteem among the people of Maryland, and will help to make better citizens.

THE fatal illness of General Lew Wallace will be learned with a feeling of sadness throughout the country. The author of Ben Hur and other books, though up in years, had been looked upon as one who was likely to be among us for some time to come. His genius has left its impress upon history through several volumes, and his valorous deeds in the war of the rebellion have placed him among the heroes of that period. Indiana has furnished many notable characters in the literary world, but none shone like Lew Wallace.

Congressman Pearre Returns to Watkins Glen.

Congressman George A. Pearre, who has been ill for some months, but is now greatly improved, has returned to Watkins Glen, New York, accompanied by Mrs. Pearre, to remain until Congress convenes in December. Col. Pearre hopes by that time to have fully recovered. With Col. Pearre at Watkins are Mr. and Mrs. Merwin McKaig, the latter being his sister, ex-Congressman William M. McKaig, and Miss Mary MacGill, niece of Col. Pearre.

Dawson's Majority 10,722.

Republican headquarters at Parkersburg has complete returns from every county in the state. Boone was the last county to send in its vote. The complete returns show Dawson's majority is 10,722.

It will remain at that unless changed by the official count. Some of the Democratic papers in West Virginia still print the ridiculous claim that Dawson's majority will not be over 5,000. What earthly use they have for persistently attempting to deceive their readers is hard to understand.

Baptists in Garrett.

Mr. T. W. T. Noland as a Baptist missionary has worked in Garrett county for some years, but it was not until the beginning of the present year that a Baptist preacher was located in this big county.

Among this year's graduates at the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Mr. W. H. Faust, a native of Georgia, was selected by the Maryland State board to serve in Deer Park and its vicinity and he delivered his initial sermon early in the summer. He has not only attracted those of the Baptist faith, but those of other denominations have attended his meetings regularly. During the past week he has been holding evangelistic services in Deer Park twice each day and the meetings have grown in interest. These meetings Mr. Faust proposes to continue there and after the close of the series he will hold like servicas at Loch Lynn, Thayerville and Elder Hill, where the Baptist Church has quite a footing. Mr. Faust has made a very favorable impression thus far, being a speaker of considerable force and well fitted for his work.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Once again, Mr. Editor, after the gloom of battle of the 8th ult., and the exciting scenes, yet pleasent experiences of a gay and happy little band of the "Unterrified Democracy" as they wended their way along the turbulent water of Salt River, and have returned in safety and are so inspired and invigorated, that the reporter of this memorial voyage feels likegiving you items of interest of this most enjoyable trip. After giving you the happenings of our town, during the interim as gathered from our local reporter, will then give you as graphic an account of this famous expedition over the cleansing stream, all purified by salt which had "not lost it savor," for according to Scripture we are the "salt of the earth," etc.

Our friend and neighbor, Mr. Wm. B. Miller, one of Garrett county's best and most efficient workman at his trade, has gone to Baltimore, to work as foreman for the well known contractors, Walsh & Bro., of that city, and although depressed in leaving his good wife and two bright eyed little jewels and a sick father-in-law, in the person of Wm. L. Shaffer, we report the latter much better. Mr. Miller will work at his chosen trade in helping to build up the burned district of the Metropolis of Maryland.

Mr. Walter Engle, one of the recent acquisitions to our town, was taken suddenly faint and sick whilst attending serviee at the Union church yesterday. Just as that gifted son of Georgia, Rev. Faust, had closed one of his most stirring appeals for sinner to turn from his evil ways and live for God, Mr. Engle, owing to the warmth of the house, became faint and his devoted wife and her brother assisted him home, and there in this most cozy and elegantly appointed home soon recuperated at this writing is himself again, and true to his industrial habit is attending to his duties as usual.

Mayor E. F. Droege is suffering with a severe cold and a sprained ankle which has brought on rheumatism from which he suffers severe pain but reports from his home, this morning find him much better, and he will soon be out attending to his clerical as well as domestic duties.

Our school opened today under the efficient management of Mr. Bert Browning, and his cultured assistant, Miss Alma Crane, after a suspension of some five weeks, owing to a scourge of scarlet fever, which has been mentioned in former communications. We are glad to state this dread malady has abated and the majority of the children are attending.

Our good old friend and veteran of the civil war, John Snyder, but recently from West Virginia, who purchased a beautiful home in this place a few years ago and is now occupying it with his companion, a good and true lady, also from the "little mountain state," who has been visiting his old home the past week, returned a few days ago, and is a faithful attendant at the revival service of her church.

And now, Mr. Editor, we come to the point intimated in our preface, the trip up Salt River and the happy and safe return to our dear ones left behind.

On the morning of the 9th ult., as dispatch after dispatch flashed over the wires that Democracy had gone down in defeat beyond a doubt and that "Marylund my Maryland" had been swallowed up by Republican votes, our hearts sank witnin us, but summoning courage to meet the issues gracefully, as we had met them in the past, and in darker days, after consulting with political friends of both parties we decided to build our boat and through the kindness of Walter Bros., we secured timbers of the old Davis Store building, so recently torn down and sold to these genial brothers, and they kindly and gratuitously gave us all the timber from this old store house once owned by our noble candidate, the "Grand Old Man of Maryland and West Viginia." With this Democratic timber cut and sawed in the good ante-bellum days when Democracy, pure and simple, of the Jeffersonian type ruled and reigned supreme over this glorious land from the cold and chilly Yankee land to the golden fields of California, from the northern lakes and borders of Canada to the tropical clime of the lovely Southland and Gulf of Mexico, we, with the help of this good Republican firm, and the efficient aid of an old sailor, in the person of that true and never terrified Democrat, Mr. George Marley; and the advice of Mr. George Hennen, a liberal and genial Republican, and the active aid of our old friend, Sebastian Hinebaugh, one of Garrett county's most staunch and true Democrats and the chairman of the District Committee and the only member of that committee that manifested any interest in our campaign, we hurriedly employed hands, and on the morning of the 10th launched our noble craft with the following officers, crew and invited guests: Capt., Wm. D. Hoye; lieut-captain, Wm. B. Griffin; navigator, our venerable old sailor, Mr. George Marley; electrician and master mechanic, Mr. George W. H. Lohm, the efficient and true Democrat of Maryland; conductor and general manager of the culinary department in the hold where all the rich viands, champaign, wine, and luxuries are stored, Mr. Sebastian Hinebaugh, the courtly knight to see especially after the fair sex of this cultured expedition; ship's agent, our good Republican friend, ex-Squire J. L. Wheeler; pilot, our young Democratic friend, Mr. Abraham Freeland; boatswain, our young Republican, Master Gay Wheeler; messenger, the corpulent and jolly Democratic boy, Master Louis Lohm; chaplain, that God fearing young Georgian, Rev. Wm. H. Faust. After christening our noble craft, by Miss Kate Lohm breaking a bottle of our champaign over the bow amidst the cheers of hundreds of our citizens regardless of party affiliation, this famous craft was named by two of Deer Park's noble ladies of Democratic faith, Miss Ellen J. Hoye and her sister, Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, wife of our efficient postmaster, with her bow pointing to the south she rushed from the skidway and plunged into the pure and brimy stream, with the appropriate name "Lady of the Myth" and as she settled in the waters of the river, the gang-plank was thrown out, and the guests were invited by the gallant bachelor-captain, in his most classic and elegant phrases, to join us on this historic expedition. The following Democratic ladies and gentlemen together with many Republican ladies and gentlemen, accepted: Mrs. George Hennen, as chief guest of honor in the state room, Mrs. G. W. H. Lohm, as chaperon, who are specially mentioned becamse of their culture and refinement. Misses Sadie and Nellie Thrasher, Sadie Laughlin, Mt. Lake Park, Alma Crane, Josie and Kate Griffin, Grace and Lulu Marley, Grace Walter, Nora Specht, Emma Glotfelty, Jessie Wheeler, Florence Thrasher, Annie Clary, Mary Garrett. The matrons were Mrs. Walter Engle, Mrs. E. F. Droege, Mrs. P. J. Garrett, Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, Mrs. George J. Walter, Mrs. James W. Walter, Mrs. George Marley, Mrs. J. L. Wheeler, Mrs. Etta Lashorn. The gentlemen were George Hennen, our genial and liberal Republican, who was by unanimous consent selected as toast master; his son, George, Jr., and Mr. Clarence Lashorn as first and second mates; Messrs. S. P. Specht and Wilfred Chadderton. With this array and the famous Cornet Band aboard, and with banners to the morning breeze and Sergeant Landes attending to halyards that lifted Old Glory to wind, amidst applause this jolly, mythical crew, started from in front of the late summer home of our smiling and much lamented Vice Presidential Candidate, the band playing "Maryland My Maryland," the gangplank was drawn in and gracefully did "The Lady of the Myth" move out on this purified river of salt and brine. As the ladies waved their snowy white handkerchiefs as emblems of purity and the gentlemen gave their most graceful salute to the friends left behind, with tears coming from eyes unused to weep, we sailed forth on this unknown voyage. With our electric propellor and trusted electrician, we sailed at the rate of a hundred miles a second and were soon at the head waters of Salt River where a telegram awaited us saying, "Maryland, My Maryland, hangs in a balance, and all is not lost." Immediately we tacked about and with joyous shouts and the band playing "Dixie," our gallant boat soon left the fountain of this stream far in the rear, and with our genial conductor at all times willing to frequent the hold our spirits were soon doubly revived and our toast master with his manly courtesy placed upon the banquet table of the state room, where his good Democratic wife, and cultured Virginia lady of ante-bellum days presided, and with all inspiring words by way of a toast, this graceful Republican said "ladies and gentlemen, to my regret, but I hope a pleasure to you my Democratic friends, the news has reached us that your fair state is likely to be cast in the columns of the faith of my dear wife and for her sake as well as all the fair ladies of this expedition, I partake of this elixir of lite and ask you all to join the manager of the hold in wishing a safe return to the loved ones left behind." With cheers to this toast we moved down the stream with lightning speed and in 4000 seconds our mountain town hove in sight and cheer after cheer rent the air and as we glided into port glad friends came aboard to greet us.

But finding the news from Maryland unverified we held a hasty consultation and by a unanimous vote we decided to use "The Lady of the Myth" and take a pleasure trip. Entering the placid waters of the Great Youghiogheny, which forms a confluence with the Salt River at this place, and our hold being well filled with all the rich viands that sustains the inner man, we cast anchor in front of the distinguished state chairman of West Virginia's summer home, the much chagrined Col. John T. McGraw, and again waving an adieu to friends we start on a journey that will live in mythical history and be stored in the memories of the voyagers for ages in the future of this great country of ours.

As we glide down this noble Indian stream we soon enter the waters of the Monongahela at McKeesport, thence down the Ohio via Pittsburg to Cincinnatti, Louisville, Cairo, Vicksburg. Casting anchor at this historic city where we viewed the battleground and siege of this, one of General Grant's most noted victories, where he and General Sherman overpowered the gallant General Pemberton on July 4th, 1863.

Weighing anchor we again are borne swiftly along the sluggish Father of Waters and enter the Crescent City and Metropolis of the South, thence on through the Gulf of Mexico, Yucatan channel, through the Gulf of Honduras and the Caribean Sea to Colon, where we halt and view the prospective "big ditch," one of President Roosevelt's pet schemes.

From this famed locality we again set sail for Porto Rico, a lovely little island, where the colored brother rules, thence by Santiago where we sailed around viewing the locality where the gallant Schley annihilated the Spanish fleet with its heroic admiral, the chivalrous Cervera, and also viewing the channel that entered Santiago harbor, the wanton wreck of the old Merrimac and the heroic feat of the world-famed Capt. Hobson.

With hearts stirred by emotions that words fail to express in our sympathy for the then oppressed Cubans and with feelings of veneration for the lamented McKinley who so nobly came to the rescue of this noble, bleeding and chivalrous people who followed the lead of the grand old General Gomez who defended this "Pearl of the Antilles" for so long against the blood thirsty Spaniards commander by that inhuman brute Weyler.

Again we weigh anchor and with the shout "Cuba Libra" we sail for the Florida coast. After loading our hold with tropical fruits we hasten on our journey touching at Tampa, thence along the coast to Sumter, where the first shot was fired that was heard around the world, then on to Wilmington by way of Cape Hateras, entering the Chesapeake Bay at or near Old Point Comfort, and soon we are in Maryland waters where the bivalves are in great abundance, and from oyster sloops we supply our larder with those toothsome luxuries.

We now enter the placid waters of our own beautiful Potomac, and passing many points of interest we are most impressed as we pass Mount Vernon and our bell tolls and we all reverently lift our hats in passing the tomb of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Soon we cast anchor again at the foot of Seventh street wharf at the national capital, and then our committee on appointments report and propose that we as a whole pay our respects to the Nation's Chief.

We march to the White House and are graciously and courteously introduced to the President by our genial toast-master. The ladies were greeted by the mistress of the White House and our fair young damsels were welcomed to the blue parlor by Miss Alice the accomplished eldest daughter of the President.

Our committee respectfully suggested to his excellency the following cabinet officers, with an informal address by our chaplain as to the merits of our recommendations: Secretary of the Treasury, Sydney E. Mudd, of Maryland; Secretary of War, David E. Dick, of Maryland; Attorney General, Chas. R. Schirm; Secretary of Agriculture, Sergeant John W. Landis; Secretary of the Navy, J. Allen Paugh; Postmaster General Alex. C. George, the two latter of historic Deer Park.

After a final adieu and thanks from the Chief Executive for the worthy prospective cabinet officers our excursionists weighed anchor for home, and sped up the Potomac to the foot of the great Alleganies where the pure waters trickled down the mountain side, we were agreeably surprised to find Dumont with his air ship to waft us safely home across the great Backbone, and landed us this 15th day of November in the good year 1904, and were most delightfully received and welcomed back to dear old Deer Park by all her citizens.

With greetings to the Editor by our special reporter, we again say—

MORE ANON.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, *i. e.*, a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

POPULAR MAJORITY NEARLY 2,000,000.

President Roosevelt Beats Parker By a Vote Altogether Unprecedent.

The official returns from a few states and unofficial returns and estimates from the others gave President Roosevelt a plurality of the popular vote of 1,854,871, a plurality more than twice as great of any other candidate for the Presidency ever received.

The official returns, in nearly every instance, have given Roosevelt a larger plurality than was estimated. If the increase keeps up, he may have 2,000,000 more votes than Parker. The latest pluralities of the states are as follows:

FOR ROOSEVELT.

Colorado	15,000
California	40,000
Connecticut	38,197
Delaware	
Idaho	
Illinois	300,0
Indiana	75,000
Iowa	130,000
Kansas	30,000
Maine	37,500
Maryland	126
Massachusetts	86,279
Michigan	150,000
Minnesota	120,000
Missouri	15,000
Montana	10,000
New Jersey	70,000
Nebraska	75,000
New Hampshire	22,500
Nevada	2,000
New York	174,000
North Dakota	20,000
Ohio	210,000
Oregon	40,000
Pennsylvania	490,000
Rhode Island	8,950
South Dakota	40,000
Utah	12,000
Vermont	30,810
West Virginia	31,000
Washington	30,000
Wisconsin	65,000
Wyoming	6,000

FOR PARKER.

Alabama	75,000
Arkansas	29,000
Florida	20,000
Georgia	65,000
Kentucky	14,000
Louisiana	35,000
Mississippi	50,000
North Carolina	50,000
South Carolina	45,000
Tennessee	30,000
Texas	190,000
Virginia	25,000

Pluralities in Presidential elections since 1824 have been as follows:

1824—Jackson over Adams	50,551
1828—Jackson over Adams	138,334
1832—Jackson over Clay	157,313
1836—Van Buren over Harrison	24,893
1840—Harrison over Van Buren	146,815
1844—Polk over Clay	38,175
1848—Taylor over Cass	139,557
1852—Pierce over Scott	220,896
1856—Buchanan over Fremont	496,905
1860—Lincoln over Douglas	491,195
1864—Lincoln over McClellan	407,[illegible]
1868—Grant over Seymour	
1872—Grant over Greeley	762,
1876—Tilden over Hayes	250,9[illegible]
1880—Garfield over Hancock	7,018
1884—Cleveland over Blaine	62,683
1888—Harrison over Cleveland	98,017
1892—Cleveland over Harrison	380,810
1896—McKinley over Bryan	601,854
1900—McKinley over Bryan	849,790

Married.

FRAZEE—RINGER—At the parsonage of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, on November 9th, by Rev. E. Manges, Mr. William Scott Frazee, of Unamis, Pa., and Miss Elmira Ringer, of Listonburg, Pa.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc	107,228 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund 5 per cent. of circulation	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,300 00
Due to other Banks	5,655 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. C. Graham, of Baltimore, was in Oakland two or three days this week on business.

'Squire J. F. Robeson, of Avilton, was in Oakland Tuesday and made this office a brief visit.

Rev. E. Manges will preach in the Deer Park Lutheran church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, of Eglon, was in the city yesterday where he was the guest of his brother, Dr. B. F. Selby

Mrs. D. E. Offutt and daughter, Miss Nellie went to Cumberland yesterday evening where they are guests of relatives and friends.

Naylor & Co. has received a car of swell Portland sleighs, and expect car of Burton oscilating sleds this week with both single and double couplers. Special inducements on early sales. 38-3t.

Messrs. Hiram S. Coleman and David Pope, both of District No. 3, were business visitors to Oakland last Friday when both gentlemen made this office visits.

Dr. W. H. H. Bixler went to Cumberland this morning where he attended the wedding of Miss Sadie Offutt who was married this afternoon to Mr. George E. Harland, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Eugene Baumgardner and family are now occupying the J. M. Litzinger house on Green street, having removed from the Reynolds house on Oak street Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell and children, who have been at Kingwood since the death of Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Sincell's mother, which occurred early in October, returned to Oakland Monday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh and children, and Dr. and Mrs. John G. Robinson and children, went to Baltimore last Saturday night where they visited Prof. John G. Robinson and wife, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding Monday. Dr. Hinebaugh returned to Oakland last night.

Rev. W. H. Faust, pastor of the Baptist church at Deer Park, asks that services be announced at his church as follows: Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock; Christian Endeavor every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Deputy Sheriff James Frantz sustained a slight injury last Friday evening by slipping on a board in the rear of the jail building and in falling struck against a post standing nearby which stunned him for the time being. No serious results followed his mishap.

Gilmor S. Hamill and Frederick A. Thayer, Receivers, will offer at public auction on the home farm of the late Thomas W. Frost, about half way between Frostburg and Grantsville, on Thursday, Dec. 1st, about 60 tons of prime timothy hay, a lot of grain, potatoes and fruit. Privilege is accorded purchaser or purchasers to allow hay to remain in barns until March, if desired. See hand bills.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Will Ravenscroft, of Denver, Col., son of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscroft, who was east on business, stopped off in Oakland Sunday morning for a short visit to his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. C. Porter, of Oakland were in town yesterday and arranged to move their family here the last of this week. Mr. Porter and his family come well recommended and we are glad to welcome them to our town.—Grafton Sentinel.

Former editor of the Democrat, Mr. James M. Litzinger, who has been engaged in the newspaper business at Grafton for the past year or more, removed his family and furniture from Oakland to Grafton Monday where they will reside in the future.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, is preaching a series of sermons to young men, giving one each Sunday evening. The subject to be discussed next Sunday evening is "Why More Young Men are Not Christians," or "Things which Hinder Young Men from Becoming Christians." A cordial welcome and invitation is extended to all.

For a long time the banks of the country did little advertising. The Pittsburg banks led in the crusade which has made advertising by banks the regular thing and not a fad of a moment. The banks which have advertised have increased their deposits and their profits enormously as compared with the deposits and earnings of banks which have not been advertising. The form which their advertising took was newspaper publicity. The bank which uses the newspapers can get more business and get it quicker than in any other way. This is not a theory but a demonstrated fact.

Dr. G. W. Slick, of Grantsville, aforetime veterinary surgeon of Thoburn Post, G. A. R., came down to vote Tuesday, and returned Wednesday feeling that the country he had fought so valiantly to save was again lost. He was cheerful enough to state, however, that though he did not know whether the bond proposal in his county to raise money to build a new court-house and jail had won or lost. He believed, however, that the majority were against it. He went so far as to say there is an extensive sentiment in the northern part of the county, latent but strong, in favor of a new county, including territory from both Garrett and Allegany, *and Frostburg as the county-seat!* Then, with an electric road from Grantsville to Frostburg hundreds of peoples could come down to testify before the grand jury where only a few can afford to travel 110 miles to Oakland and back and be away from home but 3 days for that purpose! It was one of the strongest presentations of a real, big, meritorious enterprise the *Journal* has heard since 1876.—Frostburg Journal.

Will Gnagey Embarks in Business.

From the West Milton (O.) *Record* of last week the following item of interest concerning one of Garrett county's former prominent men is taken, the gentleman referred to in the article being Mr. Wm. Gnagey, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, and is as follows:

Wm. Gnagey, son-in-law of Rev. Jesse K. Brumbaugh, has purchased the Miller & Gilbert grocery and assumed charge on Wednesday morning. Mr. Gnagey is a young man but has had much experience in the merchandise business, being with his father who conducted a large general store. His home has been in Maryland but he has come to Ohio to take up his abode.

A SERMON TO THE JUNIORS

Will Be Delivered In St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church Next Sunday Evening.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor, will deliver on next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock a sermon to the Junior Order United American Mechanics in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church at which a large number of the members of the order are expected to be present.

An invitation is also extended to the general public to attend this service.

FIGHT AT RAILROAD CAMP.

Female Cook Cleans Up Gange of Foreigners In Oakland.

A gang of foreign laborers employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as track repairmen, and housed in camp cars located on the Hotel Siding in Oakland, were paid off on last Friday and celebrated the event by indulging in the cup that cheers too strenuously. Returning to their car they got into a rumpus with the female cook employed in the camp who immediately "cleaned up" on the foreigners with a big stick. One man was knocked from the car and fell over on the rail of an adjoinihg track, breaking two or three ribs and otherwise injuring himself. Some others were more or less bruised, the majority getting off with sore heads, blackened eyes or peeled faces.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon the lands of the Stricker Lumber Company, lying on both sides and adjacent to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company between Forty-water Station and Frankville in Garrett county for the purpose of hunting. All persons so trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

DANIEL MOSSER, Agent.

Died

MAFFETT—At her home in Oakland on Sunday evening at five o'clock after an illness of several weeks of a complication of diseases, Mrs. Oliver Maffett, aged nearly seventeen years. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Collier, of Friendsville, and was married early in the spring of this year to Mr. Maffett. The death of this young woman came as a great shock to her many friends. Her funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, the interment being made in the Catholic cemetery at Hoyes.

KEIPER—Near Crellin, Md., on November 7th, 1904, after an illness of several days of diphtheria, Claudie, aged one year, seven months and four days, son of Mrs. Julia Keiper. The interment was made at the Red House church.

"Dearest Claudie, thou hast left us:
Here thy loss we deeply feel—
But 'tis God that hath bereft us—
He can all our sorrows heal."

An Acknowlsdgment.

In this way I desire to thank the people of Loch Lynn and vicinity for the liberal donation of cash, groceries, etc., that they brought to the U. B. parsonage on the night of the 9th inst. for the pastor and family.

The first quarterly meeting for Loch Lynn circuit, U. B. church, will be held at Lynndale on the 26th and 27th inst. W. D. Hennon, the Elder, will be present.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

ARRESTED IN PITTSBURG

W. S. Street, Former Employe of the Preston Lumber Co., Gets Crooked.

W. S. Street, a former employe of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company, was arrested one day last week in Pittsburg, charged with having stolen a check from one of his fellow-employes of the same company, and after forging the endorsement deposited it in the Terra Alta Bank when he issued checks to a number of parties. In the meantime the loss of the check was reported to the company here and payment stopped which led to the forgery being discovered. Cashier Crane, of the Terra Alta Bank, traced the man to Pittsburg and his arrest followed. He made good the amount and was allowed to go free.

A MILD WINTER

The Weather on September 29th, Said to Rule the Year.

For many years Abraham Strausser, of Bloomburg, has made a study of weather, winds and the moon to such an extent that he has become a successful prognosticator. For years he has foretold what the coming seasons would be like and it is seldom that his prophecy has been wrong. Strausser says that the winter is regulated by the wind on the 29th of September. When the wind is from the east there will be a great deal of snow. When the wind is variable then the winter will be open and sloppy, and winds from south and west indicate a mild winter. The wind on the 29th day of September this year came continually from the south and west without a particle of variation, and you can put it down that we will have a mild winter with little snow. There will be no sleighing before Christmas. Last year the wind blew directly from the north and the winter was severe and long. Strausser claims he has not missed foretelling the weather for many years.

McComas Sanitarium Open.

To correct an erroneous report we have been requested to state by Dr. Henry W. McComas that the McComas Sanitarium is now open for the reception of patients and that calls either in town or conntry will be promptly answered day or night.

GOOD ROADS.

Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire on Highway Improvement.

New Hampshire is one of the states which are making rapid strides in the improvement of her roads. Governor Bachelder of that state—and he is also an officer of the national grange—is a very enthusiastic advocate of road improvement. In a recent address he said:

"The development and prosperity of any state or nation depends in some degree upon the transportation facilities provided, and such facilities included not only our rivers and harbors and our great railway and steamboat companies, but also the highways over which all our people are transported.

"The important matter now before the friends of good roads is to arouse the people to a realization of their responsibility in securing favorable state and national legislation on the subject. Another important matter is the construction of roads adapted to the needs of travel over them. Much harm has come to the good roads movement in some sections of the country through the advocacy of more expensive roads than the resources of the people would warrant and demand. Costly stone roads are economical upon portions of our highways, but we must not overlook the fact that there is a vast mileage of roads that could be permanently improved by the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money per mile. We should give due prominence to this fact in considering the matter from a state or national standpoint.

"As an official of the national grange I desire to say a word to the farmers of the country in regard to national aid for road building. The farmers have been loyal to the interests of the nation in every emergency of the past. They have contributed their full share in proportion to their wealth to the revenues for the support of the government. The ablest statesmen and most successful business men contributing to the development and prosperity of the country point to the farms as their birthplace. When our country has been in danger the farmer boys have responded nobly to her defense. We have uncomplainingly contributed our share to the enormous expenditures of the national government for river and harbor improvements, the construction of canals and the erection of costly buildings in our great cities and we do not regret it.

"We now ask in the name of justice that national aid be granted for the improvement of highways. This involves the establishment of no new policy, but the extension of the former one. We ask the loyal support of those who have been benefited by our contribution to other public matters to which I have referred. I believe the farmers of the nation, representing more than a third of our population, are practically unanimous in favor of such a movement and will give it their unqualified support."

MARRIED 50 YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin Robinson of Baltimore, celebrated their golden wedding Monday evening with a family reunion and a gathering of intimate friends. There was also a quadruple christening of little grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have 10 children living and 20 grandchildren, and almost all of them were at the family reunion. The children are Mrs. Thomas J. Tull, Mrs. W. E. Messersmith, Mrs. E. O. Jones, Mrs. T. Earl Witters, Miss Willie H. Robinson, Miss Grace Robinson and Mr. Howard Robinson, of Baltimore, and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh and Dr. John G. Robinson, of Oakland. Mrs. Hinebaugh and two children and Dr. Robinson's wife and family left Oakland Saturday for the gathering of the clan, and Dr. Hinebaugh and Dr. Robinson left on Monday.

An interesting feature of the reunion was the baptism of four of the little members of the third generation—Ruth Elizabeth, Ralph Carleton and Martha Jane—the little daughters and son of Doctor and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, and Mahlon Carleton, the little son of Doctor and Mrs. Hinebaugh.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., NOV. 17, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, December 6, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Dixon & Kelso

Want 10,000 lbs.

Fat Dry Picked Turkeys

with head and feet on and entrails in, to be delivered Nov. 18 to 22.

Will Pay 14 to 16c. per lb.

Also quote Feed and Qrain at the following prices for cash:

Oats per bushel,	$ .40
Shelled Corn per bushel,	.65
Corn Meal per hundred,	1.30
Cracked Corn, "	1.30
Bran, "	1.25
No. 2 Chop, "	1.25
Barley Chop, "	1.40
Home ground Oats and Corn Chop,	1.45
Red Dog, or low grade,	1.60

Give us a call.

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quallty for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

IN JAIL ON SERIOUS CHARGE

A spectacle peddler named Jacob Hilkowitz, charged with having committed an assault upon Mrs. Schmint, a widow residing near Table Rock, was arrested on last Friday by Sheriff Frantz after a chase extending from the woman's home to near Accident.

The man after his arrest was identified by Mrs. Schmidt as her assailant and he was committed to jail by Justice Gonder for the action of the Court in March.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Down With High Prices.

Garrett people had their eyes opened to the tremendous prices they have paid for clothing in the past and the way they are patronizing us shows that they appreciate good clothes at low prices . .

A $5.00 bill buyes $10.00 worth of clothes here. . . . . .

COHEN'S, Opera House Building, Oakland, Maryland.

The Salvation Of "Whitey" Bowen

By HOWARD FIELDING

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THERE was a woman whom destiny appointed to be the salvation of "Whitey" Bowen, and a very remarkable appointment it was. Had I been in destiny's place I should not have selected her for such a service. She would have seemed to me much more likely to destroy than to save him or any other man in whom she happened to take an interest. Yet aside from a single instance of heartless and mercenary conduct I know nothing reprehensible that she ever did.

She was in fact a mystery. She arrived in the rough little city of Carillon, N. M., on the edge of an October afternoon and went to the Merchants' hotel, where she wrote upon the register, "Mrs. Celia Lorne and maid." The maid came a few hours later by a train from the opposite direction. She was a colored woman of middle age and of a singularly somber demeanor. There was an ill founded rumor afterward that Mrs. Lorne came from St. Louis and the maid from Denver.

The lady herself was slender, dark eyed and somewhat intense in her

THERE WERE SOME HASTY WORDS.

manner, yet always under control. She had narrowly missed the fatal gift of beauty spoken of by the old romancers. Her face was spoiled by high, prominent cheek bones and thin, straight lips. She was not past thirty and might have been believed had she called herself twenty-five, except that nobody ever believed Mrs. Lorne. That was one of her peculiarities. I know of only a single serious falsehood in which she was detected, yet long before that time I had learned to distrust her statements as if they had been uttered by a habitual liar. So far as I am aware, it was the same with all who became acquainted with her in Carillon, and this was no secret from herself. She used to make a jest of it while declaring that she was the most truthful of women. Even "Whitey" Bowen, who was in love with her, could not take her word.

We called him "Whitey" because of his pale yellow hair and very light gray eyes. He was a handsome fellow and wonderfully well built. His father was a Kansas farmer and was called well to do, as we learned from the son, but later developments proved that the elder Bowen must have been a bit of a miser and extremely reticent about his affairs, for he was worth five times as much money as the members of his own household supposed. He had sent "Whitey" to the Ohio State university, and the boy had made an excellent record in scholarship and athletics. The father and son quarreled in the summer following the young man's graduation, and "Whitey" admitted to me that it was because he knew too much.

"I tried to make my father over," said he. "I couldn't be satisfied with him as he was."

Upon another occasion he was more explicit and stated that the first grave quarrel arose from his attempt to reform his father's table etiquette. It appeared that Bowen senior had the pernicious habit of eating with his knife and that he bitterly resented any interference with his liberty in this respect. There were some hasty words and a suggestion that "Whitey" would better learn how to earn his food before he set himself up as an authority on feeding, and this was the trivial beginning of much sorrow. "Whitey" went forth from his father's house; but, unlike the prodigal of Scripture, he carried no portion of goods with him. After brief wanderings he came to Carillon, where he eventually found employment as a brakeman for the Santa Fe railroad.

The schedule of his toil gave him most of his leisure in Carillon, which was not a good place for a young man. "Whitey" Bowen brought few bad habits with him. It was indeed quite unnecessary, for they could be acquired in our city without the slightest difficulty, and I regret to say that "Whitey" showed a considerable aptitude. The fact is that he felt disgraced by his quarrel with his father

He had the terrible handicap of a start in life which destroyed his self esteem. Moreover, he had absolutely no interest in railroading and did not care to rise, although he might have done so easily, for he was a man so thoroughly reliable by nature that not even strong drink could destroy this quality in him, and, besides, he had the immense advantage of a splendid personality, which made him known and remembered by his superiors.

After he had been in Carillon about six months he began to receive regular letters from his father. His mother was long since dead. I saw some of the letters. The earlier ones were full of a stubborn pride and an offended authority. They gave the boy an option of complete submission to the paternal will and were more than vague in regard to the rewards that would follow. Then I began to detect an undercurrent of anxiety and an old man's longing for his son. The feeling was sternly repressed. Only a phrase here and there revealed it. There were quaint, almost laughable, hints of pecuniary assistance in case the young man should be in difficulties, but no money ever came.

"Whitey" always replied to these epistles, but with distressing brevity. The tone was always perfectly respectful, but it must have been direful for an anxious father to read those deadly short sentences. Three or four of them penned in an enormous hand covered half a sheet of paper and conveyed as little information as ever I saw in a letter.

By and by the elder Bowen began to hint at illness, and then indeed the son showed an increasing anxiety, but it did him no good. There was something which he wanted his father to say in one of those letters, something which would have called the boy home, but it was not said, and I never found out what it was.

It became obvious to me after a little while that the old farmer was really failing toward his grave and that he knew it right well. I began to urge "Whitey" to go home, but without success. He could not read between the lines of those letters. He was not old enough to recognize that presentiment which comes to a man of advanced years when the end of the long journey really draws near.

There was, however, one letter which moved "Whitey" more than the others. It contained a bit of news about a girl in the home town, and this news, though of no more consequence than a new gown—so little, in fact, that I have entirely forgotten what it was—had been expressed with a crude and simple tenderness. The sentence was one of those which an experienced writer of romance would give much to be able to pen, yet the like of it will come to him only when he forgets his art. It showed that this girl was dear to the father because he always thought of his son when he looked at her. Then indeed I had strong hope of sending "Whitey" home, but Mrs. Lorne appeared in Carillon and spoiled the chance.

From the first meeting between them this woman exerted a strange and contradictory influence. Whatever she said to him seemed to produce an effect exactly opposite to that which would have been the ordinary sense of the words. She showed no great liking for him and did not encourage him to seek her society. Yet he was drawn to her, not as a man may be tantalized into striving after that which is difficult of attainment, but because he felt from the very beginning that she was his friend.

"Mrs. Lorne is the most sympathetic woman I've ever met," said he to me after a conversation to which we three had been parties.

I remember staring at him in amazement, for of all the cold blooded, cynical talk that ever I heard in this world Mrs. Lorne's upon that occasion was easily the chief. What element of sympathy with anybody or anything "Whitey" had been able to find in it I was unable to discover. He felt her sympathy, he declared, and that was the end of it.

I ought to say here that Mrs. Lorne's conduct while in Carillon was severely circumspect. For instance, she had a private parlor at the hotel, but neither Bowen nor any other man was received in it, though there was nothing to prevent. In the public parlor or upon the veranda Mrs. Lorne entertained all her male acquaintances, and, though she took the wrong side of every moral question and applauded every sinner who was mentioned in her presence, she preserved a certain delicacy of language and theme and required it from all with whom she conversed. Therefore her utterly wrong hearted view of life was the more dangerous. An exultant sympathy with evil may be expected of a coarse and rude transgressor, and its influence is discounted, but when a woman of exterior refinement takes it upon herself to be the devil's advocate she stands a chance to carry her case in the courts of this world.

"Mrs. Lorne stirs up all the good that's in me," said 'Whitey' to me one day. "That woman must be my salvation."

Upon the other hand, she openly encouraged the young man's wildness, laughed at his best aspirations and praised him for the worst of his escapades.

Among the singular contradictions of her influence I will mention this: Though he was drawn to her so strongly at first and for a time gave up his thought of going home, he presently began to move in the opposite direction.

"I don't know, I don't know," he would say to me while pacing up and down my room in the dead hours of the night. "I've been talking with Mrs. Lorne this evening. Perhaps, after all, I ought to go home."

"Did she tell you to?" I would ask.

"No, no; not exactly," he would admit with hesitation. "In fact, she rather spoke against it; admired my spunk and all that. But somehow she made me see that it's the right thing to do."

The situation was in some respects incomprehensible to me. I knew that the boy was in love with Mrs. Lorne and that he had no reason to be hopeful. She was supposed to be a widow, but as the information came from herself alone it was to me wholly unreliable, and though she were really free it would not make "Whitey" Bowen's chances any better, for Mrs. Lorne would never marry a poor man. The chances were overwhelming that the end of this romance would be conventional, yet no less tragic for its commonplace quality. "Whitey" would be led finally into a mad proposal; he would repeat it many times, and at last, despairing, he would plunge into wild dissipation and make a miserable end.

I now know that Mrs. Lorne had more accurate information regarding "Whitey's" prospects than he himself had. She happened to have a correspondent in his home town, and she had learned that Bowen the elder was almost a rich man, that he was in very bad health and that he still loved his son. She had not come to Carillon with this knowledge. My opinion is that she had been sent there as a result of some treaty with her family, following a scandal which involved some serious pecuniary irregularity of hers—a crime, in fact. It is needless to state the evidence upon which I base this verdict, but it is fairly conclusive and is supported by the fact that she remained at Carillon exactly one year, though during the last month or two she must have been anxious to leave.

Meanwhile "Whitey" drifted more and more into her influence, and yet he was ever more clearly persuaded that he ought to go home. I am sure that he had already proposed to her once and had accepted a flat refusal precisely as he always took everything that she said—exactly opposite. He was even cheered by the rejection. Then came a really grave letter from home. The father's state of health was nearly as bad as it could be, and he wrote to plead for his son's return.

"Whitey" took this letter to Mrs. Lorne, and she told him not to go. That evening he settled all his affairs and climbed aboard the engine of a fast freight bound east. The engineer was Andy Russell, a splendid fellow and a good friend of "Whitey." I was at the station in a pouring rain to bid the boy goodby.

An hour later a man came running to my office, where I was sitting alone, and in gloom, glad that "Whitey" had gone, yet missing him to the bottom of my heart.

"No. 21 has been wrecked!" cried the messenger, bursting in upon me. "She's all piled up a mile this side of Leonard's. The engine crew are dead, and 'Whitey's' gone with them—under the engine, the whole lot. What do you think of that?"

I did not say what I thought. I ran to the station bareheaded and did not utter a word till I arrived there. This is what had happened: A washout had undermined the rails at a point about fifteen miles from Carillon, leaving them standing with nothing under them, as will sometimes happen. Like ghosts the two bright lines of iron gleamed in the rays of the headlight; like ghosts they vanished, and the great machine plunged downward. The cars that followed piled themselves so high above the pit that the wrecking derrick which was sent out from Carillon could not reach the top of the pile.

I obtained permission to go out with the wrecking train, and while it was being made up I waited at the station. I stood outside in the rain, too sick at heart to feel the need of shelter. Suddenly a hand clutched my arm, and I turned to face Mrs. Lorne.

"Is this true?" she cried. "Is it true that he is dead?"

"Yes," said I, "it is true."

She thrust a sheet of yellow paper before my eyes. There was a lamp above my head, and I could read the words. It was a telegram from "Whitey" Bowen's home—from Mrs. Lorne's correspondent there. It contained the information that "Whitey's" father had died that afternoon, leaving the bulk of his property to his son, an amount exceeding $100,000.

"That is mine," said she in a tone as cold as steel. "I am his wife."

"His wife!" I cried. "When did this happen?"

"That will be proved at the proper time," said she. "The money is mine. And, isn't it queer," she added in an indescribable tone, "I sent him a note to be handed in to the engine cab at Slayton's, three miles up. I applauded his resolution and told him to go home and never come back."

"YOU HAVE SAVED ME."

"I got your note," said a voice behind me, "and I came back. You have saved me."

It was "Whitey" Bowen. As ever, he had taken her advice by contraries. He had walked back along the rails in the drenching rain because she had told him to go on.

At sight of him Mrs. Lorne screamed, the first emotional outburst to which I ever knew her to yield. Then she turned and fled through the rain.

"Did you hear?" I gasped.

"Yes," said he wearily. "It isn't true. I suppose she had made some sudden plan to prove our marriage, but of course she can't do it now. I shall never see her again. As soon as this wreck is cleared I shall go home—too late, too late! But this has made a man of me, my friend. My salvation has been in it somehow."

The True Sympathy

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

IS Sympathy, with its pretentious great S, the most precious balm for a wounded heart?

Yes and no.

Far be it from me to deny that there are forms and measures of sympathy that are indeed healing and sweet, but HOW SELDOM ARE THEY FOUND! It must be unobtrusive to begin with. Like violets or lilies of the valley, it is to be known more by the subtle fragrance of its shy presence than, like the sunflower, by its breadth and insistence of form and color.

* * *

I have had friends whose very silence was the sweetest of sympathy—friends whose light touch never hurt the wound they healed; who never, by word or even look, suggested that there was a wound UNTIL I THREW OFF THE COVERING with which we all instinctively cloak our hurts from the common gaze.

A friend like this, a friend who is content to prove sympathy BY SILENCE until the sufferer invites speech, is far more likely to be admitted to the innermost chambers of the heart than the one who loudly knocks at the outer door, clamoring:

"Open, open! I have come to sympathize with you!"

To be pitied openly and avowedly AND TO BEAR IT SWEETLY is probably the last test of a saint ripe for canonization, but I for one have no idea of how such a being may feel. It is not my metier, and I fully believe in at least one old and vulgar adage, "Cobbler, stick to your last!" So, not claiming saintship, present or prospective, I am free to confess that to be pitied frankly arouses the most murderous qualities of my nature, and, although the fetters of civilization may chain both my tongue and my hands, the pityist would probably be very much alarmed if she could see my heart.

That phrase "Tell me all about it!" is one that the acceptable sympathizer NEVER uses. It is as fatal to the desired end as it is to throw open a window and hurl a handful of grain at a bird which you wish to lure to a cage it has deserted. The true way is to softly open the window, strew the grain inside where it is quite obvious, BUT MAY BE TAKEN OR LEFT, as the victim may choose, and then yourself retire out of sight. It is pretty sure that by this stratagem you will finally have your bird just where you want him, and in process of time he will warble out all the secrets of his heart to you. But rushing at him and shouting, "Now, tell me all about it!" is THE VERY LAST WAY to win his confidence.

* * *

Another kind of sympathizer and a very offensive one is the person who essays to "keep up your spirits" in some season of bereavement and affliction. I once saw a friend of mine driven nearly mad by this sort of a Job's comforter. She came to the house of mourning for a stay of some days and apparently had laid in a stock of funny stories, society gossip and all sorts of conundrums, epigrams and frivolities generally. We never sat down at the table but this flood was loosed upon us, until one day my friend BURST INTO TEARS AND LEFT THE TABLE, very greatly to the surprise of Mme. Malaprop, who inquired of everybody:

"Why, what is the matter? Did anybody say anything to remind her? And I was trying so hard to keep up her spirits and all!"

A kindred spirit to this, but not so objectionable because she is not so funny, is the officious sympathizer, the person who insists upon distracting the mind of the sufferer by forcing all sorts of ordinary details upon it. If it is bereavement and the comforter is a woman, she insists upon discussing the mourning clothes and offering to run out and bring patterns, or send in some bonnets, or tell about the present mode of wearing a widow's veil. She discusses sleeves and has an opinion upon the new skirts and ABSOLUTELY DRAGS assents or dissents from the pale lips of the sufferer.

* * *

Time is not a healer. HE IS A DESTROYER. Time is the most heartless of sympathizers or comforters, for he brings no thought of comfort or self justification. In fact, the harsh and bitter and cruel points of a great sorrow are those that time preserves and insists upon to the very last. Some kinds—nay, I will allow all kinds—of grief grow less poignant after awhile, but it is not because time has healed the wound, but BECAUSE HE HAS DESTROYED THE SENSIBILITY and the memory and the environment of the sorrow.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SYMPATHIZERS THIS WORLD HAS EVER PRODUCED WAS THAT EASTERN SAGE WHO, BEING REQUIRED BY HIS KING TO PRODUCE A MOTTO SUITED TO EVERY STATE OF MIND POSSIBLE TO HUMANITY, ENUNCIATED, "THIS, TOO, WILL PASS."

The Religious Life of the Home

By the Archbishop of CANTERBURY

IT would be vain to ignore the warning voices which tell us, on either side of the sea, of a certain decadence in THE DEFINITELY RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE ORDINARY HOME—a falling off, that is, in the very force which gave its distinctive inspiration and its distinctive power to so much of our grandsires' lives.

If that be true—and, in spite of all explanatory qualifications, nobody will, I think, say it is wholly false—it surely behooves every gathering of churchmen to consider well what they can do to safeguard the men and women, AND, ABOVE ALL, THE CHILDREN, of America and of England from a peril whose gravity it is impossible to overestimate, because it affects the very foundation of our Christian life.

I am not presumptuous enough to try to judge of THE DEGREE to which this danger is at present yours. You can tell, as I of course cannot, whether adequate provision is somehow being made in the America of today for securing that the children shall nowhere grow up ignorant of the fullness AND THE SIGNIFICANCE of their Christian heritage.

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SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RAES.
CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS
From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.
Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

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New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

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Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.
Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

Auditor's Notice.

Gilmor S. Hamill, Trustee, vs. Dora E. Smith and James O. Smith, her husband.
No. 1195 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Dora E. Smith and husband to file their claims in the above entitled cause properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, on or before the 4th day of November, 1904, as I will on said day proceed to state an account distributing the funds in the Trustee's hands in said cause.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, Auditor

A Poem for Today

FAITH

By John Greenleaf Whittier

LONG for household voices gone,
For vanished smiles I long,
But God hath led my dear ones on,
And He can do no wrong.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not break,
But strengthen and sustain.

No offering of my own I have,
Nor works my faith to prove;
I can but give the gifts He gave,
And plead His love for love.

And so beside the Silent Sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

O brothers! if my faith is vain,
If hopes like these betray,
Pray for me that my feet may gain
The sure and safer way.

And Thou, O Lord! by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart on Thee!

A Poem for Today

THE NOSE AND THE EYES

By William Cowper

BETWEEN Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose;
The spectacles set them, unhappily, wrong;
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
To whom the said spectacles ought to belong.

So Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause,
With a great deal of skill and a wig full of learning,
While chief baron Ear sat to balance the laws—
So famed for his talent in nicely discerning.

"In behalf of the Nose, it will quickly appear
(And your lordship," he said, "will undoubtedly find)
That the Nose has the spectacles always to wear,
Which amounts to possession, time out of mind."

Then, lolding the spectacles up to the court,
"Your lordship observes, they are made with a straddle,
As wide as the ridge of the Nose is; in short,
Designed to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

"Again, would your lordship a moment suppose
('Tis a case that has happened, and may happen again
That the visage or countenance had *not* a Nose,
Pray, who *could*, or who *could*, wear spectacles then?

"On the whole, it appears, and my argument shows,
With a reasoning the court will never condemn,
That the spectacles, plainly, were made for the Nose,
And the Nose was as plainly, intended for them."

Then shifting his side (as a lawyer knows how),
He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes:
But what were his arguments, few people know,
For the court did not think them equally wise.

So his lordship decreed, with a grave, solemn tone,
Decisive and clear, without one *if* or *but*,
That whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,
By daylight or candlelight—Eyes should be *shut*.

A Poem for Today

SONNET

By William Drummond

ACCORDING to Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," William Drummond, commonly known as "William Drummond of Hawthornden," is distinguished as the first Scottish poet who wrote well in English. Drummond was the son of a "laird" and succeeded to the title and estates after being educated at Edinburgh and in France. He was born in 1585 and died in 1649.

I KNOW that all beneath the moon decays;
And what by mortals in this world is brought,
In time's great periods shall return to nought;
That fairest states have fatal nights and days.
I know that all the muses' heavenly lays,
With toil of sprite which are so dearly bought,
As idle sounds, of few or none are sought;
That there is nothing lighter than vain praise.
I know frail beauty's like the purple flower
To which one morn oft birth and death affords,
That love a jarring is of mind's accords,
Where sense and will bring under reason's power:
Know what I list, this all cannot me move,
But that, alas! I both must write and love.

A Poem for Today

DAY IS DYING

By George Eliot

DAY is dying! Float, O song,
Down the westward river,
Requiem chanting to the Day—
Day, the mighty Giver.

Pierced by shafts of Time, he bleeds,
Melted rubies sending
Through the river and the sky,
Earth and heaven blending;

All the long-drawn earthy banks
Up to cloud-land lifting;
Slow between them drifts the swan,
'Twixt two heavens drifting.

Wings half open, like a flower
Inly deeper flushing,
Neck and breast as virgin's pure—
Virgin proudly blushing.

Day is dying! Float, O swan,
Down the ruby river;
Follow, song, th requiem
To the mighty Giver.

Comical Sayings by Little Men and Women

MAMMA—You don't mean to say you took a second piece of pie when you were visiting, do you?

Tommy—Yes, mamma. I wanted to show 'em I was used to having plenty at home.

Little Elmer—Isn't the emperor of Russia called the czar, papa?

Papa—Yes, my boy.

Little Elmer—Then I s'pose his kids are czardines, ain't they, papa?

Flossie—I'm going to be an old maid like Aunt Mary.

Johnny—You can't.

Flossie—Why can't I?

Johnny—Who ever heard of an old maid named Flossie?

Harry—Papa, this paper says they don't use nails in Japan.

Papa—Yes. I guess that's a fact.

Harry—That's funny. What do they use when they want to nail campaign lies?

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "can you tell me what human nature is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Johnny. "It's people before they get into society."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Flower Girl.

At the age of six she has just had her first experience as flower girl at a wedding and has thereby accomplished an ambition of some years' standing.

"Do you know," she said after the ceremony was over and she had taken off the dress made for the occasion and put aside the large basket of flowers that she had carried so proudly up the aisle, "I would rather be a flower girl than anything else at the wedding."

"What! Rather than the bride?"

"Yes."

"But she is the chief person at a wedding."

"I know it, but the bride can be a bride only once. The flower girl can be flower girl just as often as she is asked to be."

Thereby it will be seen that this youngster is one of those who disbelieve in remarriage by the widow or widower and an enemy to divorce.—Philadelphia Press.

Out of the Ordinary.

Mr. Subbubs—That Mrs. Newcome seems to be a very remarkable woman.

Mrs. Subbubs—Why, what do you know about her?

Mr. Subbubs—I notice that, although she's been living in this neighborhood nearly six months, none of you other women have found out anything mean to say about her.—Catholic Standard and Times.

He Stuttered.

"I'll never patronize that barber again. He takes too long to shave you."

"Not very skillful, eh?"

"Oh, his shaving is skillful enough, but he has an impediment in his speech."—Boston Globe.

In the Same Boat.

Agent—I would like a few words with your wife, if you please, sir.

Man of the House—So should I, my man, occasionally, but I have never been able to hold her down to less than about 200 a minute.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Just Who Provided the Silk.

Mamma—Now, then, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?

Charlie (with emphasis)—Yes, mamma.

Mamma—And, Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor little worm.

Charlie—Do you mean dad?—Modern Society.

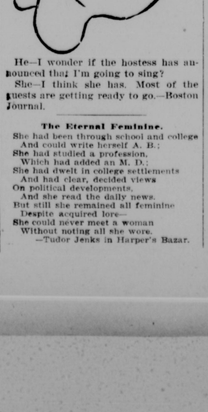
Hard Headed.

"He's got a fine head for business."

"What business?"

"Playing football."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Girls Will Be Girls.



He—I wonder if the hostess has announced that I'm going to sing?

She—I think she has. Most of the guests are getting ready to go.—Boston Journal.

The Eternal Feminine.

She had been through school and college
And could write herself A. B.;
She had studied a profession,
Which had added an M. D.;
She had dwelt in college settlements
And had clear, decided views
On political developments,
And she read the daily news.
But still she remained all feminine
Despite acquired lore—
She could never meet a woman
Without noting all she wore.
—Tudor Jenks in Harper's Bazar.

Sherman Foot Loose In Georgia

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 16-22, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

WHEN Sherman made up his column for the march through Georgia he picked out Kilpatrick, the "Little Kill" of the eastern battlefields, to lead the single division of cavalry which would do outpost work for the moving army. Although the purpose was to avoid pitched battles on the march to the sea, the chief of the troopers was selected because he was a daring fighter. Sometimes a few squadrons of cavalry will stir up a hot fight even if the affair falls short of being a battle. And there was a fighting man on the other side of the lines to match "Little Kil"—namely, General Joe Wheeler, who led a division of Confederates on horseback.

Wheeler and Kilpatrick were both very young men, as generals go, being in their early twenties. Both had made records as daring raiders, and both had led mounted charges with all the dash and energy of one of Napoleon's heroes. The Confederate authorities knew nothing of Sherman's plans or destination, but Wheeler was looked to to keep in close touch with the moving column of Federals, oppose its march when possible and try to discover the object of this novel and audacious Yankee enterprise. Sherman's army marched in two columns—namely, the right and left wings, led by Generals O. O. Howard and General H. W. Slocum. Sherman with Slocum rode out toward Augusta, eastward, and Howard took a southerly route along the railway leading to Macon. Kilpatrick in person, with part of his command, acted as the vanguard of Howard's wing. Before he had ridden beyond the old battleground around Atlanta he struck the troopers of Wheeler's cavalry, on the watch, and pressed them back to Lovejoy's station, on the Macon road and the scene of an encounter between Sherman's men and Hood's in the previous September.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER SCOUTING IN FRONT OF SHERMAN.

Wheeler was not alone at Lovejoy's for a couple of days previous to Kilpatrick's appearance in the field General G. W. Smith, an experienced soldier from eastern battlefields, reached that point with a detachment of Georgia militia to act as support to the Confederate cavalry. Smith mustered about 2,000 men and had along three batteries of artillery. Wheeler's cavalry came riding back upon Lovejoy's the evening of Nov. 16, followed closely by Kilpatrick's boys in blue. At the same time the scouts brought in word that a Federal column had been seen ten miles to the east of Lovejoy's, marching for Macon.

Believing that he would be flanked and cut off from Macon by the enemy on the east, Smith withdrew from Lovejoy's and by a forced march reached Forsythe, thirty-five miles distant, in twenty-four hours, getting ahead of the Federals. Smith's hasty departure from Lovejoy's left that post to Wheeler, who had two brigades of cavalry and two guns. His line was formed in the old Confederate works of September. Kilpatrick attacked with a rush, dismounting his troopers and leading them on in two columns. At the first rush the Federals carried the slender works and a reserve column followed up, capturing the guns and chasing the retreating enemy out on the Macon road.

This affair at Lovejoy's was the first spirited action of the campaign, and Wheeler's troopers fought bravely against superior numbers, knowing that they had been abandoned by their supports and the position had been flanked. Kilpatrick rode on toward Macon, keeping ahead of Howard's infantry on its right flank. The column soon reached the Ocmulgee river and crossed over on two pontoon bridges brought along for the purpose. Two days were lost at the crossing, for the bank of the river was steep and slippery from recent rains. However, while the troops and trains were crossing the vanguard pushed ahead toward Macon. Kilpatrick cut loose from the column and dashed for the Georgia railroad running eastward from Macon. Just east of the city he held up a train of cars and, after destroying it, tore up a mile of track, effectually cutting Macon off from help on the east.

Meanwhile there was a speck of war on the horizon at Macon. News of Sherman's departure from Atlanta had reached the ears of General Beauregard, the Confederate commander of the district, located in northern Alabama, and also General Hardee, Confederate commander at Savannah. Beauregard had promptly ordered General Dick Taylor to take all the forces he had in Alabama into Georgia and head off Sherman. Hardee hastened in person to Macon to find out what was up in the enemy's lines. Sherman and Slocum in their eastward march threatened to strike the state capital, Augusta, and, scenting danger, Governor Brown and his adjutant, General Robert Toombs, fled to Macon. Hardee's keen insight told him that Sherman was pointing for Savannah and that the Macon region was in no danger. He ordered General Smith to march eastward and head off Sherman from Augusta, then hastened back to Savannah to get ready for battle there. He just escaped Kilpatrick's dash on the Georgia railroad.

Smith sent his men out of Macon the morning of Nov. 22 under the lead of his senior brigadier general, P. J. Phillips. Smith remained in Macon to look after ammunition and supplies, telling General Phillips to wait for him at Griswold, a few miles east of Macon. At the same time Wheeler moved off by the south and east, intending to get between Sherman and Augusta. Smith ordered Phillips to avoid battle with the Federals if he met them and work his way south to a junction with Wheeler.

At the very time that Phillips marched out of Macon eastward the advance guard of Howard's column started on the last stretch toward Gordon, a station on the railway about twenty miles east of Macon. General Wood's division brought up the rear and was approaching Griswold, the destination of Phillips. Phillips, either in his anxiety to get through to the east before the route was closed to him or because he wanted to try his mettle with the Yankees, attacked a brigade in position with vigor. This brigade, led by Colonel Walcutt, had been out on a reconnoissance toward Griswold and, seeing the enemy coming up, drew back to the crest of a hill which was flanked on either side by a swamp.

The sole approach to the hill where Walcutt's line stood was across open ground. Phillips had four brigades of infantry and two batteries, while Walcutt had but two guns. Phillips' men rushed to the attack like veterans and tried repeatedly to turn Walcutt's flanks at the swamps, but every charge was repulsed, and Phillips finally retreated after losing over 600 men killed or wounded. Walcutt lost less than 100, but was himself wounded and disabled.

Smith recalled Phillips and sent him off southward and around to Savannah by rail. The useless but heroic battle fought by Phillips was the only clash of arms of any note in Sherman's march to the sea. Wheeler also started east, swimming his troopers over the rivers encountered and keeping well off Sherman's front, where Kilpatrick followed. Before the end of the month these two lively leaders were spurring daily and hourly.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3.—Daily	7.11 A. M
No. 71.—Daily except Sunday	9.58 A. M
No. 5.—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1.—Daily	10.16 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4.—Daily	12.57 A. M
No. *8.—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2.—Daily	6.34 A. M
No. 72.—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 6.—Express, daily	4.04 P. M
No. 12.—Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHBARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 5	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
5 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	7 40
5 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
6 01	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
6 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
6 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 54	6 26
6 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
6 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
7 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
7 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 35
5 49*	9 25† lv	Gorman	†9 35	*5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 16	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 36	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 49
7 49	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 55	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
8 09	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 50† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30x	6 30†	2 30x lv	Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	x9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct.	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10x	7 15†	3 15x ar	Belt'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	x8 36
			NOON		A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	x8 30	12 25† lv	Elkins ar	x3 55	†7 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10†	1 15† ar	Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20†

No. 33	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x9 30	x12 35 lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 00x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 18
7 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 59
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
X10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	x3 15x

* Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

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$50 for Lot No. 221.

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson VIII. Isaiah i, 1-9, 16-20. November 20, 1904.

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Isaiah's Message To Judah.

Isaiah almost succeeds in effacing his own personality from his message. The book is of set purpose, non-autobiographical. His history can only be idealized. He is believed to have been of royal blood, a nephew of King Uzziah, and much at the royal court. From the fact that he describes himself as in the temple court exclusively for priests, he is believed to have been of the priestly order. Some say his father was a prophet who trained his son to succeed him. His education was evidently grounded upon the sacred books of his country, and they affected his style. His description of his call, the celebrated temple scene of the sixth chapter, has never been surpassed in reverence and spirituality. His ministry was long, running through the the reign of five kings—some say forty, some sixty, some even eighty years. His very garment was a silent sermon. It was of sackcloth. His mother's character is inferred by his references to women(xlix, 15; lxvi, 12,13, and by contrast iii, 16-25). His own name is significant—"Jehovah saves." He was contemporary with Jonah, Amos, and Hosea, but younger. The story that he suffered martyrdom under Manasseh by being sawn asunder is, of course, without support.

Over against this faint and uncertain personal notation, the definiteness and power of the message is all the stronger by contrast. Prophetic authorship culminates in Isaiah. For the number and greatness of his ideas he is unapproached. Yet symmetry is maintained in manifoldness. Energy and liveliness are not wanting, yet a calm spirit of self-restraint breathes through it all. The vocabulary is rich and the diction pure. His images are striking, his representations dramatic, his antithesis pointed. Other prophets have an excellence, Isaiah had excellencies. He is a fire-tipped tongue sublime;" his nature glowing, intellect lucid, will imperious, imagination brilliant.

Amos is the only prophet who approaches Isaiah in the high polish of his style. Yet the prophet's style is just as certainly subordinate to the substance of his message as his personal history is. It is a fearful and fearless, and at the same time highly patriotic arraignment of his native land. King, nobles, priests, people are inexorably called to judgment. Charge, specifications, evidence, argument, verdict, sentence—all are here. The call to confession, contrition, and reformation; the proffer of forgiveness and cleansing; the assurance of peace and joy; the promise of personal and national security and prosperity—these, too, are all here. We seem to have stumbled upon the heart of the New Testament in the center of the Old. No wonder Isaiah is called the Fifth Evangelist.

Calvin thinks Isaiah may have affixed a synopsis of his message to the temple-door, much as Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the church-door in Wittenberg. If so, the greatest possible publicity would have been given to it and authetic copies readily made of it. But whether so or not, this was a light which could not be hid under any bushel. It was a noble, courageous, patriotic contribution to the making of better State. Nothing is kept back for the sake of court favor. "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live" is his fearless message to the king.

Each bold utterance is provoked by some impending national peril—threatened invasions of Syria, Israel, Edom, Philistia, and Assrvia He deals not so much with the past or future as with the present. He is pre-eminently the prophet of the present tense. His message has to do with current events. He does not deal with his ancestors or with posterity, but with his contemporaries. He convicts of sin, directs in duty, consoles in trouble. There is nothing tenative in his judgment, nothing equivocal in his demands. He is imperious and masterful, but at the same time statesman-like. It has been aptly said that perhaps there has never been another prophet like Isaiah, who stood with his head in the clouds and his feet on the solid earth, with his heart in the things of eternity and with mouth and hand in the things of time, with his spirit in the eternal counsel of God and his body in a very definite moment of history.

The suggestion of this particular paragraph for special study is exceedingly happy, for it is practically the the whole prophecy in epitome. "Hear, O heavens!" is a "grave and magnificent exordium," like the solemn voice of the crier in the court of heaven, calling the great arraignment. God is Plaintiff, Israel defendant, Isaiah the absorbed observer. There are three strophes—the first closing with verse ten, the second with verse eighteen, the third with verse twenty-four. There is the charge and testimony, the setting aside of the objections of Israel, the offer of reconciliation on amendment, and finally the threatened judgment which the rejection of the gracious offer makes necessary.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The very position of Isaiah in the canon is significant. Although written later that others, it yet stands first among the prophecies. Isaiah is easily first of the prophets. He is more frequently quoted in the New Testament than all the other prophets put together.

History of the prophets is absorbingly interesting. They make a brilliant galaxy from the Samuel on—men like Othniel, Gideon, and Samson, prophets of the sword, and Hosea, Joel, Amos, prophets of the pen.

History of prophecy is equally entertaining—the function and possibility of the prophetic office; how the personality of the prophet is conserved: he is not a speakihg trumpet, but a speaking man; a seer of seeing man; not so much a mechanical predictor of future events as a man with a vision of the bearing of current events upon the future.

The excellence of Isaiah's style is largely due to his great familiarity with the Hebrew Scriptures. He shows his appreciation by incorporating several hymns into his writings. We have a modern analogy in the case of John Ruskin.

By the best translation one of the favorite texts is lost at least in the former use of it. "Come, let us reason together" can no longer be used as a proof-text of the condescension of God, entering into a discussion as with an equal. It is rather an ultimatum, the voice of the judge to the accused. "Sum up the pleadings!" "Let us bring our dispute to an end."

"The ox and the ass knoweth." Jeremiah's contrast is between the sensible stork and insensible Israel. The Bible is an invaluable "Nature Book." Its observations are singularly wide, varied, minute, and accurate.

"Except the Lord had left a remnant." This historical fact of "the remnant" is the hope of every age, nation, and Church. Society always has salt. There are always those who will not bend the knee. That is the only reason why the "gates of hell" do not prevail.

Red is the most ineffaceable dye. You can not make red white without fairly destroying the fiber. But the alchemy of grace works the miracle. Special significance attaches to the words from the fact that the princes to whom they were uttered wore crimson robes.

LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS

The work on H. N. Cuppett's store room is progressing rapidly, and when complete will be the store room in town.

Albert White has secured a position in Corinth, and moved there last week.

C. M Rathbun & Sons' planing mills have been running full time for several weeks.

H. V. Leighton has moved his saw mill to the Orndorf farm near Sunny side.

Miss Maggie Whetsell left on No. 2, Saturday morning for Cumberland, where she will remain for some time.

Our school is progressing very nicely under the management of Miss Kate O'Donnell.

Some of our young people are attending Briar-Bend Semiary at Mt. Lake Park.

We are glad to see Henry Gibson on our streets again after an illness of several weeks.

The good people of Loch Lynn surprised Rev. Cunningham last Friday by pounding him severely.

Mrs. Pagin will leave this week for Washington, D. C., where she will spend the winter.

There will be a curiosity church social held in Loch Lynn on the evening of the 24th, Thanksgiving.

Mr. Warren Hardesty was a visitor in town Sunday.

Miss Alma Crane returned to Deer Park to open her school again, which has been closed for quite a while on account of sickness in that town.

A Bazaar and Supper

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Knights of St. Jonn will be held in Offutt's Hall November 24, 25 and 26, 1904, for the benefit of St. Peter's church debt fund. A fancy booth, together with dancing, refreshments and an excellent supper will be the attreations.

CRITICISM OF HEALTH BOARDS

State Board Makes Plea For More Effectual Local Organization.

In the annual report of the Maryland State Board of Health the board makes a plea for more efficient local organization, and upon this point draws the following conclusions:

"Many of the incorporated towns have good charter provisions for boards of health, so that there are now fifty-three local boards of health in the state. The best of them are very good, and the poorest are very poor, some of them so inefficient that the money spent upon them is little better than wasted. Now is the time to mend this fault. If the principle of local government of counties is not to develope now, we shall in a few years find the state covered with numerous town boards of health acting under charter provisions, working independently of each other, often at variance among themselves, without definite resposibility to any central authority, and practically incapable of the co-ordinated activity upon which the safety of the state depends.

"Four Maryland counties have each had in one year more smallpox than the city of Baltimore has had in five years. Smallpox visits us but occasionally, and the damage inflicted by this disease is not worth one moment's consideration beside the harm done by common infections against which the county boards make no effort whatever. The county boards must be strengthened, and their supremacy in their political limits must be maintained. The existing method of organization of county boards of health it good and should not be disturbed.

"In practice, however, one finds that county commissioners, who compose boards of health are often quite ignorant of sanitary operations, and cannot during their short terms, become informed upon these subjects. They must appoint a physician as health officer, and they prefer that the office shall be accepted and administered. The county commissioners very rarely meet as boards of health. Many of them do not desire or expect any report from their health officers, and some of them refuse to sit at all as boards of health. The men selected as health officers are, as a rule, respectable physicians but they seldom have any practical familiarity with their official duties. After his appointment the health officer usually waits for an emergency to to begin his practical education. He learns nothing about the restriction of the common diseases always prevalent about him, for the county commissioners have not authorized him and perhaps have been forbidden him to do the simple things which are required by law.

"Unless the public mind grows excited about an unusual kind or amount of sickness, the county health officer may conclude his official term without having done his community a penny's worth of professional service and without having gained a penny's worth of knowledge or skill in sanitation. Such is the status of sanitary administration in one-third of the counties of Maryland, and it is very expensive. Let us emphasize the point that this neglect is expensive. The expense as expressed in the waste of money on the maintenance of such boards is very slight. When these idle boards are confronted with what they consider to be emergencies, it simply means that they have been caught asleep. Moreover, when they do proceed they incur much unnecessary expense and all the injurious accompaniments of haste and alarm. Even in the presence of familiar disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid fever, local health officers sometimes grow suddenly very active under stimulus of popular excitement and do very extravagant and unnecessary things.

"It would be hard to estimate the annual loss to the state from closing public schools on account of contagious diseases, but the loss is certainly greater than the amount of money paid in salaries to all the health officers in the state. It is an irrational and unnecessaay practice, and would disappear if health officers were instructed in the more definite and less expensive methods of controlling transmissable diseases. This is but an illustration of a common sort of hygiene error.

"Unwise and costly restrictions of personal liberty, disturbances of private business sometimes of the peace and comfort of whole communities, add to the cost of inexpert sanitary government. The law never intended that preventive measures should cost as much or nearly as much in time or money or discomfort as the diseases against which they are directed.

"Under the false idea that prevails some boards of health exist only for the purpose of suppressing epidemics, whereas their true function is to prevent epidemics. This notion that boards of health are merely of occasional utility is also very expensive. Our experience included the history of one small epidemic costing a county over $500, which beyond all doubt would never have occurred if the local board, actually in possession of the exact and timely information, had spent the one dollar which the emergency called for. This is a very definite instance, but we know of others where one-tenth or one-twentieth of the amount eventually spent, if applied at the right time and place, would have met every need of the situation.

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We work for thousands of property owners; you for a few. We can do some things that you can't do; we have the facilities. You can do some things that you can't; you are there. Let us work together; be faithful to one another. We can serve our customers better by working together and being faithful to one another.

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson VIII. Isaiah i, 1-9, 16-20. November 20, 1904.

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Isaiah's Message To Judah.

Isaiah almost succeeds in effacing his own personality from his message. The book is of set purpose, non-autobiographical. His history can only be idealized. He is believed to have been of royal blood, a nephew of King Uzziah, and much at the royal court. From the fact that he describes himself as in the temple court exclusively for priests, he is believed to have been of the priestly order. Some say his father was a prophet who trained his son to succeed him. His education was evidently grounded upon the sacred books of his country, and they affected his style. His description of his call, the celebrated temple scene of the sixth chapter, has never been surpassed in reverence and spirituality. His ministry was long, running through the the reign of five kings—some say forty, some sixty, some even eighty years. His very garment was a silent sermon. It was of sackcloth. His mother's character is inferred by his references to women(xlix, 15; lxvi, 12,13, and by contrast iii, 16-25). His own name is significant—"Jehovah saves." He was contemporary with Jonah, Amos, and Hosea, but younger. The story that he suffered martyrdom under Manasseh by being sawn asunder is, of course, without support.

Over against this faint and uncertain personal notation, the definiteness and power of the message is all the stronger by contrast. Prophetic authorship culminates in Isaiah. For the number and greatness of his ideas he is unapproached. Yet symmetry is maintained in manifoldness. Energy and liveliness are not wanting, yet a calm spirit of self-restraint breathes through it all. The vocabulary is rich and the diction pure. His images are striking, his representations dramatic, his antithesis pointed. Other prophets have an excellence, Isaiah had excellencies. He is a fire-tipped tongue sublime;" his nature glowing, intellect lucid, will imperious, imagination brilliant.

Amos is the only prophet who approaches Isaiah in the high polish of his style. Yet the prophet's style is just as certainly subordinate to the substance of his message as his personal history is. It is a fearful and fearless, and at the same time highly patriotic arraignment of his native land. King, nobles, priests, people are inexorably called to judgment. Charge, specifications, evidence, argument, verdict, sentence—all are here. The call to confession, contrition, and reformation; the proffer of forgiveness and cleansing; the assurance of peace and joy; the promise of personal and national security and prosperity—these, too, are all here. We seem to have stumbled upon the heart of the New Testament in the center of the Old. No wonder Isaiah is called the Fifth Evangelist.

Calvin thinks Isaiah may have affixed a synopsis of his message to the temple-door, much as Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the church-door in Wittenberg. If so, the greatest possible publicity would have been given to it and authetic copies readily made of it. But whether so or not, this was a light which could not be hid under any bushel. It was a noble, courageous, patriotic contribution to the making of better State. Nothing is kept back for the sake of court favor. "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live" is his fearless message to the king.

Each bold utterance is provoked by some impending national peril—threatened invasions of Syria, Israel, Edom, Philistia, and Assyria He deals not so much with the past or future as with the present. He is pre-eminently the prophet of the present tense. His message has to do with current events. He does not deal with his ancestors or with posterity, but with his contemporaries. He convicts of sin, directs in duty, consoles in trouble. There is nothing tenative in his judgment, nothing equivocal in his demands. He is imperious and masterful, but at the same time statesman-like. It has been aptly said that perhaps there has never been another prophet like Isaiah, who stood with his head in the clouds and his feet on the solid earth, with his heart in the things of eternity and with mouth and hand in the things of time, with his spirit in the eternal counsel of God and his body in a very definite moment of history.

The suggestion of this particular paragraph for special study is exceedingly happy, for it is practically the the whole prophecy in epitome. "Hear, O heavens!" is a "grave and magnificent exordium," like the solemn voice of the crier in the court of heaven, calling the great arraignment. God is Plaintiff, Israel defendant, Isaiah the absorbed observer. There are three strophes—the first closing with verse ten, the second with verse eighteen, the third with verse twenty-four. There is the charge and testimony, the setting aside of the objections of Israel, the offer of reconciliation on amendment, and finally the threatened judgment which the rejection of the gracious offer makes necessary.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The very position of Isaiah in the canon is significant. Although written later that others, it yet stands first among the prophecies. Isaiah is easily first of the prophets. He is more frequently quoted in the New Testament than all the other prophets put together.

History of the prophets is absorbingly interesting. They make a brilliant galaxy from the Samuel on—men like Othniel, Gideon, and Samson, prophets of the sword, and Hosea, Joel, Amos, prophets of the pen.

History of prophecy is equally entertaining—the function and possibility of the prophetic office; how the personality of the prophet is conserved: he is not a speakihg trumpet, but a speaking man; a seer of seeing man; not so much a mechanical predictor of future events as a man with a vision of the bearing of current events upon the future.

The excellence of Isaiah's style is largely due to his great familiarity with the Hebrew Scriptures. He shows his appreciation by incorporating several hymns into his writings. We have a modern analogy in the case of John Ruskin.

By the best translation one of the favorite texts is lost at least in the former use of it. "Come, let us reason together" can no longer be used as a proof-text of the condescension of God, entering into a discussion as with an equal. It is rather an ultimatum, the voice of the judge to the accused. "Sum up the pleadings!" "Let us bring our dispute to an end."

"The ox and the ass knoweth." Jeremiah's contrast is between the sensible stork and insensible Israel. The Bible is an invaluable "Nature Book." Its observations are singularly wide, varied, minute, and accurate.

"Except the Lord had left a remnant." This historical fact of "the remnant" is the hope of every age, nation, and Church. Society always has salt. There are always those who will not bend the knee. That is the only reason why the "gates of hell" do not prevail.

Red is the most ineffaceable dye. You can not make red white without fairly destroying the fiber. But the alchemy of grace works the miracle. Special significance attaches to the words from the fact that the princes to whom they were uttered wore crimson robes.

LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS

The work on H. N. Cuppett's store room is progressing rapidly, and when complete will be the store room in town.

Albert White has secured a position in Corinth, and moved there last week.

C. M Rathbun & Sons' planing mills have been running full time for several weeks.

H. V. Leighton has moved his saw mill to the Orndorf farm near Sunnyside.

Miss Maggie Whetsell left on No. 2, Saturday morning for Cumberland, where she will remain for some time.

Our school is progressing very nicely under the management of Miss Kate O'Donnell.

Some of our young people are attending Briar-Bend Semiary at Mt. Lake Park.

We are glad to see Henry Gibson on our streets again after an illness of several weeks.

The good people of Loch Lynn surprised Rev. Cunningham last Friday by pounding him severely.

Mrs. Pagin will leave this week for Washington, D. C., where she will spend the winter.

There will be a curiosity church social held in Loch Lynn on the evening of the 24th, Thanksgiving.

Mr. Warren Hardesty was a visitor in town Sunday.

Miss Alma Crane returned to Deer Park to open her school again, which has been closed for quite a while on account of sickness in that town.

A Bazaar and Supper

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Knights of St. Jonn will be held in Offutt's Hall November 24, 25 and 26, 1904, for the benefit of St. Peter's church debt fund. A fancy booth, together with dancing, refreshments and an excellent supper will be the attreations.

CRITICISM OF HEALTH BOARDS

State Board Makes Plea For More Effectual Local Organization.

In the annual report of the Maryland State Board of Health the board makes a plea for more efficient local organization, and upon this point draws the following conclusions:

"Many of the incorporated towns have good charter provisions for boards of health, so that there are now fifty-three local boards of health in the state. The best of them are very good, and the poorest are very poor, some of them so inefficient that the money spent upon them is little better than wasted. Now is the time to mend this fault. If the principle of local government of counties is not to develope now, we shall in a few years find the state covered with numerous town boards of health acting under charter provisions, working independently of each other, often at variance among themselves, without definite resposibility to any central authority, and practically incapable of the co-ordinated activity upon which the safety of the state depends.

"Four Maryland counties have each had in one year more smallpox than the city of Baltimore has had in five years. Smallpox visits us but occasionally, and the damage inflicted by this disease is not worth one moment's consideration beside the harm done by common infections against which the county boards make no effort whatever. The county boards must be strengthened, and their supremacy in their political limits must be maintained. The existing method of organization of county boards of health it good and should not be disturbed.

"In practice, however, one finds that county commissioners, who compose boards of health are often quite ignorant of sanitary operations, and cannot during their short terms, become informed upon these subjects. They must appoint a physician as health officer, and they prefer that the office shall be accepted and administered. The county commissioners very rarely meet as boards of health. Many of them do not desire or expect any report from their health officers, and some of them refuse to sit at all as boards of health. The men selected as health officers are, as a rule, respectable physicians but they seldom have any practical familiarity with their official duties. After his appointment the health officer usually waits for an emergency to to begin his practical education. He learns nothing about the restriction of the common diseases always prevalent about him, for the county commissioners have not authorized him and perhaps have been forbidden him to do the simple things which are required by law.

"Unless the public mind grows excited about an unusual kind or amount of sickness, the county health officer may conclude his official term without having done his community a penny's worth of professional service and without having gained a penny's worth of knowledge or skill in sanitation. Such is the status of sanitary administration in one-third of the counties of Maryland, and it is very expensive. Let us emphasize the point that this neglect is expensive. The expense as expressed in the waste of money on the maintenance of such boards is very slight. When these idle boards are confronted with what they consider to be emergencies, it simply means that they have been caught asleep. Moreover, when they do proceed they incur much unnecessary expense and all the injurious accompaniments of haste and alarm. Even in the presence of familiar disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid fever, local health officers sometimes grow suddenly very active under stimulus of popular excitement and do very extravagant and unnecessary things.

"It would be hard to estimate the annual loss to the state from closing public schools on account of contagious diseases, but the loss is certainly greater than the amount of money paid in salaries to all the health officers in the state. It is an irrational and unnecessaay practice, and would disappear if health officers were instructed in the more definite and less expensive methods of controlling transmissable diseases. This is but an illustration of a common sort of hygiene error.

"Unwise and costly restrictions of personal liberty, disturbances of private business sometimes of the peace and comfort of whole communities, add to the cost of inexpert sanitary government. The law never intended that preventive measures should cost as much or nearly as much in time or money or discomfort as the diseases against which they are directed.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1904. NUMBER 39

A HANGING IN THE OLDEN TIME.

How William Crist Barterd His Body for Gingerbread.

WITH THE MILITARY AND MUSIC

He Went To Eternity—The Crime for Which He Was Hung Was Committed On Dog Ridge Near Selbysport.

Quite recently there was published in a Baltimore paper an account of the murder trial and execution of George Swearinger for wife murder. He was hung, as is well known historically in Cumberland in 1829. Richard Beall being sheriff and executioner. This was the first case of administering the extreme penalty of the law in Allegany county. There are yet just a few who saw the awful scene.

The next case of the kind was William Crist, who was tried for the murder of Abraham Frey in 1843, and was convicted at the October court of that year, and hanged the following month in Cumberland. It was a case of great interest and created quite a sensation at the time. It is believed your many readers would be glad and even benefited by reading a truthful and reliable account or history of this noted case, now personally remembered by only a few spared ones. It is, therefore, proposed by one of that smal! few to write up the occurrence in the interest of and on the lines of history.

The murder was committed on Dog Ridge, Selbysport district, now Garrett county, in the early fall of 1843. Crist's victim's head was crushed with a large stone and his dead body placed behind a log and covered over with leaves. He was found a few days later. Suspicions at once fell upon the guilty party. He skipped over the line to a little hamlet known as Clarklevsburg, Fayette county, Pa. A warrant was issued by the local justice of the peace and placed in the hands of Richard Fairall, constable of the district. He was brave and determined in the discharge of his official duties, and when he got on the track of the murderer he did not stop at the southern brink of Mason and Dixon line, but passed over by a few miles and captured his man and brought him back to the local authorities. No point was ever made as the legality or illegality of the arrest. The constable was not forgotten for his courageous work. Here is what the Maryland legislature did for him at its December session, 1843, chapter 14: "Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland that the Commissioners of Allegany county be and they are hereby authorfzed to levy the sum of $30 and pay the same to Richard Fairall on account of his expenses incurred by him in the hanging of William S. Crist, the murderer of Abraham Frey."

The motive or cause for this foul murder was a woman, Elizabeth Frey, the wife of the slain man. She was indicted with Crist as accessory before the fact, at the same term of court, but was acquitted after the principal had been tried and convicted. The same counsel acted in her case. Womanly sympathy aided in her acquittal.

The grand jury who found these indictments were William Shaw, foreman; David Scott, Dudley Lee, Leonard Shircliff, David Hinkle, Jasper Robinette of A., Hanson Brown (brother of the author of this paper), William Athey, Archibald Casteel, Godfrey Fazenbaker, George M. Blocher, Jasper Warnick, Wm. Chambers, Mathias Duckworth, Johnathan Rinehart, William Stanton, James Chisholm, Jeremiah Tasker, John L. Browning, Henry Sanbower and Cornelius Kight.

The jury that tried the case were Jacob Rice, foreman; Charles Norris, Moses Porter, Thomas W. Dawson, Owen McElfish (the last survivor died only a few years ago), Martin Rizer, Sl[illegible]ry Hammill, James Twigg, Rubin d[illegible]ley, O. S. Crampton, James H. Hoblitzell and William Hoblitzell. They came to a just verdict without difficulty or delay, tho' the evidence was what the law calls circumstantial, and a strong defense was made by two able lawyers, Wm. Price, in his full professional manhood, with a splendid reputation, and George A. Pearre, in his rapid ascension to professional prominence. The prosecution was ably conducted by Hanson B. Pigman, State's Attorney, and William V. Buskirk, a brilliant lawyer, and an unfortunate one. In poverty and dispair, only two years later, he blew his brains out with a shotgun and bespattered the wall of the courthouse wherein they had given inspiration and voice to his eloquence.

State's Attorney Pigman was in delicate health. A few years after the noted trial made a sea voyage to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, but he died in the Carribean seas. The witnesses in the case for the State were John Slicer, Thomas Frey, Mary Hawk, Rachel Moore, Caroline Myer, John Dillinger, John Griffith, Hilton Frantz, Richard Fairall, Mary A. Frey, G. W. Frazee, John Frantz, of Jos., Aaron Frazee, George Springer, Rubin Springer, Thomas Huff and Squire Huttan.

The court who heard the case were the Buchannans and Abraham Shriver. Acting Clerk John Beall, Sheriff, Norman Bruce, his deputy, Edward Gilpin; State's Attorney Hanson, Briscoe and Pigman; the jailer or turnkey, Charles Brace, father of Theodore Brace, who was a few years ago one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

The writer at the time referred to was in his last teens, but owing to the old friendship between his family and that of the sheriff (Norman Bruce) he was allowed special privileges. In the night before the execution, the generous sheriff invited him to go with the sheriff to the cell of the doomed man in the antiquated jail of the county.

There he sat with his iron bracelets and hobbles upon him smoking his pipe with no apparent concern about the dread realities of the morrow. The kindly sheriff drew from his pocket a pair of low shoes, pumps as they were called in those days, and asked the man of death whether they would answer for the purposes of "tomorrow?"

"Oh, yes, they are nicer than necessary."

At his elbow was a dark coffin and on its flat top a pile of ginger bread, sufficient to treat a country school at a holiday. He was a great lover of this kind of food, it was as tobacco to him.

The story was he sold his body to the doctors for as much of this bread as he needed during the few remaining days of his life. The doctors certainly carried out their part of the contract as to the cakes. And the other side of it was made good during the night of the day of execution. The body was operated upon with a galvanic battery, such as was then in use. was reported some little twitching of the nerves and muscles were produced, but no life or sensibility recalled.

At the appointed hour, the willing, but guilty man was taken from the "old jail" by the ministers of the law to the deathly drop at the selected spot—a large platform with an extensive drop or leaf on hinges, held up by a rope over a beam fastened to a post in the rear. The severnance of the rope by the sheriff with a hatchet caused the drop to fall from under the feet of the man, and in this way he was hurled into eternity. He struggled long and hard, and his death was a painful one. His neck was not broken as there was but little fall as the neck rope reached to the beam. It was said that his neck was not broken purposely, so as to furnish the doctors with a good subject for their experiments upon a dead body, but they were failures.

The wretched man had for a considerable time to face a vast multitude of people from the platform to see him expiate his crime upon the gallows. He appeared to be the calmest of all; sat upon the deadly drop in a devout manner while the religious exercises were conducted. He had tobacco in his mouth and a number of times arose from his seat to cast his spittle beyond the new planks of the platform which was so soon to drop from under him, and which he did not wish to soil. Here was politeness in the worst of men, even in the direst extremity. He even aided the sheriff in adjusting the fatal rope and the cap that was to screen a distorted face from the multitude. He joined in singing an old time hymn in a voice louder than all others. He was a large and powerful man, his loud voice chanted the following:

This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not.

This was certainly a remarkable incident upon such an occasion. Of course he had no agent in the selection of the hymn. The ministers who officiated were Rev. Prettyman and Rev. Peter L. Wilson, of the Methodist church.

A disagreeable incident. Among the crown was Micheal Crist, a brother of the victim. He happened to be within the sight and hearing of the writer, who heard the one-eyed brother say at the supreme moment: "That is a hard sight after all," and a little later: "My $5 are gone."

It appeared the disappointed brother came down from the mountains of Somerset county to see whether he could in some way get the coveted claim.

After the doctors were done with the body it in some way fell into the hands of Joe Shoemaker, a man of much more notoriety than reputatoin. He flaved it and tanned the hide into leather and cut it up into small bits for sale. Saw a small piece—quite white and thick as shoe leather. It was said after the human leather was exhausted the leather from a sheep skin was substituted for the genuine article. All this was disgusting and barbarous in the extreme. It occurred just sixty-one years ago in this very month. The like would not be tolerated now, glad to say.

No doubt it will appear strange to many persons of this day to learn that upon the occasion described there was a military company, known as the Cumberland Guards, probably more for display than necessity. There yet survives one member, the venerable Jno. B. Widener, 86 next Christmas day. He has seen or knows of all the seven executions in old Allegany. Another strange feature of this strange exhibition (so it may be called) was a band of music at the platform, which played some religious melodies. The late Prof. Michael Weisel was the instructor of these instrumental musicians. One of the band yet survives to describe the scene, George F. Gephart. He was then hurrying out of his teens. So was the author of these reminiscenses.

In those days executions were something in the way of great exhibitions or shows, which were anxiously and eagerly waited for and attended in great masses by the people. But not so in later years. By wise and suitable legislation by our State, they are now consummated privately within the walls of prisons. So it should be.

The purpose of this carefully and plainly prepared paper without any effort for show or sensation, was to add something to the treasures of histogic matter for Allegany county's future historian. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., Nov. 18, 1904.

REPUBLICANS CARRY THE STATE

The Official Returns Show That Roosevelt and Fairbanks Have a Plurality of 344.

Official returns from Worcester and Charles counties have been received at last, over one week after the official count in every county was completed, and they show that seven Democrats and one Republican will represent Maryland in the electoral college. The official returns will now go to the State Board of Canvassers, which must meet within 30 days after the election to promulgate the result in the state.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte is the one Republican elected, he having received more votes even than any Democrat. His plurality over Brown, Democrat, is 344, which also shows that Roosevelt and Fairbanks carried the state by that plurality. Mr. Bonaparte ran so much further ahead of his colleagues than ex-Governor Brown ahead of his Democratic colleagues that all the Democrats are able to slip in between the leading Republicans and the others. The lowest Democratic vote was received by Mr. T. Herbert Shriver, who drops out to give place to Mr. Bonaparte, but Mr. Shriver's vote was 312 ahead of Mr. Bretz's, the next highest Republican after Mr. Bonaparte. Mr. Shriver is beaten by Mr. Mudd, Democrat, by one vote. The final result in the state is as follows:

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

Bonaparte, (Rep.)	110,088
Brown, (Dem.)	109,744
Jackson, (Dem.)	107,521
Williams, (Dem.)	107,459
King, (Dem.)	107,343
George, (Dem.)	107,333
Knapp, (Dem.)	107,296
Mudd, (Dem.)	107,286

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Shriver, (Dem.)	107,285
Bretz, (Rep.)	106,973
Walker, (Rep.)	106,882
Sturgiss, (Rep.)	106,365
Thomas, (Rep.)	106,828
Ogle, (Rep.)	106,787
Allen, (Rep.)	106,721
Hartman, (Rep.)	106,694

A Bazaar and Supper

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Knights of St. Jonn will be held in Offutt's Hall November 24, 25 and 26, 1904, for the benefit of St. Peter's church debt fund. A fancy booth, together with dancing, refreshments and an excellent supper will be the attrcations.

RACE ISSUE FIGHT ON IN MARYLAND.

Democratic Machine Opens Up the Last Phase of a Forbidding Struggle.

WARFIELD FIRM AGAINST MEASURE

The Law, If Such It Be, Will Probably Eliminate 50,000 Voters in the State—The Machine Being Overworked.

Unmindful of the lesson taught by the election of November 8, the Democratic machine has determined upon one last desperate play to maintain its control of the party in Maryland.

Chairman Murray Vandiver, of the State Central Committee, has officially demanded, in a letter to Governor Warfield, that his Excellency advertise the negro disfranchising act passed by the last Legislature to the end that it may have a place on the official ballot at the next general election, which will take place in 1905. This bill, when it was learned that Governor Warfield would veto it, was not submitted to him, but was sent to the clerk of the Court of Appeals. That the Governor will not grant the request of Mr. Vandiver is certain, and his reply will be a stinging rebuke to the machine.

The result of the last election, in the minds of the best element of the party, settled the negro question in Maryland. The negroes in many counties displayed sufficient intelligence to vote the trick ballots, and the Democrats came within 300 votes of losing the state.

But the machine is in a bad way. The prestige of Senator Gorman, in this last election, has suffered a stroke that in the minds of his opponents was the finishing blow to his career. The machine realizes that its sun has set unless 60,000 negro voters can be absolutely eliminated from participation in elections. Hence a fight has been begun that for the next six months is bound to attract the attention of the nation to Maryland politics.

In anticipation of the refusal of Governor Warfield to promulgate the order for the submission of the constitutional amendment to the people, the state and the machine have engaged counsel, and the next move will be to mandamus the Governor. This will go to one of the circuit courts of the state, but whatever the decision, it will immediately be carried to the Court of Appeals. The machine openly asserts that the decision in their favor is as good as rendered now.

The main question for the courts to pass upon is whether a bill passed by the Legislature can become a law in the face of the refusal of the Governor to approve the measure. Leading lawyers of the state disagree on the point and a great legal fight over the question will be made. The state will be represented by Attorney General Bryan and Edgar H. Gans, both of them lawyers of the very highest standing. The machine will be represented by John P. Poe, the author of the amendment, and by several other lawyers of learning and ability.

The amendment which the machine will move heaven and earth to cause to be submitted to the people, under the guise of a negro disfranchising measure, constitutes the most iniquitous attempt ever made in any state to perpetuate the rule of a political close corporation. Here are the clauses that "mean business":—

Every male citizen of the United States having the above qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter, if he be

First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this state submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same, or if unable, from physical disability, to read such section, able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the 1st day of January, 1869, or prior thereto was entitled to vote under the laws of this state or any other state of the United States wherein he then resided; or

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last mentioned persons.

No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter nor be entitled to vote.

The second and third clause of the infamous measure encompass the "grandfather clause" plan of disfranchisement and of itself, if not modified by the preceding clause, would probably eliminiate 50,000 colored voters in Maryland. But this "grandfather clause sinks into insignificance beside the iniquity that could and doubtless would be perpetrated under the provisions of the first section. On the face of it, to unthinking people, this section contains what might be called a "square deal" for the colored voter, on the ground that if he had advanced far enough in education to meet the requirement of being able to read and explain the constitution of his state, the "misfortune of birth" would not act as a bar to his exercising his right of franchise.

But that is just where the mistake creeps in. The innocent words "give a reasonable explanation," secretes the conspiracy by which the machine hopes to retain its grasp on the state.

Who are the judges of whether the "explanation" is a reasonable one or not?

The registration officers, of course.

And who appoints the registration officers?

The machine, of course.

In a word, the officers of registration become the absolute determining power of the right of citizens to vote.

Can the amendment carry? It is an exceedingly doubtful proposition. Baltimore city, with its large cosmopolitan population, is counted upon to give from 20,000 to 30,000 against it. In the city there are at least 15,000 naturalized citizens, who under this amendment would be disfranchised. They would have to stand the "educational test." They could not do it. In Baltimore, also, is the greatest opposition to Senator Gorman. On this ground alone the independent Democrats to a man may be counted upon to vote against the amendment.

On the whole the rural communities may be expected to support the measure. They want relief from the negro in their town, and county affairs. They argue that, as they pay practically all the taxes, the shiftless portion of the community should have no say as to public expenditures.

Married.

BITTNER—MOSSER—At the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland by Rev. E. Manges, on November 13th, Mr. Henry J. Bittner and Miss Odessa Maude Mosser, both of Hauser, Garrett county.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-2*

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE OFFUTT MILLER.

Prominent Merchant of Oakland Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon

WAS A SUFFERER MANY MONTHS

With An Incurable Disease—Was Well And Favorably Known by Many People In All Sections of the County.

Yesterdar (Wednesday) afternoon at a little after two o'clock the Death Angel stole silently into the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Offutt Miller on Alder street and gently wafted the spirit of Mr. Miller into the presence of the One who gives life and claims it at the allotted time.

The deceased has been a great and uncompiaining sufferer since early in the spring when he was attacked with an ailment which for a time puzzled his physicians but later pronounced as pernicious anemia or impoverishment of the blood.

Mr. Miller was engaged in the merchandise business in Oakland for a number of years, prior to which time he clerked for Mr. Daniel E. Offutt, his uncle, and later for Mr. George W. Legge when the latter was actively in business.

About twelve years ago he was married to Miss Ella Peddicord, daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, of Oakland. He was a son of Mrs. S. M. Miller, proprietress of the Commercial Hotel. His wife, mother, one brother and six sisters survive him.

Mr. Miller was well and favorably known in Oakland and all sections of Garrett county. He had built up a lucrative business by his strict and honorable dealing, his place of business being located on Oak street where he recently completed a large and vesy handsome store building.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

Died

WRIGHT—On Thursday of week, near Swanton, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson L. Wright, aged about six months.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Will Green, J. J. Speck, Miss Minnie Baker, Mr. J. H. Dent, C. E. Johnson, Chas. Faust, Lewis Kemp, T. D. Cleland, Yohon Kuhran, Brakh Toolor.

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Aunt Cassandra's ...Fan

By... Harriet Whitney Durbin

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Sister Evelyn said she thought it was very inconsiderate of me to fall out with Joe the day before her wedding, seeing we were to be bridesmaid and groomsman, Joe and I.

It was no very serious matter we disagreed about. Indeed, the primal cause thereof is somewhat misty to me now. I can, however, recall that Joe was on his "who but me" behavior for a considerable time, and when I scorchingly demanded who he was anyway he became sarcastically humble and said, "Oh, nobody; only a worm," after which he grew top lofty again and observed that at any rate he was a self respecting worm and wouldn't be stamped on.

"I wanted every one to be amiable on my wedding day," plainted Evelyn, "and if you and Joe don't stop spatting you'll never be married yourselves."

"Well, then," I said, "the world will have one quarrelsome couple the less." And I began to sing. Yet in my heart I knew that I was giving Evelyn a bluff, for I was already repenting of my saippiness, and my panoply of pride would have gone all to tatters at a soft word from Joe. He didn't seem inclined to speak it, however, and I was determined not to make my eyes red and my nose glossy for Eve's wedding. So I went around with a stiff spine and my teeth tight together.

Evelyn was the first of us girls to flit from the home nest, and naturally we were all a bit exercised over the flight. Father's jokes were supposed to be spontaneous, as usual, but somehow the stitches showed, and mother, like Kathleen Bawn, had "a smile on her lip and a tear in her eye." But it took Aunt Cassandra to turn good and sentimental. I am her namesake, and I am sentimental, too, but I could not possibly sentimentalize about Uncle Jason. Not that I mean to disparage him, for he is gone from earth and was a good man while here, but he did have such a long neck. And from the latest recollection I had of him there was about as much romance in him as in a barn door. Nevertheless, Evelyn's preparations reminded Aunt Cassandra of the day before her own wedding, and when I wandered into her room seeking diversion I found her holding pensive communion with the souvenirs in her middle bureau drawer.

That drawer, with its quaint contents, was an object of immense interest to me. It brought up slices of a

"OH, JOE, JOE!" I GURGLED AS HE CAUGHT ME UP TIGHT.

past before my entrance into the world. There were in its depths many odds and ends of the pomps and vanities with which Aunt Cassandra had adorned herself in her youthful days. There was a pair of balloon-like undersleeves, fine and soft, with narrow embroidered bands, all faintly yellow and scented with some old flower fragrance like musk rose leaves. There was a string of coral beads. There was a curious, flat, black bead bracelet, an old lace bertha, and there was a sacred little black case with a snap fastening in which were two photographs, one of Uncle Jason and one of Aunt Cassandra, taken soon after their marriage. They were of that old fashioned style in which you see nothing at first but a square of shiny glass which you have to tip about this way and that before you can distinguish the photograph.

There were other objects of interest in that drawer, but chief of all to me was a yellowish white fan of satin and ivory.

"I'm going to will you that some day," auntie said, seeing my wistful gaze.

"I wish you would," I replied, "and in the meantime I wish you would lend it to me for the present occasion. It will go so beautifully with that old yellow lace mamma gave me."

"Take it," auntie said pensively. "And now run away, like a good little girl. I am wandering in the past today."

I saw nothing of my recreant Joe until the next day. He came early and made himself useful telephoning for things. I saw him a few minutes. I had left auntie's fan lying on the back parlor table, and when I ran down for it there was Mr. Joe idly twiddling the fan in his fingers.

"I am sorry I have to trouble you for my fan, Mr. Harley," I said sedately. He handed it over with a most stately bow, and I fled in confusion. When I had got my bridesmaid toggery on I whirled open the marvelous bit of carved ivory and old satin, and as I did so my eye alighted on two lines faintly penciled on the soft, creamy satin:

Dear Cass—Will you forgive me—say?
For I'm your ever faithful J.

Ah, J., best beloved J.! It only needed that scrap of apology to send the penitent tears rolling out of my eyes. Down I flew, pellmell, and landed in J.'s arms at the foot of the stairs.

"Oh, Joe, Joe!" I gurgled as he caught me up so tight the end of his necktie nearly went down my throat. "I've been so hateful. Of course we'll forgive each other and be friends once m-m-more, won't we?" Here I crushed the white carnation he wore in his buttonhole, but he did not mind—just kissed me quite recklessly until a door in the hall opened and father's head stuck out.

"I hear geese," he announced, whereupon one of the geese flew upstairs.

All that I can tell about Evelyn's wedding is that it was the sweetest wedding that ever happened, except one which followed on its heels shortly after.

When I returned Aunt Cassandra's fan I gave her two extra hugs. "It's a magic fan," I said and kissed it.

"It is a magic fan," she assented, "and if it helped you make up your tiff with Joseph it's the second time it's been a peacemaker. Oh, dear, how well I remember my first quarrel with your Uncle Jason before we were married!" Auntie had a dreamy, far in the past expression on her good little face, and I knew she was reveling in her old romance. I shall always maintain that Uncle Jason was an exemplary man, but could any one for a moment compare him to Joe? Why, who but Joe would ever think of mending a misunderstanding by means of a beautiful couplet on a fan? Connect Uncle Jason with anything like that bit of sentiment! I was waxing indignant at the idea when Aunt Cassandra spoke again:

"Do you see those two lines about in the center of the fan, Cassie, in pencil? Well, Jason and I had not spoken for nearly a week, though we were anxious to make up our quarrel. One evening at a party I left my fan—this one—lying upon a table. I saw Jason fooling with it, but I didn't notice what he was doing. After awhile, when I got possession of it again, I saw those lines: 'Dear Cass, will you forgive me—say?' Why, what's the matter, Cassie? You look as if you were going to explode."

For a moment I thought I was; then I almost shrieked; then I almost wept, but what I did do finally was to tumble back on the bed and laugh. And therein I considered that I showed wisdom, for after all, were not Joe and I just as firmly relinked by Uncle Jason's muse as we could have been by Joe's?

"I'm a bit light headed, that's all," I said as I got up and kissed aunty. "Uncle Jason was a real poet and a dear besides."

Higher Mathematics.

James Hogan was no doubt an important person in Branbury, as he was the only man who could be hired to saw and split wood or to use a lawn mower. He never lost a chance to impress this fact upon a casual listener.

"I've got to get through this job for your ma quick as ever I can," he announced to the small son of one of his employers. "I'm losing 60 cints an hour right along every minute I'm here. There's three folks waiting for me now, and I don't know how they're going to get along till tomorrow without me, anny one of 'em."

"Why, Mr. Hogan," said the boy respectfully, "I don't see how you're losing 60 cents an hour when mother pays you 20, and you couldn't be but in one place and"—

"Have you got as far as geomethry in your studies?" inquired Mr. Hogan coldly, resting his arms on the handle of the lawn mower.

"N-no, sir," admitted the boy.

"Whin you do, you'll understand a good manny things that's hid from you now," said Mr. Hogan, resuming his leisurely progress over the lawn.—Youth's Companion.

Misquotations.

"'When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war,'" said a young man.

"You are wrong in that quotation," his companion objected. "That is one of a number of famous sayings that are misquoted always. It is from Nathaniel Lee, and its right reading is, 'When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war.'

"Another misquotation is, 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.' This is from Thomas Tasser, a sixteenth century worthy, and it should run, 'It's an ill wind that turns none to good.'

"'Out of sight, out of mind,' is from Lord Brooke, but it was 'Out of mind as soon as out of sight' as Lord Brooke wrote it.

"'First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen' should run, 'First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens.' This famous sentence is from a resolution laid before the house of representatives in 1799 by General Richard Lee."

Valuable Sheep's Head.

Butchers of Bethnal Green, London, were surprised recently at the sudden popularity of sheep's heads with their customers. They could not begin to supply the demand. Inquiry developed the fact that gold had been found in the teeth of the sheep which had been shipped in cold storage from Australia. The sheep evidently came from some region where there are gold outcroppings on the surface, and close grazing left some of the particles in the teeth of the sheep. An attempt will be made to ascertain from what region the sheep were shipped.

The Great Destiny of America

By Count APPONYI of Hungary

THROUGH the gigantic St. Louis international exhibition America advances some steps more toward that leadership in the material world AND IN THE WORLD OF IDEAS which seems to be her glorious destiny. In the world of material interests her powerful competition may be felt as a hardship in old Europe, but in the world of ideas her influence is wholly and recognizedly beneficial. Realizing that distinction between the realms of matter and of ideals, I cannot but give expression to a patriotic soreness of heart at seeing my own country, my Hungary, so poorly represented in the world's fair. It is entirely our own fault, and nobody else is to blame for it, if we neglected this grand occasion for showing what advance Hungary has made in agriculture, manufacturing, art, public instruction and all kinds of useful work since her great revival, which dates from hardly more than four decades.

I came to you in a congenial state of mind, with heart open to the moral wonders of your country, still greater in our eyes than her MATERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS. What impressed me most, personally, in the intercourse which I had with plain workingmen as well as with the master spirits of the country was the fact that nowhere on the globe was the moral as well as the material standards of life, the well being as well as the dignity of our poorer brother, SO HIGH AND SO SAFE as in this country, and that makes her a noble sight to the world—not the wonders of her industry, not the palaces of her millionaires, but the consciousness of the greatest possible comfort to the greatest possible number of men as being THE CHIEF AIM OF ORGANIZED SOCIETY. This it was that went directly to my heart.

Another phenomenon, probably the offspring of the former one, is the simple self reliance, the refreshing optimism, which pervades every individual, PERVADES THE WHOLE COUNTRY—the faith in the inexhaustible resources of democracy to cure its own shortcomings by the power residing in it for man as well as for community.

Democracy is really power because IT IS TRUTH. All other organizations are fictions. The truth is that out of the work, out of the thrift, out of the toil of the many, springs the power of the nation. If the formal attributes of power are taken away from that reality of it, then fiction reigns and truth re-enters into possession of her own only when the form of power IS GIVEN BACK to those in whom all of its essence resides. You here in America are making the greatest experiment of true democratic government the world has ever seen; you make it on behalf of the whole world, which tends toward that goal. And if we follow with peculiar interest the lot of those who emigrate to your shores from our own countries, and to whom we are bound by the natural ties of consanguinity and common history, we do so NOT IN A SPIRIT OF INTOLERANCE as if we should like them to be anything else but true citizens of the country with which they have thrown in their lots.

We do it actuated in the first instance by an indestructible feeling of kinship, but we do it chiefly because in their ability to thrive on this democratic soil we see good forebodings of the adaptability of our race to the form of human society of which you are the standard bearers, but which will be universal ere many years are gone.

Qualifications of the Teacher

By WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, Superintendent of Schools, New York City

THE first of the qualifications required of persons seeking entrance to the teaching profession is SOUND PHYSICAL HEALTH. For some years there was no provision in Brooklyn that intending teachers should be subjected to any test of their physical fitness for the work of teaching. I well remember that when I proposed that such a test should be made in the case of applicants for teachers' licenses the proposition was received with coldness by the then board of education, with derision by the Brooklyn press and with something like indignation by those members of the teaching force who express their views in anonymous letters to the newspapers. I mention this incident because it is highly significant of the TRANSFORMATION that has taken place during the last seven years in public feeling toward matters educational. Now no one objects to the physical test. The pension law is no doubt largely responsible for this change in public opinion.

But there is a more vital reason for the physical test than the financial interests either of the city or of the teachers. It is wrong to place in charge of children a person who cannot lead in physical training exercises, or who cannot endure the nervous strain of class room work, or whose natural sweetness of disposition may be permanently soured, or whose intellectual resources may be impaired by the ravages of disease.

IMITATION IS THE STRONGEST NATURAL FORCE IN THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILD.

The second essential qualification for admission to the teaching profession is sound and extensive scholarship. The law of this state fixes the minimum of scholarship by requiring graduation from an approved high school before entrance may be obtained to a city training school. As our high schools progress, as I trust they will, to cover in their curriculum the work of the first two years of the average college this law will gradually become EVEN A GREATER SUPPORT than it is at present to the standards set for admission to the teaching profession.

The third great element in the teacher's preparation is professional training. This large field includes logic, psychology, the science of education, the history of education and methodology. I invite your attention only to four phases of professional training which, in my judgment, have received too little attention in the past—physical training, child study, appreciation of the great teachers AND THE SELECTION OF TOPICS.

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...NT, Sneads

PATION

Stronger Than Hate

By Frank H. Sweet

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"Halt!"

The command rang out sharply, and the figure skulking through the rice field hesitated, then turned and came slowly toward the sentinel. It was clad in the uniform of a common soldier.

The sergeant of the guard was near, and to him the man was transferred and taken directly to the tent of the commanding officer.

"A deserter, your distinguished highness," the sergeant reported, saluting.

The officer looked up from a chessboard on which he had been maneuvering men in lines of battle. He was a strong, handsome fellow, with a hard face. As his eyes fell upon the prisoner he started slightly.

"You, Kurino?" he exclaimed.

The prisoner smiled satirically.

"Even I, Shithiro," he answered, "though I suppose I ought to add 'noble and distinguished highness' now that you are an officer."

The other waved his hand impatiently.

"You may go," he said to the sergeant. "I wish to speak with the prisoner alone a few minutes." Then as the sergeant withdrew, "You understand what this involves?"

"Of course," coldly. "Deserting is death."

"Yes, death," grimly. "And I will see that the penalty is paid tomorrow morning at sunrise. But, greater than death, you have the disgrace of deserting. That will go with you into the grave and out to darken the thoughts of all your friends."

Kurino threw back his head scornfully, his eyes flashing.

"That is a lie, Shithiro," he said, "and you know it. I am not a deserter. I am not even a part of your miserable command. I am a Korean and was seized and forced into your company unlawfully. I have taken no oath and made no promise, and it is not deserting for me to get away if I can."

Shithiro's hard face did not change.

"Tomorrow morning at sunrise," he repeated. "In cases of desertion the

"IT IS FOR NUYAMA. I LOVE HER TOO."

army has no time for sentiment. It would not be safe. There are too many dissatisfied soldiers who are ready to follow a bad example. You were seized on Japanese soil among other men whose duty it was to be in the army. Your name is on the roll, and you have tried to desert. That is enough."

"So it seems. But you know why I was on Japanese soil."

"To see the daughter of Laio," slipped involuntarily from the officer. He bit his lips.

"Yes," boldly, "to see Nuyama, the daughter of Laio, the great merchant of Miyaz. It was with her father's consent, and we were to be married in a month. It lacks but four days now. That is why I tried to get away, for you have prevented my sending any word." He was silent a moment, then went on contemptuously: "You could not harm me in my own country, Shithiro, for I am more powerful there than you are here. So you took this way. You thought I could be removed from your path in battle. But my trying to leave makes it easier. Now you can kill me at sunrise and have it appear a duty, and you will try to advance your interests by what you call my disgrace. But it will be all feathers in a gale," his voice commenced to ring. "I know Laio, and I know Nuyama, and they will not change. Nuyama has said she loves me, and she will continue to love me in spite of all that you and the world may do, for that is a woman's way.

"You will seek to win her father; seek to win her without her father, perhaps, as you have already tried, but it will be useless. And if you try to win her through what you call my disgrace she will hate you, hate you, Shithiro, I know. Yes," at the sudden whitening of the officer's face, "and you know too. Nuyama is a goddess among women, and I would rather die with her love than live with her hate. You may do your worst."

Shithiro's hand trembled visibly as he raised it to his eyes to shade them for a moment from the other's gaze.

"You are mistaken, Kurino," he said at length in a low voice. "I did not have you seized, as you think. I did not even know you were in my company until a few days ago.

"When I discovered you were here, though, I admit I was glad. It put you out of my path temporarily, and there was the chance of your being killed. And now this mistake of yours has solved that part of the problem permanently. I am not having you pay the penalty because you are in my path, mind, but because you are a deserter. Any man in the army would suffer the same. But in this case," frankly, "I am glad, though," a note of doubt coming into his face, "perhaps I shall not speak of your disgrace to Nuyama and her father. I may concede you that mercy."

Kurino smiled understandingly.

Shithiro saw the smile, and his face darkened.

"Malu!" he called harshly.

The sergeant entered.

"Take this prisoner to the guardhouse and watch him closely. Have everything ready for the execution at sunrise."

In the guardhouse, with the curious, unfriendly eyes no longer watching him, Kurino's scornful composure vanished. He squatted upon the earthen floor, with his eyes fixed drearily upon the little square hole through which fell a shaft of light. The hole was too small for him to squeeze through, and there was a double guard outside the door. This was to be the end not only of his political advancement in Korea, but of that sweeter possibility which he had won and must now lose.

The hours dragged by until from the shifting light he knew that it was after midnight. Then the door opened and some one came in. He did not even turn. It was a guard solicitous of his safety or perhaps come to mock him.

"Kurino!" a voice called.

Kurino sprang to his feet, wondering, for in the voice was the same dreary hopelessness that he had been feeling.

"Shithiro!" he exclaimed.

"Yes. I—I have been thinking it over, and it is as you say. Nuyama would hate me. Here," thrusting a paper into Kurino's hand, "it is an honorable discharge from the army. It will pass you through the lines. Now go!"

"What!" incredulously. "You let me go free?"

"Yes, yes," more harshly. "But it is not for you. It is for Nuyama. I—I love her too. I would rather die than for her to think ill of me. Now go! Go! Go!"

At the door Kurino looked back involuntarily. Shithiro was squatted upon the earthen floor, gazing hopelessly at the little square hole through which the light dropped.

A Long Time Between.

When Thomas B. Reed was in California on one occasion he visited the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton. It was a wonderful November day, full of gold and the bloom of flowers. Mr. Reed looked down at the gorgeous landscape 4,000 feet below, and, turning to one of his hosts, he said:

"Colonel, this looks too much like a special display got up in honor of the occasion. Tell me what a typical winter day in California is really like."

The Californian thought at once of a day in February so warm that after a morning bath he had lain in a hammock outdoors, smelled the roses on the trellis and listened to the trill of the meadow lark among the almond blooms.

He began to describe it eloquently. "Thirteen years ago, on Feb. 22, I took a bath"—

He paused to arrange his account of the roses and the meadow lark. Mr. Reed broke the pause.

"Well, colonel," he said in admiration, "you do know something about cleanliness out here, don't you?"

Marked by Their Occupation.

"A man's occupation," said a magistrate, "marks him so unmistakably that I can tell at a glance what he does for a living.

"There is, for instance, the violinist. You can tell a violinist from the fact that he carries his head on one side. The groom and the cavalryman have bow legs, and when they stand still they hold their legs wide apart, as though there were a horse between them.

"The painter may be detected by the mark of the palette hole on his thumb. The pianist's enormous hands identify him. From constant practice they become abnormal. Weber, you know, could stretch two octaves.

"Men that work amid the vapors of mercury, copper and arsenic have a green mucous membrane and greenish hair and skin. The players of flutes and clarinets have thick, distended cheeks and tough, leathery lips.

"The scrubbers of floors have swollen knees, and often, afflicted with the disease called housemaid's knee, they limp."—New York Press.

The Return.

"Oh, Clarence, darling, so you are home at last?"

"Yes, my precious wife. And how deliciously sweet it is to be here!"

"What ages it has been!"

"Yes, dearest, hasn't it? I thought the time would never pass!"

"I thought so, too, darling. Clarence, I don't believe you've changed a mite since you went away. It is marvelous!"

"And you, dear one, look quite as familiar as ever. I declare I should have recognized you anywhere."

"And the house—does it look familiar too?"

"I declare it does, though it seems a long, long dream since I saw it last."

"Clarence!"

"Ethel!"

Cataclysm.

Then this young pair spent the rest of the evening renewing acquaintance with everything, for it was the first day he had gone back to the office after the wedding trip.—Virginia Niles Leeds in Life.

Bowser Acts Quickly

He Suddenly Decides to Go to the World's Fair and Brooks No Delays, but His Mother-in-law Arrives and Vetoes His Plan.

[Copyright, 1901, by T. C. McClure.]

THERE were animation and enthusiasm in Mr. Bowser's demeanor at the dinner table the other evening, and he kept Mrs. Bowser guessing all through the meal, but he did not keep her waiting long after their return to the sitting room.

"Mrs. Bowser," he began as he lighted a cigar and waved it around with profound dignity, "I think you will readily acknowledge that I am a man of action."

"Yes, I have seen you act," she admitted.

"No sarcasm, please."

He looked at her for a moment and flushed up and swallowed, but he wanted to prove his case, and after a bit he continued:

"We have known that there was to be a world's fair at St. Louis for a year past, haven't we?"

"Of course."

"But have I ever said that we would attend it? Have you even heard me say I'd like to go?"

"I don't think so. While everybody else, even down to the banana peddlers, have gone or are going, it is a subject you have kept clear of. I mentioned it once, but you fell asleep while thinking out a reply."

"You but corroborate what I have said, Mrs. Bowser. Not knowing whether I could shape my affairs to go, I have said nothing about it. Of what use to promise you to go and then fail to keep it? Today, however—today at 4:30 o'clock, I saw my way clear, and now, only two hours later, I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that we shall make a two weeks' visit to the fair."

"You dear, good man, but how nice of you! I can be ready in about ten days, and I shall look upon it as the great event of my life."

"I think I observed that I was a man of action?"

"Yes, you said so."

"And I am going to prove it in this case. We leave on the 9:30 train in the morning."

"But how can we?" she exclaimed in terror. "I have got to have about fifty different things, and it will take at least two days to pack the trunks. You surely"—

"The trunks will be packed tonight, and what you lack you can buy at St. Louis. I understand that they have at least one dry goods store there. Having discussed the matter in all its bearings, we will now go upstairs and proceed to pack."

"But it can't possibly be done. If you had ever packed a trunk you would know"—

"Mrs. Bowser, I was packing trunks before you were born. You couldn't have been over five years old when I wrote and published a little book entitled 'How to Pack a Trunk In Seventeen Seconds.' That book is to be found in almost every house in America today. I should say that we ought to take three trunks with us. We may not pack the whole three in less than one minute, but we can do it in five and then sit down and talk about what we expect to see."

"Can't I have four or five days?" she pleaded.

"Not a day. We leave at the hour named."

"But two days, then—even one"—

"Mrs. Bowser," he said as he made for the stairs, "we will now go up and pack, and after you have seen me fling the things into a trunk and lock and strap it half the terrors of trunk packing will be gone. The trunks are in the storeroom, but I will have them out while you are throwing that yaller eyed cat downstairs. I hope he starves to death while we are gone."

The three trunks came out. Mr. Bowser ripped off three of the handles and made the splinters fly from the door casings in doing it, but he made record time. Winter garments packed in camphor were emptied out and kicked aside, while Mrs. Bowser stood with quivering chin and helpless look. Then he entered the closet and lifted three or four of her dresses off the pegs and chucked them into one of the trunks with an abandon that brought out the exclamation:

"For mercy's sake, don't do that! If you fling things in that way they will have a thousand creases and wrinkles by tomorrow."

"Woman, don't worry about creases and wrinkles," replied Mr. Bowser as he went after a second load. "The instructions as laid down in my book are all right and have been adopted by all the leading actors and actresses and the traveling public generally. Let me get another armful."

"If we've got to pack this way I—I don't believe I want to go to the fair. Those things would be simply ruined when we got there. I'll agree to be ready by tomorrow night."

"At 9:30 in the morning, Mrs. Bowser."

"Then I won't go."

"Very well. I told you I was a man of action. It is now a quarter to 8. In five minutes my trunk will be packed and downstairs, and at 9:30 in the morning I set out for St. Louis all by my lonesome. I am no man to shilly-shally. I either go or stay. You can go to your mother's or send for her to come here, but I am off in the morning."

Mrs. Bowser sat down on the bed and began to weep softly, while he grabbed his clothes from the closet, and his shirts and collars from the dresser and began to toss them into one of the trunks. He was thus engaged when a voice announced:

"I thought it was about time I came down and took you in hand again, Lemuel Bowser!"

It was his mother-in-law. She had found the front door unlocked and walked in and upstairs. He stood looking at her with his eyes bulging out for a long minute before he could utter the words:

"What, you here again?"

"Yes, sir. I seem to be all here, and it appears I have come in good time. Mary, what's the matter?"

"He's—he's going to the St. Louis fair!" sobbed Mrs. Bowser. "He's going alone be-because I can't pack three trunks in five minutes!"

"I can't fool away my time," explained Mr. Bowser, as the mother-in-law turned to him with a look of inquiry.

"And you'll go alone, will you?"

"I will."

"You'll do nothing of the kind! Drop those things!"

"What have you got to say about it?" he demanded in tones he tried to make firm, but which wabbled about a good deal.

"Don't you bristle up to me like that, Lemuel Bowser—don't you do it! I have attended to your case several times before, and I shall do it this time. You don't stir one step. Take those things out and hang them up again."

Mr. Bowser looked at her and hesitated for a moment and then sulkily obeyed.

"Now put those winter goods back and the trunks where they belong. I had a feeling all this week that it was my duty to come down and take you in hand."

"If you've come down here to raise a row with me don't drive me too far. I don't want a fuss with you, but"—

"But you can have one right away!" she finished. "You may now go downstairs until I am ready to take your case up. Don't upset chairs nor break vases or I'll make it the worse for you!"

Mr. Bowser descended with a wild idea of smashing everything he could and setting fire to the remainder, but he thought better of it and put on his hat and walked around town for two long hours. When he got back to his own house all was darkness, and he knew that the women folks had gone to bed. They might not be asleep yet, however, and he sat down on the doorsteps to think. The cat, which had been out looking for a scrap and failed to find one, came and sat down beside him, and together they watched the night grow old and the new moon come up.

After an hour a pedestrian came along and stopped to lean on the gate with dejected and weary air. He and Mr. Bowser saw each other, but it was ten minutes before the latter asked:

"Why don't you go home?"

"Why don't you go in and go to bed?" was queried in reply.

"I can't. My mother-in-law has arrived."

"Same here!" wailed the stranger as he brushed a tear from his eye and passed on. M. QUAD.

THEY WATCHED THE NIGHT GROW OLD AND THE MOON COME UP.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, NOV 24, 1904.

MR. HILL sadly reflects that not even a Corporal's guard will see him to the station when he goes to the umbrageous foliage.

IF IT is all the same, the Democratic donkey would prefer to take a rest for a lustrum, for the purpose of efforts at recuperation.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has recommended the adoption of the gold standard to the Mexican Congress. Wasn't the election enough, without adding other heavy weights to the pile under which Mr. Bryan is reposing?

MR. BRYAN is varying the monotony by giving columns of advice to President Roosevelt on how to run the country and do his duty. Mr. Bryan is a loud talker with a continuous voice yet it will probably be considered that the voice of the electorate of the country is all-sufficient.

"IT WOULD seem that Rooseveltism catches the popular fancy everywhere outside the solid south," says *The Atlanta Constitution*. But, neighbor, how about the fancy catching in West Virginia, Maryland and Missouri? How about the gain of two Republican Congressmen from Old Kaintuck?

MARYLAND'S VOICE MUST NOT BE STIFLED

The returns for the election held Nov. 8th, have at last been canvassed by the various Boards of Canvassers and after an exasperating delay of more than a week it is given out that Mr. Bonaparte, one of the Republican electors, is elected together with seven Democrats. The Board of Canvassers of Charles county, refused to canvass the returns from that county at all until the Republicans had prepared a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel them to do their duty. Charles county gave a handsome Republican plurality and the presumption is that the Board was waiting to see if the result in Charles would effect the result in the State. The Republicans defeated the Democrats in Maryland in spite of trick ballots and an unfair election law, and this fact is well known to Democrats as well as to Republicans. When it was found that contrary to the expectations of the Democrats, the Republican hosts had won the victory, then the work of delaying the returns commenced and at the end of a week it was announced that Mr. Bonaparte, Republican, had won but that the Democrats had elected remaining seven by small pluralities. Had each voter who went to the polls been able to express his honest judgment at the ballot box, Maryland would have given Roosevelt at least four thousand plurality. Many were confused by the style of the ballot and some of them are very intelligent men. The counting of the ballots was done in many cases in a go-as-you-please way. For example—In Baltimore a ballot marked for each elector of the political party representing the candidate, was counted but in a number of the counties such a ballot was not counted. Thousands of men were disfranchised, Democrats as well as Republicans, but so long as 50 per cent. more Republicans than Democrats suffered, the Democratic managers are pleased with the law.

The election law as now written is a disgrace to the State and has given Maryland an uneviable reputation throughtout the nation. The trouble is that the tricky Democratic managers tried to disfranchise the negro by a cunningly devised ballot law. The result is that no man's rights are secure and elections conducted under it are not accepted as the honest judgment of the people. If it is desired to limit the suffrage why not meet this question in an open and manly way and not tangle up our election machinery and trifle with the most sacred rights of a free people. Whatever may come of the investigation now being conducted by the Republicans to determine whether or not a contest shall be made, one result is clear, and that is, the people will demand a change to the system in vogue under Republican rule when our elections were honesly conducted, the result speedily ascertained and accepted without question. Maryland's voice must not be stifled.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF INDEPENDENT PAPERS.

It is the boast of many of the big newspapersthat they areindependent, that they are not party organs. They boast that the day of the party organ is passed, that it has and can have no influence. If one is to judge from the election which has just passed the independent newspapers are not over-influential. In New York a majority of the big papers were for Parker and yet he was beaten worse than Bryan whom they were all against except one. In Maryland all the big newspapers were for Parker except one and yet Parker's vote in Baltimore, the home of the big newspapers, was less than Bryan's in 1900 when only one paper supported him. It may puzzle these big newspapers to account for this condition, but to us the reason is not far to find. These big newspapers are purely business affairs and the people have come to so regard them. Their editorial utterances the people regard as simply a part of the paper and they carry, to say the least, no more weight, no more conviction than do the paid advertisements or the local political news.

In short, these big papers have ceased to have that hold on the people which they used to have before the day of their independence. They have become independent of party and their readers have became independent of them. As business enterprises they have grown and prospered, but as leaders of political thought and potential influences in shaping political events, their power has greatly lessened.

A NEW COUNTY

The Frostburg *Mining Journal* in its last issue used the bond question, which was almost unaminously voted down in Garrett county at the recent election, as the basis of an argument for the formation of a new county made up of parts of Garrett and Allegany counties. Philosopher Oder's argument for a county along the lines above referred to are not based upon a sound foundation. The only reason why the bonding was adversely voted upon is the fact that the people don't want new buildings. If a new county should be formed building at the new county seat would of course have to be erected and the expenditure of the people's money for this purpose would as a natural consequence have to follow.

The *Journal's* argument for the formation of a new county follows:

Bonds for new court-house and jail failed to carry in Garrett county.

Of 3,000 people who voted for President 2,465 voted upon the bond proposal.

Of the latter number 738 voted for, 1,727 against

That is 30 *per cent.* voted in favor of new county buildings, 70 *per cent.* in favor of "letting" bad "enongh alone."

The risk of a similar result in Allegany county last time was not taken.

Cumberland, after permitting the court-house to burn down, decided that it couldn't do without a new one, and afraid to "trust the people," determined to rebuild without "the people's consent."

Cumberland is a costly town to Allegany county.

But to return.

Until further notice it is not to be conclusively held that the popular majority of Garrett county is actually opposed to new county buildings so much as to new county buildings at Oakland.

This is indicated by the fact that 7 districts remote from Oakland favored the bonds with a vote of 71 to 1,137 against.

Only in Oakland did the proposal carry—by 450 votes of 573 cast.

The fact is, the vote at Selbysport, Grantsville, Accident, Sang Run, Johnson's, The Elbow and Bittinger—1137 against the bonds shows that *the people want a new county with Frostburg as the county-seat!*

This is laughed at, of course, but only by people who, glorying in freedom for themselves, are often strangely ready to deny it to others.

COMPLETING LONG DISTANCE LINE

The Work on Pittsburg-Baltimore Telephone Extension Near Cumberland.

Not far from this city there is a large gang of linesmen busily erecting poles and stringing wires and thus completing one of the most complete independent telephone systems in the country which will link Baltimore and Pittsburg together. The operations, which are now in progress began in Pennsylvania, where they were under the supervision of the Tri-State Telephone Company, of Connellsville. Now it is understood that the Maryland Telephone Company of Baltimore has taken up the work and will complete it into the Monumental City. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. It will not touch Cumberland.

Several weeks ago the *Daily News* published an article concerning an independent long distance telephone service between Baltimore and Washington and Pittsburg, in which various companies, including the Maryland Telephone Company, of Baltimore, the Garrett County Telephone Company and the Somerset Telephone Company were interested. A meeting was held in Keyser to complete the arrangements some time ago and the telephone activities in this vicinity is the result.—Cumberland News.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Once again we give to the readers of your newsy paper the happenings of our little town. Hoping they may prove of interest to your many readers and fully realizing that with former kindness and courtesy on your part, Mr. Editor, they will not find lodgment in the waste basket.

The first and most regretable item to relate is that we must have in our town an incendiary, for this morning (Nov. 22nd) at about 3 o'clock Mr. Charles R. Savedge's livery stable was burned to the ground. At the time of the fire there were in the stable four head of horses, with some five conveyances in the shed, a lot of harness and one sleigh. Mr. Savedge succeeded in saving the horses and part of the harness and all the vehicles, but the sleigh and a number of articles, together with about one ton of oat straw and some hay was consumed. Loss about $600.

The series of interesting meetings at the Union church continues and are growing in interest each day and scores are pleading for pardon and the salvation of their souls The great efforts of that Godly young Baptist minister, Rev. Wm. H. Faust, for the past three weeks is reaping a harvest, like "bread cast upon the waters, it is returning after many days."

Rev. E. Manges and wife some days visiting friends, after preaching on Sabbath last and attended Rev. Mr. Faust's services on Saturday last. We are glad to say we have two good men of God as pastors—men that all our people have confidence in.

Our good friend, Mrs. Renhart Menkee, of near Kertz Chapel, visited friends to day and did some shopping. We are at all times glad to welcome this cultured Russian lady, and as she and her husband are of our faith we bid them a hearty welcome to our church and homes.

Misses Emma Glotfelty and Nora Specht have been visiting for the past week friends and relatives at McHenry, returned to their home Sunday and report says they were kept busy relating to their friends their pleasant experinnces of the famous voyage as invited guests on the Salt River expedition and the pleasure excursion, etc., to the many friends of McHenry and vicinity.

We were suprised to hear that Mr. Solomon Tasker, an old citizen of near Kitzmillersville, in District No. 13, and veteran of the Civil war, is gradually ossifying, and is expected to live but a few days. As a man of medium size and never weighing over 160 pounds, he now weighs over 300 pounds and one arm (the left) is entirely usless and as hard as stone. We have this from Dr. Copeland, of Blaine, and an other expert physician, that this peculiar case is a fact. Mr. Tasker is about 72 years old and will be remembered by the citizens of Oakland as having been adjudged insane some few years ago and was an inmate of the county jail for some time and afterward sent to an asylum and became partially restored mentally, but physically a wreck.

It was the pleasure of the writer to visit, on Monday last, Kitzmillersville and Blaine, the first named in Maryland the latter in West Va., and connected by a bridge across the North Branch of the Potomac. We could hardly realize what improvements had taken place in the last few years since we had visited this progressive town. It now has a population of about one thousand souls, with two fine churches, a model school building, mill, wool factory, three or four stores, a drug store, a first class hotel and some elegant homes of modern architecture.

Our old friend and comrade, Wm. H. Pool, and sons own and operate the woolen factory, and our mutual friend of years ago, Mr. J. H. Rafter, is the manager of the Blaine Mercantile Co.,—and has a large well filled store and does a thriving business. He and Mr. George Kitzmiller are largely interested in the Blaine Mining Co., and besides this mine there are five other companies operating and shipping coal from this point on the West Va. C. & P. R. R., viz, on the Maryland side of the river, Hamill Coal and Mining Company, of Garrett County; Davis Coal Company, J. M. Davis & Bro., of near this place, owners and proprietors, but no relation to the famous Davis Coal & Coke Co., of National repute as coal men. On the West Virginia side is the Wabash Coal Co., Smith Coal Co., Dill Coal Co., and with the Blaine Mining Co., of Maryland, makes six companies that ship vast quantities each day, and working some hundreds of miners, who have homes in this place and all good, law abiding citizens as was attested at an early hour on Monday morning when one of their homes caught fire about five o'clock. All the clothes of the family were consumed in the flames, but on going to the scene we found hundreds of these people assisting and helping their neighbor and friend who had been so unfortunate. The house was owned by my friend of years standing, Mr. Thomas Harvey, who lives near Kitzmillersville, on that beautiful farm, with its magnificent stone house so handsomely finished in hard wood. The town property was rented to the North American Coal Company by Mr. Harvey, and occupied by one of their employes. Loss about $400 for house, contents supposed to be $75 or $100.

To say that we enjoyed our hasty visit to this hospitable town, would be but a feeble expression. We were delighted at the royal welcome to the home of our comrade and the greeting of his good, kind wife, she a friend I had met and had been entertained at her parental home in years gone by—the late Henry Hamill, father of your fellow townsman, Mr. M. R. Hamill, of the First National Bank.

To this dear comrade, who we have met and kept in touch with and the remenicences, as we "fight our battles over" are always entertaining and enjoyed. His vivid recollections of the exciting scenes of forty years ago, so concur with my own that when we meet the hours seem too short, the midnight hour finds us talking: and as we bear the same given name and our fathers old friends in the good old ante bellum days, Will and Will seem like twin brothers.

Having attended church tonight and scratched these Jottings before retiring and having had a busy day, we say good night, and

MORE ANON.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon the lands of the Stricker Lumber Company, lying on both sides and adjacent to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company between Forty-water Station and Frankville in Garrett county for the purpose of hunting. All persons so trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

DANIEL MOSSER, Agent.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Our Entire Stock of Clothing Must Be Sold in 30 Days.

EVERYTHING REDUCED!

We must clean out our entire clothing stock before Xmas and in order to do so have reduced prices so low that even if you do not need a suit right away it will pay you to buy now and lay it away until you need it.

Men's and Youths' Suits from $2.50 Up.

COHEN'S, Opera House, Oakland, Maryland.

OFFICE OF
A. J. HARNE,
Supt. Oakland Cemetery.

Oakland, Md., Nov. 19th, 1904.

DR. J. A. THORN:

When I first consulted you, five weeks ago, I was unable to see the chair you offered me, so bad was my eyesight, and was so rapidly growing worse that I am convinced that in thirty days I should have been totally blind. I was unable to sit in a room with a light without great distress, nor could I sleep my eyes troubled me so much.

Now I can see almost as well as ever; could read if you would permit it; sleep like a top, and lamp light distresses me no more.

These facts will be substantiated by personal interview.

[Signed] ANDREW J. HARNE.

600 others—some near you. Write me for name and address. Ask them.

Expensive and Uncertain Operations the Penalty for Delay

Oakland: Tues. Thurs. Sat. **Dr. J. A. THORN.** Terra Alta: Mon. Wed. Sat.

177 Broadway, New York.

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequailed on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomination are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. **Write to-day** for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R. No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW PIPE ORGAN TO ARRIVE

And Be Placed In St. Paul's Church Within Two Weeks.

An official of St. Paul's M.E. church received a letter a few days ago from the manufacturers who are engaged in building the new pipe organ for that congregation which stated that the work on the instrument was nearing completion and would be shipped without further delay, certainly within a week. Allowing several days for the transportation of the organ it is confidently believed that the instrument will be here and in place for use during the first weeks of December.

In explaining the delay in the manufacture of the organ the makers stated in the letter above referred to that in laying out the plans one item in the contract escaped their attention which necessitated the work being done over again.

Subscribe for The Republican.

TELEPHONE CABLE HERE.

Two Hundred Wire Capacity and Will Be Strung Within a Short Time.

The new cable ordered some weeks ago for service in Oakland by the Garrett County Telephone Company, arrived in Oakland from the Chicago factory Monday of this week. The cable is nearly five hundred feet long and weighs about fifteen hundred pounds.

As soon as new and heavier poles can be erected and other necessary outside work done, the work of stringing the new acquisition will be commenced. The line will be run from the central office in the Ravenscroft building up Alder street to the corner of Third and north on that street where all converging lines will be entered into the cable. The numerous wires strung along both Second street and Green street wil be very considerably decreased and the danger of contact with live wires materially decreased as a consequence.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc	107,228 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,300 00
Due to other Banks	5,655 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Charles Miller, of Swanton, was in Oakland Monday on business.

Merchant S. F. Cuppett, of Elder, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Rev. E. Manges will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

Mrs. William T. White, of Terra Alta, was the guest Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Mr. Albert Clary, the efficient clerk of D. E. Offutt & Sons, spent Sunday with his parents at Deer Park.

Mrs. H. C. Sincell went to Washington Sunday morning to remain a week as the guest of her parents.

Rev. L. E. Goodwin will conduct a service in Anderson Chapel, Swanton, Thursday—Thanksgiving—evening, Nov. 24th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Coglan, who spent their honeymoon at St Louis, have returned to Oakland and will go to housekeeping shortly.

Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, and Mrs. Tina Taylor, *nee* Connell, of Century, W. Va., were the guests of friends in Oakland last Friday.

Miss Alice Kepner, who spent several weeks at Morgantown visiting her sister, Mrs. Mattie Townsend, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Mr. George W. Aronhalt, of Gormania, was in Oakland yesterday on his way home from St. Louis where he visited the Fair for a week or more.

Mrs. Julius C. Renninger returned to Oakland Tuesday after spending several days at Eglon as the guest of her parents, Hon. and Mrs. Julius Scherr.

Col. A. G. Sturgiss, accompanied by his daughter Miss Nellie, went over to Morgantown Monday where they will be the guests of Hon. George C. Sturgiss a few day.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump and Mr. John Miller, both of Bloomington, left Tuesday night for St. Louis where they will remain two weeks viewing the Fair.

Mr. W. B. Williams, the gentlemanly and obliging traveling salesman for the Antietam Paper Company, was a pleasant visitor to this office Tuesday evening of this week.

A case of small pox has broken out at Kingwood, the victim being George Sterling, who resided up to a year ago at Elder, this county, when he removed with his family to the above town.

Miss Mollie Anderson, of Parkersburg, and Mrs. John Lacky, of Auburn, Ill., spent Monday evening in Oakland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones at their residence on Second street.

Miss Teckla Johnson has gone to Clarksburg, West Va., where she will be the guest of friends a few weeks, and will then go to Parkersburg, Marietta, O., and other points to visit friends and relatives.

The mercury this morning stood a little below the freezing point. This, with a heavy fog hanging over the country made the cold more intense. The old rule of three frosts and then a rain has been broken this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Duckworth, of near Firm Rock, were in Oakland last Saturday where they completed arrangements for the purchase of a fine and well improved farm lying near their present home.

Owing to a workingman's discovery that potatoes placed in boilers will counteract the action of foriegn acids and alkali on the boiler tubes, thousands of dollars will be saved annually by persons using steam as a motive power.

Complaints are being made by farmers as well as by town folks that the water in wells, springs and streams is becoming so low that it will be a very serious question unless rain or snow should come within a a few days to replenish the supply.

Vertical writing in the schools of Washington county must go. The objection urged against this fad have been found to be well grounded. However, fads must be adopted now and then and later dropped in order to show that the schools are "progressing."

Mr. E. J. Fringer, of Oakland, who spent several months in Illinois, where he was the guest of his brother, returned to Oakland Tuesday evening. He was accompanied as far as Pittsburg by his daughter, Miss Lulu, who also visited in the west, where she will remain a short time as a guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Davis went over to Morgantown, W. Va., yesterday morning where they will be guests of relatives a few days and where they will witness the dedication of the new Methodist church on Sunday next. The edifice is considered one of the finest structures in this whole section of the country, costing in the neighborhood of $100,000.

The new elevated walk leading from Second street to Railroad street, was completed Tuesday by Mr. Joseph M. Crim and his force of hands. The walk is a substantial, well built affair. Its completion reopens the short cut to the Railroad station which is appreciated by every one in town who has any business to transact at that place or other business places along Railroad street.

The series of sermons to young men being preached in St. Paul's M. E. church by Rev. J. B. Workman, is attracting the attention and thought of many of the people of Oakland and many young men are in attendance each Sunday evening. The subject announced for next Sunday night is, "What If All the Young Men of Oakland Should Become Christians?"

Mr. Charles S. May, the Swanton merchant, has installed an electric light plant in his town, the power to drive the machinery being furnished by the engine used to operate the flouring mill which is also owned by him. The plant, though small, answers the purposes for which it was put in. Light is furnished several of the stores of the town, and a number have been located along the streets. Private houses are also lighted.

Mr. James Brock, the merchant tailor, and Mr. Paul Kochje, who has been engaged in the meat business here for a year or more, have formed a copartnership and on Saturday purchased from Messrs. W. A. and Oliver Maffett their meat and provision store located in the Bolden-West building on Second street. The store will be managed by Mr. Kochje who is an affable and energetic young men. The new firm has the best wishes of THE REPUBLICAN for its success.

Mr. W. H. Chadderton, of Deer Park, manager of the Altamont Springs Farm, was in Oakland yesterday on business and made this office a brief business visit. Mr. Chadderton states that nearly every day prominent stockmen and farmers from nearly every section of the country visit this farm and there gain new knowledge with respect to the storage of winter food for the stock, the arrangement of barns and other buildings and farm work generally.

Clubs have been organized in Grafton and Fairmont for the purpose of seeing to it that no child in either town shall go with an empty stocking on Christmas morning. There is some room for such an organization in Oakland. Many a child will have its little heart torn with grief and displaced with the awful feeling that Santa had forgotten its whispered needs if something is not done to prevent. The ladies of Oakland should meet and form just such a club and we are sure the men will contribute liberally to the fund.

Sheriff Edward E. Frantz on last Friday sold at public auction to Hon. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, and Mr. Fred. T. Martin, of Fairmont, West Va., the electric light plant at Mountain Lake Park, the purchase price being in excess of six thousand dollars. The sale was ordered by the Circuit Court under an execution in favor of the Munsey Electric Company which corporation installed the plant. The machinery will be put in perfect repair and will be operated next summer to furnish light at the Park as usual.

A Clinton county man named Moon married a girl named Shine and somebody said it was all moonshine, but it wasn't—it was a change of the moon. A short time ago his wife presented him with a young daughter, and that of course was a new moon. Then he went to town and got drunk for joy and that was a full moon. When he started home he had only twenty-five cents in his pocket and that was the last quarter. His mother-in-law met him at the door with a rolling pin and then there was a total eclipse, and he saw stars.—Ex.

The Rev. L. E. Goodwin has resigned his charge in St. Matthew's Parish, certainly for the winter months, to accept a call to Florida until some time next spring, and will probably leave the Parish for his new field about the last of the present month. Mr. Goodwin is a priest of the Church of England coming to the United States within the last year and to this parish last spring. He is highly and affectionately esteemed by his church members as a successful Rector, a preacher of exceptional ability and with scholarly qualities of a rare order heightened by travel in most every land and contact with most every people.

This paper is issued one day earlier than usual this week in order that Thanksgiving Day may be observed by the editor and office force in accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt. On this day every American should endeavor to possess a grateful heart. All have cares and many know the pangs of grief, yet there is an abundance of sunshine in every life if we but look for it. In commemorating the day it will be well if the American people, grateful for the blessings and achievements which have come to them, shall find in the solemn festival new consecration to duty, that they may fearlessly go on in the course to which a High Destiny leads the nation.

CHANGE IN TIME.

Winter Schedule on B. & O. Will Go Into Effect.

The winter schedule on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will go into effect Sunday midnight, November 27th. Very important changes will be made in the schedule as follows:

Train No. 7, due at Oakland about midnight, will arrive two hours earlier. Accommodation trains Nos. 5 and 6 will be abandoned, thus leaving but one accommodation train each way daily.

Other trains will be run as usual with but slight changes in the time of their running.

McComas Sanitarium Open.

To correct an erroneous report we have been requested to state by Dr. Henry W. McComas that the McComas Sanitarium is now open for the reception of patients and that calls either in town or country will be promptly answered day or night.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES

Will Be Held This Morning In St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church.

The usual union Thanksgiving Day services will be held in Oakland this morning beginning at 10.30 o'clock when Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church will deliver the sermon.

The services will be conducted in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church to which all are cordially invited.

Glades Hotel Reopened.

This morning Mrs. Amanda Boddy reopened the Glades Hotel for the reception and entertainment of guests. The hotel will be conducted by Mrs. Boddy in person.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md.

Naylor & Co. has received a car of swell Portland sleighs, and expect car of Burton oscilating sleds this week with both single and double couplers. Special inducements on early sales.
38-3t.

HURT AT THE PLANING MILL.

Jacob Lewis, An Employe, Has a Narrow Escape With His Life.

Last Monday morning a very serious accident befel Jacob Lewis, recently of Meyersdale, Pa., but who has been employed for the past two weeks in the planing mill owned and operated by the Oakland Manufacturing Company, located on the outskirts of town.

Mr. Lewis was engaged at the time of the accident in operating a small band saw when his foot slipped and was caught by the belt running the machine. He was thrown with considerable force against the saw which almost completely severed the large musles of his right arm near the shoulder. Beside this injury his leg was very badly bruised and sprained by being caught between the belting and drive wheel.

He was attended by Dr. McComas at the Sanitarium where he is still a patient and recovering as fast as circumstances will allow.

GRANTSVILLE.

Dr. H. C. Keller of this place is spending several weeks at Accident practicing dentistry.

Mr. Leon Getty has lately become a resident of Meyersdale, Pa., where he has secured the position of telegraph operator for the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Miss Mary Yutzy and Mr. Martin Winterberg spent Sunday in Pocahontas, Pa., the home of the former.

J. S. Broadwater and his children Melvin, Olin and Ethel accompanied by Miss Nellie Broadwater, daughter of Noah Broadwater, will leave on Wednesday for the St. Louis exposition. They will remain there ten days. Their teacher, school mates and friends all wish them a good time.

C. E. Bender returned home Saturday evening from a day's gunning with quite a fine bunch of game. Mr Bender delights to take his recreation in the woods where he can get close to nature.

Mr. Speicher and Mr. Brown, both of Salisbury Pa., are plastering Mr. Chas. Younkin's new house.

Mr. Christian Beachy, son of Aaron Beachy, who has been managing a farm below Frostburg for ex-Governor Lowndes, has purchased the Wm. Tressler farm from Mr. Emanuel Hershberger. Mr. Beachy expects to move on his new farm in the near future.

Mr. C. M. Livengood, the proprietor of the National Hotel, is making preparations for the erection of his new residence on West Main street.

Judging from the comments of those present, the program rendered by the Ciceronian Literay Society, on Nov. 11th was a success.

"Onward and upward," the motto, is characteristic of the spirit possessed by the members in perfecting the organization. The spirit of the motto has permeated the society even since the origin, and is a source of inspiration to the members to strive for greater achievements.

On Friday evening, Nov. 25th, at 7.30, the society will render the following program: Song, "Lend a Helping Hand." Recitation, Charlotte Stanton. Impromptu class. Declamation, Daniel Tressler. Song, "In the Hour of Trial," male quartette. Oration, "Robert Burns," C. E. Bender. Debate, "Resolved, That the States should limit the right of suffrage to those persons who can read and write," affirmative, Messrs. Ray Stanton and Bayard Keller; negative Messrs. Jay Shaw and Menno Miller. Solo, "The Singing Bird," Master Emans Younkin. Reading, "Too late for the Train," Mary Broadwater. Paper, Miss Edna Welch. Recitation, Ruth Keller. Song, "A Sailor's Dream", male quartette.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., NOV. 17, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, December 6, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.

A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

A Spenldid New Building Provided by the State.

A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.

Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

Dixon & Kelso

Want 10,000 lbs.

Fat Dry Picked Turkeys

with head and feet on and entrails in, to be delivered Nov. 18 to 22.

Will Pay 14 to 16c. per lb.

Also quote Feed and Qrain at the following prices for cash:

Oats per bushel,	$ .40
Shelled Corn per bushel,	.65
Corn Meal per hundred,	1.30
Cracked Corn, "	1.30
Bran, "	1.25
No. 2 Chop, "	1.25
Barley Chop, "	1.40
Home ground Oats and Corn Chop,	1.45
Red Dog, or low grade,	1.60

Give us a call.

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FONDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
AND
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 10, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$102,795 35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,022 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, Securities, etc		8,850 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,095 89
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,259 28
Due from State Banks and Bankers		77 89
Due from approved reserve agents		8,314 63
Checks and other cash items		72 44
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		253 02
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 94 00	
Legal-tender notes	7,097 00	7,191 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$165,257 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,950 99
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,111 87
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	339 21
Individual deposits subject to check	60,242 30
Time certificates of deposit	46,613 50
Total	$165,257 87

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1904.
EDWARD SCHLOSSNAGEL,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: L. E. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
WM. H. H. FRIEND,
J. H. CUPPET,
Directors.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

HIS MAJESTY THE TURKEY

By A. W. FERRIN

[Copyright, 1904, by A. W. Ferrin.]

IT was Benjamin Franklin who said that the turkey and not the bald-headed eagle should be the American national bird, and the tribute which the patriot-philosopher paid to the piece de resistance of the Thanksgiving day feast is better deserved now than it was in Franklin's day, for, while an occasional eagle still flits from crag to crag, on the turkey the sun never sets. The turkey follows the flag, whatever the constitution may do, and wherever Uncle Sam has set his foot, whether in the snowdrifts of Alaska or on the flowery soil of the Philippines, Thanksgiving day is honored equally with the Fourth of July. Even in the effete capitals of Europe

"RAISING" A TURKEY IN KENTUCKY.

the aristocratic partridge and pheasant have to give way on Thanksgiving day to the ponderous gobbler.

The eagle is a pirate; he cannot sing and his beauty is greatest at a distance. All he can do is to soar aloft, and, while his single stunt may be emblematic of freedom, it is of a freedom which respects not the rights of others. Consider the turkey, how he grows. He toils not, neither does he spin, yet Solomon in all his glory never ate more delicious food than he furnishes. His plumage ranks him little lower than the peacock, while his "gobble" makes music compared to the hoarse scream of the far flying eagle. All he lives for is to enhance the joy of his human friends. Then, too, he is distinctly an American. The bald eagle is, it is true, also an aborigine, but there are other eagles. The czar, the kaiser and the emperor of Austria bear eagles on their shields. The turkey was never even heard of in Europe before the voyage of Columbus. For nearly four authenticated centuries the turkey has roosted on his genealogical tree in the forests of America, and before the white man came the red Indians who sprang from the soil venerated him.

The first turkey appeared in written history about the year 1520, when the Spanish conquerors of Mexico found him at the court of Montezuma. Specimens of the new fowl were sent home to Spain by the companions of Cortes, and within five years thereafter the turkey appeared in England, where he soon became a general favorite. Civil and natural history had not then been reduced to an exact science, and in the common confusion of America with the Indies the turkey became involved. The name Turkey was then often used as a synonym for the orient; hence the erroneous appellation which the bird has never been able to shake off. The French made the same mistake, for they call the turkey to this day dinde or coq d'Inde (Indian cock). However, the turkey by another name would taste no sweeter, and popular disapprobation of the sultan has never extended to the fowl which bears his country's name.

It is a moot question among ornithologists whether the present day turkey is a descendant of the Mexican bird domesticated in England and brought back to America by the pilgrim fathers or is the wild turkey of the United States tamed. Whatever the tame turkey's remotest origin, the breeders frequently introduce into their flocks wild turkeys captured in the woods or raised from eggs to give stamina and the gamy taste so prized by epicures, and the barnyard bird may now trace his lineage to Montezuma's imperial coop or to the wilds of the north, as he chooses.

Rhode Island has been until recently the principal turkey state, with Connecticut a close second, but now western turkeys are coming into the eastern markets in large numbers, and Kentucky is also making a good bid for the banner.

The Rhode Island turkey still keeps his reputation as the best born and best bred bird of his species in America, however, and it is from the Rhode Island ranges that the president's turkey comes every year. Hiram Vose, the famous turkey buyer, has been sending annual turkeys to the White House since General Grant was there, and no complaint as to their quality has yet been registered by the recipients.

The "bronze" turkey is Rhode Island's pride, and this bird adds to its beauty unparalleled delicacy of flesh and immense size. It is recorded that the turkey sent by Mr. Vose to General Grant weighed forty pounds. Mr. Cleveland's turkey weighed fifty pounds, but Mr. Cleveland is a much heavier man than Grant was. For President Roosevelt the farms of Rhode Island have been scoured this year for a record breaking heavyweight and one with a reputation as a fighter and the father of a large family. Most of the presidential turkeys have been raised at Westerly, on the farm of Elias Miner, otherwise "Asia" Miner by analogy.

In Kentucky, as in Rhode Island, the outdoor method of turkey raising is being extensively practiced. Turkeys have always been regarded as difficult to rear. The new method is to imitate natural conditions as far as practicable and thus to save the flocks from the epidemics and other ills of civilization to which they have long been heirs. The birds are provided with neither shelter nor roosts even in winter. They are fed liberally and in the spring are furnished with half barrels for nests, but there is as little interference as possible with their ways of living. Whole corn, sweet apples and grasshoppers are considered the best turkey food. Cornmeal, which is more commonly used, fattens the bird more rapidly, but renders the flesh of poorer quality. Breeding by selection, picking out the largest individuals from generation to generation, is largely responsible for the greater size which the domestic turkey obtains over the wild bird.

Thousands of turkeys are raised by Kentucky negroes on their little holdings, and to the negroes also falls the

AN ARMFUL OF DINNER.

task of slaughtering and picking the fowls grown on the large ranges. For this work they get 2½ cents per turk. The roads during the early days of November are dotted with marching flocks leaving the farms and converging on the towns, where the birds are dressed and packed into refrigerator cars or placed alive in wicker baskets to be shipped to every point of the compass.

Despite the abundance of turkeys in Kentucky, the negro's proverbial love of fowl and the natural disposition to regard stolen fruits, or turkeys, as sweetest require the owner of a turkey yard to be careful about locking up at night. Turkey shoots and raffles are very popular with the colored folk, and the lucky winner of a bird carrying home his prize in triumph would not change places with Caesar leading captive kings in chains behind his chariot.

The First Thanksgiving.

The earliest recorded appointment of a Thanksgiving day was in 1623. There had been an unfavorable season for the young American colony, and starvation seemed imminent. To avert the terrible calamity a day of humiliation and prayer was appointed, and in the midst of the solemn observance the rain descended copiously. The crops afterward yielded an abundant harvest. To thank God "with all their hearts for the good world and the good things in it," the first American Thanksgiving was officially proclaimed and duly celebrated in the fort church, and Elder Brewster preached a sermon.

Thanksgiving with a Vengeance

AUNT ELECTA

BY WILLIS D. HAWKINS

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The Old House.

THE sitting room fire was to be built, but Chester Harding, with the basket of kindling before him, sat in the low, splint bottom rocker and stared gloomily into the deep, old fashioned fireplace—the same chair in which his gentle little mother, twenty-five years ago, had rocked and crooned and kissed away his baby troubles—the same fireplace before which his own beautiful wife had last night lulled their precious baby boy to sleep.

The dead ashes on the cold hearthstone seemed to have something in common with the burnt out hopes that lay so chill upon his comfortless heart. What had *he* to be thankful for?

Soon the dear old homestead was to pass to hands far worse than those of strangers, hands that would desecrate and destroy through sheer malevolence.

Chester.

Motherless at nine and fatherless three years later, he had been left to the care of his Aunt Electa, a strong, despotic spinster with decided opinions and a vigorous way of expressing them. His father, not long before his death, had been worsted in a financial transaction by his own brother, Chester's Uncle James, and had been compelled to mortgage the homestead and its contents to save himself from immediate ruin. Aunt Electa had ever afterward detested her brother James and openly denounced his pious professions as wicked hypocrisy. She had drawn him (Chester) into the relentless warfare against Uncle James, and the vengeful uncle, cut from the same piece as the vengeful aunt, had bought and foreclosed the mortgage in the hope of throwing her and her ward out of house and home. Aunt Electa, enraged to almost superhuman energy, had moved heaven and earth to raise the necessary money and had bid in the property.

Chester was aroused from these recollections by his wife, who had come to dress the baby by the sitting room fire. The joy of the sun bright morning was in her thankful young mother heart as she began with merry mock seriousness to chide her dilatory husband for not having yet even laid the kindling.

Uncle James.

"Look at your naughty papa," she said, holding the baby before him. "Shame on a big, lazy fellow!" She took a little dimpled hand in hers and pointed a tiny pink finger at the object of this make believe shame.

Chester turned toward her with a forced smile and took the baby from her arms.

"Why, Chester, what is the matter?"

He kissed her trembling lips. "There!" said he. "I was only foolish for a moment over some thoughts about the long ago past, before I had your beautiful love to make me always, always happy."

Still she appealed with her big brown eyes turned wistfully up to his, and he saw that it was useless to delay her enlightenment longer. Already her Thanksgiving day had been spoiled.

"Well, little girl," he said, with an effort to make light of the matter, "we must give up the old home. I have been served with notice to quit."

"Why? What for? Notice from whom?" It was shocking intelligence. She knew how dearly Chester loved the old place he had lived in so long.

"From Uncle James," he answered. "He owns everything here. Aunt Electa left no will, and her brother, being next of kin, inherits all she owned."

Mrs. Harding had risen and now stood beside the chair, holding her husband's head against her breast. "Never mind, dear," she said, with tender sympathy; "we shall some time have money enough to buy the old place back."

Mrs. Harding.

But Chester shook his head. "Some time is as bad as no time. In a week Uncle James will have the house torn down and its contents scattered to the winds. I know him. He will chop down every tree and gloat over the knowledge that each stroke of the ax cuts into my heart. He hates me as relentlessly as Aunt Electa hated him."

The rest of the forenoon was passed in dismal despair. Mrs. Harding, with that niceness of perception which comes of true sympathy, had decided not to have the Thanksgiving dinner she had planned. It would be a mockery, a reminder of the blessings Chester had missed. So she set the table for the simple meal they ordinarily had at midday. It was nearly ready when the doorbell rang, and Chester, inwardly resenting intrusion, responded.

"I trust I am in time for dinner," said a cheery faced man whom Chester recognized as the new Methodist minister, who had been pointed out to him on the street the day before.

"Such as it is, you are in time for it," said Chester.

The minister had stepped inside before even this dubious invitation was extended. Chester showed him to the sitting room and went to tell his wife.

"Did—you—ever!" When a little woman opens a pair of big brown eyes to their widest limits, utters those three short words as if each were a separate explosion and drops her hands in final despair you may know fate has done its worst. And if you have long been under the strain of a really great grief this heaping on of petty misfortunes is apt to stir a sense of the ridiculous in you. Chester, looking into his wife's dejected face, burst into uncontrollable laughter, which it was difficult to keep the minister from hearing. Grasping his sides with both hands, he staggered about the dining room, trying in vain to suppress his paroxysms, until his wife, catching the infection, joined him in the idiotic Indian dance, stuffing her apron into her mouth to smother her shrieks of laughter.

The Baby.

Near the end of the dinner the minister chanced to speak of Chester as a member of his church, and Chester corrected him. It then transpired that the minister, having received an invitation to dine with James Harding, had asked for "Mr. Harding's" house, and had been directed to Chester's.

After due apologies for his mistake the minister asked the privilege of reading a chapter from the Scriptures, and Mrs. Harding brought Aunt Electa's big clasp Bible, the only one in the house. At sight of the book Chester reproached himself for having shamelessly forgotten a tacit promise he had made to his aunt on the day of her death.

The Bible.

Aunt Electa's fatal illness had been characteristic of her—short, sharp, violent—and she had died in a convulsion. To the last she had stoutly maintained that she was not going to die and had insisted on being pillowed up that she might fortify herself to bear her pains by reading her Bible.

"Chet," she had said between writhings, "I don't lay the claim I ought to religion; but, I tell you, when I'm in pain or trouble there's nothing that bolsters me up like the book of Job. When you're in trouble and haven't any old aunt to come to read the book of Job. It's mighty solacing." In an hour she was dead.

Now, when the minister was gone, Chester, sitting again in the low rocker with the baby on his knee, asked his wife to read the book of Job to him.

She had finished the first chapter and begun the second when she turned the leaf and a loose sheet fluttered out. As she picked it up her eye caught the boldly written words, "Last Will and Testament of Electa Harding."

"Chester!" Her tone startled him. "The will!" She almost fainted.

The document was offered for probate next day, and, though the witnesses had moved away, there was no doubt about Aunt Electa's sprawling signature.

"What could have possessed her to hide it away in such a place?" asked the mistress of the old homestead.

"I think I know," answered the master. "I think she wanted Uncle James to hope awhile so that he might suffer all the more in the end."

"Isn't that a dreadful spirit to wish to pursue one's enemy even after one is dead? Chester, do you think Aunt Electa is in heaven?"

"She is if she knows how badly Uncle James is cut up."

POINTS for CARVERS

By A. B. LEWIS

[Copyright, 1904, by A. B. Lewis.]

ALWAYS count noses just before you carve the turkey, and don't forget to include your own proboscis.

If you invite your relatives to dine with you on Thanksgiving, it is wise to help them to turkey first. They have probably skipped one or two meals to be in shape for the feast and are hungry enough to start a riot.

Don't invite your mother-in-law to a Thanksgiving dinner and carve the turkey in such a way that it will fly off the platter and strike her in the face. A Wisconsin man tried that trick last year, and the old lady caught the turkey and took it home and devoured it.

THE OLD LADY TOOK IT HOME.

If the bird is particularly tough and you have difficulty in carving it, don't get angry if some one yells, "Take an ax!" Mark that person and see that the least desirable portions of the fowl go on his plate.

Don't heave a sigh of relief and think the worst is over when you have at last helped everybody to turkey. You'll just about sit down to eat the juicy portions you have laid aside for yourself when the plates will begin to come back again.

In carving a very tough turkey stand back from the table as far as possible. This will give you a better chance to escape from the house in case the carving knife slips and the diners are covered with hot gravy.

If you are invited out to Thanksgiving dinner and think you will be asked to carve the turkey it would be well to wear a coat of mail, get a permit from the police to carry a revolver and practice running for a couple of weeks.

It is well to start some lively discussion among those at the table when you are about to carve. This will draw attention from you, and no one may notice that your knees are wabbling and your lips moving in prayer.

If by any chance the turkey slips from under your carving knife and be

DON'T GET ANGRY IF SOME ONE YELLS, "TAKE AN AX!"

deposited in some one's lap, do not join in the laugh that will follow. Remember you will have troubles of your own when the guests depart and you are left alone with your wife to face the music.

Don't glare at your wife and create a scene if the turkey is cast iron and puncture proof. In that case it may be cooked over the next day and you will save on the butcher's bill.

Last, but not least, don't take it out of the children if you happen to break a five dollar meat platter in carving a two dollar turkey. It is the dog's fault, of course, and he should be kicked all over the dining room.

THANKSGIVING DAY AMONG INDIANS

The Indians of the southwest have accepted Thanksgiving day along with other customs of their white neighbors, though they have adapted it to their savage ideals until it bears little resemblance to the festival instituted by the pilgrim fathers. The government agents on the reservations of Oklahoma and Indian Territory have in recent years fixed upon Thanksgiving day as the date for the great beef issues and the payment of annuities, and their ruddy wards are in consequence provided not only with good cause for thankfulness, but with the

HUNDREDS OF INDIANS ARE DANCING AND MAKING MERRY.

wherewithal to demonstrate their gratitude to the Great Spirit in the conventional manner.

One might travel through a reservation on Thanksgiving day without seeing one occupied tepee. Every one is at the gathering place waiting for the moment when the agent shall let loose upon the herds grazing on the hillside the bands of painted warriors. Medicine men are holding executive sessions, and the squaws and children are running races in their glee. Hundreds of Indians are dancing and making merry. When the word is given for the beginning of the chase a wild, weird chanting runs throughout the camp. Suddenly from their lodges burst forth the young men, clad in gay trappings and armed with long shining rifles. Off to the herd they dash; the crack of a gun is heard, and the bellowing of the cattle, the fierce shouting of the hunter and the fusillade of rifle shots make one believe that a battle is in progress. Half an hour or more the chase is kept up, while the wildest excitement prevails in the camp. Squaws are sharpening long knives and the medicine men are chanting invocations for the success of the hunters. Then the warriors come riding back in a long column, dragging the beeves as trophies behind them, singing the buffalo song.

The squaws skin and dress the beef, the medicine men invoke the blessing of Manitou, and the Indians rush to the carcasses and eat their fill.

What Thanksgiving Means.

THANKSGIVING means a lot of things!
Upon the farm when we were boys—
Still memory about it sings
And accents all its olden joys.
How many things are brought to mind—
From turkey fit for kingly feast
To pies of every sort and kind,
From mince to pumpkin, nicely creased.

AND who were there? Who were not, say,
From grandpa to the youngest boy?
It seemed just no Thanksgiving day
If one were absent from the joy.
It was a feeling next to that
Religion twines around the soul;
That one must have a homelike chat
This day, else it had missed its goal.

GOD bless the old Thanksgiving days
Upon the farm when we were boys!
For memory about them plays
As round naught else of modern joys.
From other days they stand aloof,
As holier ones forever may,
And typify in our behoof
Eternity's Thanksgiving day.

EARL MARBLE.

A Poem for Today

MY AIN COUNTREE

By Mary Lee Demarest

I AM far frae my hame, an' I'm weary aftenwhiles,
For the langed-for hame-bringing, an' my Father's welcome smiles;
I'll ne'er be fu' content until mine een do see
The gowden gates o' heaven, an' my ain countree.

The earth is flecked wi' flowers, mony-tinted, fresh, an' gay,
The birdies warble blithely, for my Father made them sae;
But these sichts an' these soun's will be naething to me
When I hear the angels singing in my ain countree.

I've His gude word of promise, that some gladsome day the King
To his ain royal palace his banished hame will bring;
Wi' een an' wi' hearts runnin' o'er, we shall see
The King in his beauty, an' our ain countree.

My sins ha' been mony, an' my sorrows ha' been sair,
But there they'll ne'er mair vex me, ne'er be remembered mair;
His bluid hath made me white, His hand shall dry mine ee,
When He brings me hame at last to my ain countree.

Like a bairn to its mither, a wee birdie to its nest,
I wad fain be ganging noo to my Saviour's breast;
For he gathers in His bosom witless, worthless lambs like me,
And He carries them himsel' to his ain countree.

He's faithful, that hath promised; He'll surely come again;
He'll keep his tryst wi' me, at what hour I dinna ken;
But He bids me still to watch, an' ready aye to be
To gang at any moment to my ain countree.

So I'm watching aye, an' singin' o' my hame as I wait,
For the soun'in' o' His footfa' this side the gowden gate.
God gie His grace to ilka ane wha listens noo to me,
That we a' may gang in gladness to our ain countree.

A Poem for Today

THE CORAL INSECT

By Lydia Huntley Sigourney

TOIL on! toil on! ye ephemeral train,
Who build in the tossing and treacherous main;
Toil on! for the wisdom of man ye mock,
With your sand-based structures and domes of rock,
Your columns the fathomless fountains' cave,
And your arches spring up to the crested wave;
Ye're a puny race thus to boldly rear
A fabric so vast in a realm so drear.

Ye bind the deep with your secret zone—
The ocean is sealed, and the surge a stone;
Fresh wreaths from the coral pavement spring
Like the terraced pride of Assyria's king;
The turf looks green where the breakers rolled;
O'er the whirlpool ripens the rind of gold;
The sea-snatched isle is the home of men,
And mountains exult where the wave hath been.

But why do ye plant, 'neath the billows dark,
The wrecking reef for the gallant bark?
There are snares enough on the tented field,
Mid the blossomed sweets that the valleys yield;
There are serpents to coil ere the flowers are up,
There's a poison drop in man's purest cup,
There are foes that watch for his cradle breath,
And why need ye sow the floods with death?

With moldering bones the deeps are white,
From the ice-clad pole to the tropics bright;
The mermaid hath twisted her fingers cold
With the mesh of the sea-boy's curls of gold,
And the gods of the ocean have frowned to see
The mariner's bed in their halls of glee;
Hath earth no graves, that ye thus must spread
The boundless sea for the thronging dead?

Ye build—ye build—but ye enter not in,
Like the tribes whom the desert devoured in their sin;
From the land of promise ye fade and die
Ere its verdure gleams forth on your weary eye:
As the kings of the cloud-crowned pyramid,
Their noiseless bones in oblivion hid,
Ye slumber unmarked mid the desolate main,
While the wonder and pride of your works remain.

A Poem for Today

THE WORLD

By Jones Very

POSSIBLY the foremost of our American sonneteers has been Jones Very (born at Salem, Mass., in 1813; died there in 1880). Very was graduated from Harvard in 1836 and taught Greek in the college for two years. In 1843 he was licensed to preach, but he was never ordained. He was a Unitarian in belief and a transcendentalist and mystic. "Jones Very has always piped the sad, sweet notes of religious melancholy," says one critic.

'TIS all a great show,
The world that we're in—
None can tell when 'twas finished,
None saw it begin;
Men wander and gaze through
Its courts and its halls,
Like children whose love is
The picture-hung walls.

There are flowers in the meadow,
There are clouds in the sky—
Songs pour from the woodland,
The waters glide by;
Too many, too many
For eye or for ear,
The sights that we see,
And the sounds that we hear.

A weight as of slumber
Comes down on the mind;
So swift is life's train,
To its objects we're blind;
I myself am but one
In the fleet-gliding show—
Like others I walk,
But know not where I go.

One saint to another
I heard say, "How long?"
I listened, but naught more
I heard of his song;
The shadows are walking
Through city and plain—
How long shall the night
And its shadow remain?

How long ere shall shine,
In this glimmer of things,
The light of which prophet
In prophecy sings?
And the gates of that city
Be open, whose sun
No more to the west
Its circuit shall run!

A Glimpse Into the Future by Some Wise Men

THE scientists gathered eagerly about their corps of excavators.

"We are about to unearth something of great value to history," said the head of the party, "and it is well that we all be here. I will ask you to keep strict watch on what turns up now for future generations."

The workingmen picked up their electric spades once again. Taking out his radium lantern, Professor A. D. Fourthousand turned its rays upon the hole and signaled them to go ahead. The spades struck into a soft and fluffy substance, which was thrown out with ease. Presently the air was filled with the flaky bits, one of which the professor caught and examined carefully. Surreptitiously touching his tongue to it, he smiled a knowing smile.

Suddenly one of the workmen brought to view a closely bound block of faded paper, cut into strips an inch square. With trembling hands the scientists gathered it up and cut the worn ropes which surrounded it.

"Coupons!" they exclaimed, reading the almost indecipherable lettering on them.

The professor tossed his skull hat into the air.

"The mystery of ages has been solved!" he cried. "Now we know what terrible calamity occurred, burying the great American cities beneath tons and tons of this substance! The slips of paper are the last link in the chain, establishing beyond peradventure the fact I have so long claimed would be proved. It was no upheaval of nature, no frightful volcanoes, that buried these great municipalities under uncountable acres of dust. It was"—he paused to allow his words to have their full weight—"it was a deluge of breakfast foods which put an end to the great nation!"

By 9 o'clock that night every inhabitant of the world knew of the great discovery, and the telowaves were carrying the news to the residents of Mars.—Judge.

Happiness at Last.

"My first husband," confides the snake charmer to the dog faced man, "was the india rubber marvel."

"And were you happy?" asks the dog faced man, sorting over his stock of photographs.

"Not at all," she sighs. "He was that dignified there was no getting along with him. Why, after they put his name in big letters on the posters he never would unbend at all, and so, of course, after awhile we separated."

"You gave him the bounce, did you?"

"You might say I did. But, of course, a lady longs for companionship, and so it wasn't long until I had married No. 2."

"Who was he?"

"He still is. He's the ossified man with this show."

"I should think you'd find him hard hearted."

"Not a bit of it."

"Good husband, is he?"

"Perfect. Why, I can wrap that man around my finger any time."—Chicago Tribune.

Young Doctor's First Consultation.

The young doctor was very proud at being called into consultation.

"I have summoned you, doctor," said the great physician, "because you knew young Cashley at college. Have you reliable information as to his financial condition?"

"Yes, sir. He has half a million in his own name."

"Very well, sir. That will do. I am sure now that he has a serious case of appendicitis, requiring an operation."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

His Choice.

She evidently was determined to prevent his speaking. He was equally determined that he would speak there, then and much to the point. With heavy earnestness she asked:

"What tree do you love best?"

"Yew," was the laconic and instant answer, and then he was started.—St. Louis Republic.

Didn't Look It.

"Say, Willie, we's got ter separate. When I looks at yer well fed figure I hasn't the heart ter tell de unsuspecting people dat we ain't hed er meal in three days."—Boston Journal.

Couldn't Tell a Lie.

"I don't believe Wopsley can tell the truth."

"Why don't you?"

"Because I told him a lot of lies last night and he didn't seem to know it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Insinuating.

"There's no use of trying to do good things in this world. They aren't appreciated."

"How do you know?"—Town Topics.

General Hood at Spring Hill

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

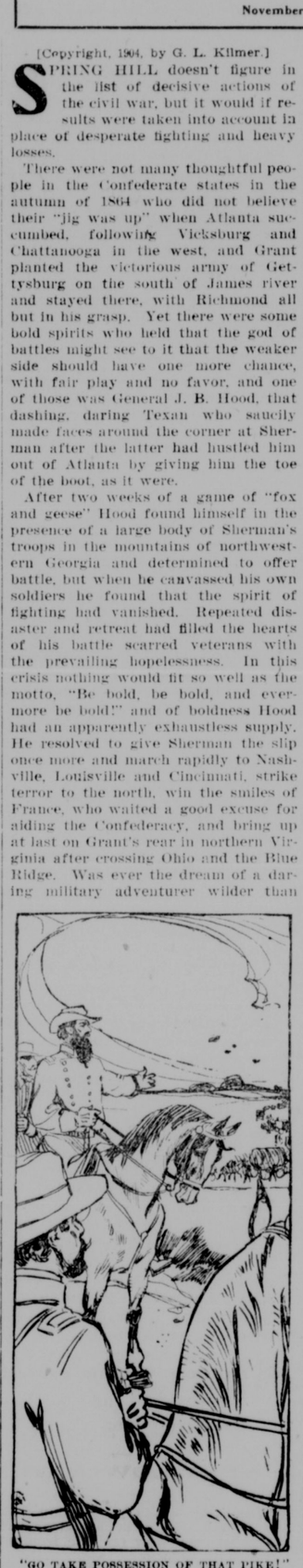
November 29, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

SPRING HILL doesn't figure in the list of decisive actions of the civil war, but it would if results were taken into account in place of desperate fighting and heavy losses.

There were not many thoughtful people in the Confederate states in the autumn of 1864 who did not believe their "jig was up" when Atlanta succumbed, following Vicksburg and Chattanooga in the west, and Grant planted the victorious army of Gettysburg on the south of James river and stayed there, with Richmond all but in his grasp. Yet there were some bold spirits who held that the god of battles might see to it that the weaker side should have one more chance, with fair play and no favor, and one of those was General J. B. Hood, that dashing, daring Texan who saucily made faces around the corner at Sherman after the latter had hustled him out of Atlanta by giving him the toe of the boot, as it were.

After two weeks of a game of "fox and geese" Hood found himself in the presence of a large body of Sherman's troops in the mountains of northwestern Georgia and determined to offer battle, but when he canvassed his own soldiers he found that the spirit of fighting had vanished. Repeated disaster and retreat had filled the hearts of his battle scarred veterans with the prevailing hopelessness. In this crisis nothing would fit so well as the motto, "Be bold, be bold, and evermore be bold!" and of boldness Hood had an apparently exhaustless supply. He resolved to give Sherman the slip once more and march rapidly to Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati, strike terror to the north, win the smiles of France, who waited a good excuse for aiding the Confederacy, and bring up at last on Grant's rear in northern Virginia after crossing Ohio and the Blue Ridge. Was ever the dream of a daring military adventurer wilder than



"GO TAKE POSSESSION OF THAT PIKE!"

that? But what was to hinder? Sherman, distance and the scattered Federal troops to be met with on the way? As for the last two obstacles, Hood's soldiers were equal to the march, and equal also, he believed, to any improvised force that could be raked up to impede him in all the west. Sherman himself, he believed, would turn and go back south, and that is just what he did do.

Hood marched westward across Alabama 150 miles, victualing and equipping his army en route for their wonderful venture into hostile territory. By the middle of November he was crossing the Tennessee at Florence, Ala. His numbers, including the cavalry that would join him, were about 40,000. Sherman believed that his lieutenant, General Thomas, with a corps of about 12,000 men under General D. M. Stanley, and an indefinite force of mounted and dismounted cavalry, could hold the line of the Tennessee river and keep Hood south of it. He afterward added the Twenty-third corps, under General J. M. Schofield, 10,000 strong, which he detached from his main army before starting for the sea.

In point of fact, Hood went around the Federal army, supposed to be guarding the southern border of Tennessee, and once across the river made for Columbia, on Duck river, the direct route to Nashville. The ever alert Forrest preceded him and was on the point of seizing the crossings of the river when the advance of the Federal army under Schofield, falling back by forced marches upon Nashville, came up to dispute the way. Schofield held and fortified Columbia.

Meanwhile General J. H. Wilson, a cavalryman under Sheridan in Virginia, had reached Tennessee to lead Thomas' cavalry. When he reached the front along Duck river he found his troopers coping with Forrest, who was bent on crossing above Columbia, east, to seize roads leading to Spring Hill, in Schofield's rear, so as to cut him off from Nashville. Wilson warned Schofield to abandon Columbia and, strangely enough, drew back his own force by a route farther east through Hurt's Corners and Mount Carmel, leaving the road open to Forrest to dash on to Spring Hill.

But Schofield, for all, had the inside track to the key point and, acting on Wilson's warning, had sent General Stanley with all speed back from Columbia toward Spring Hill. It was the 29th of November, the day of all others in 1864 when, if luck counts at all in war, the Confederacy had a last chance. At noon that day Stanley's men double quicked into Spring Hill and soon began to fight with Forrest's troopers for the mastery. Forrest was beaten, and Stanley held the road open.

Yet Forrest was not Hood's best card in this game. At the head of his leading division, a crack body of men under the intrepid General Cleburne, he had crossed Duck river at Huey's and at noon of that day was marching boldly northwestward to the pike between Columbia and Spring Hill and between Stanley's isolated division and Schofield's main force at Columbia. Moreover, he had left the corps of General S. D. Lee south of Duck river and in front of Columbia to attack Schofield and push him along the pike into the trap prepared for him at Spring Hill. At that moment there was nothing to stay the march of Hood's 40,000 Confederates on Nashville, Louisville and the north except Stanley's band of 4,000 men at Spring Hill and a mob of unorganized recruits and convalescents at Nashville with Thomas.

The hope of the west lay with Schofield, and he was virtually surrounded and cut off at Columbia. Hood's hope—the forlorn chance of the south—lay in placing a wall of bayonets across the pike and shutting Schofield off at Spring Hill, when the Federal army in the west would be at his mercy. Calling Generals Cheatham and Cleburne to his side, Hood directed their eyes upon the pike where Schofield's wagons and their infantry guards were moving from Columbia back to Spring Hill. Said he to Cheatham: "General, do you see the enemy there, retreating rapidly to escape us? Go with your corps, take possession of that pike at or near Spring Hill. * * * Do this at once."

His subordinates moved away to obey this command and himself to order up another corps, and, this accomplished, Schofield's army would be lost. Forrest's cavalry held all of the crossroads from the pike north of Spring Hill, in a line east and south, to Duck river, having bowled Wilson's men off to the northeast out of reach. From 3 o'clock until dark there were constant skirmishing and some heavy fighting near Spring Hill between Stanley's men and those of Cheatham and Forrest, but Hood returned to the spot at dusk only to find that Cheatham had not put his line across the pike. Cleburne's division that had been relied on for that feat had blundered in the first attempt and then come to a dead standstill. Hood brought with him the leading division of Stewart's corps and, learning of Cleburne's failure, ordered that body of troops to form on Cleburne's line so as to carry it across the pike. But by this time Stanley had given the Confederates a taste of genuine fighting that stirred up their caution.

Their assaults on the pike at Spring Hill had been stubbornly repulsed, and Stewart went about his work on the slow and sure plan of reconnoitering. In the end his troops went into bivouac along the pike and not across it.

As the evening rolled on Schofield's wagons and men hurrying away from Columbia marched along the pike under the eyes of the pickets of Cheatham and Stewart and were fired upon, but they zealously went their way. Hood at length called upon Forrest to do the work the infantry had failed in, but when the redoubtable trooper got his men in line they had no ammunition and would not advance.

A band of about 2,000 under General Jackson galloped on northward and attempted to cut the pike beyond Spring Hill, but were repulsed, and from midnight to daylight of the 30th Schofield's men retreated, virtually unopposed, in the presence of superior numbers of their foes resting idly within earshot of their march. For General Sherman to have counted in advance upon such unexplainable conduct on the part of Cleburne, Cheatham and Forrest, with Hood among them and at their head, would have been madman's folly. But that, and that alone, saved Tennessee and the north and checked Hood's daring adventure.

The most reasonable explanation of Hood's conduct on the night of Nov. 29 is that he tired himself out physically during the afternoon, and his usual high courage oozed out with his waning energy.

So slight a thing as dyspepsia lost a great battle for Napoleon. Why may it not be true that a slight overstrain of some sensitive faculty of Hood on that busy afternoon prevented a reversal of Confederate fortunes in the west and warded off a grave Federal disaster? GEORGE L. KILMER.

Outflanking the Enemy.

"Bridget, you must be more careful with your dusting. I declare I could write my name upon the piano."

"'Deed, ma'am, it's yerself has the gran' eddycayshun!"—Town and Country.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.57 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily exceptSun	5.32 P. M*
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.52 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
	NOON					
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 08	6 30†	2 35x lv	Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15†	3 15x ar	Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35† lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15† ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 23
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson IX. Isaiah xxviii, 1-13, November 27, 1904.

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Worlds Temperance Lesson.

Ephraim occupied a fertile territory, stretching across the heart of Palestine from the Mediterranean to the Jordan. In the midst stood Samaria, the capital, on a commanding eminence. The tropical luxuriance of the valleys hung about it like thebacchanalian garland on the brow of the banqueter. And its exuberance was as evanescent; for its glorious beauty was a fading flower. Destruction was at hand.

The capital, court, and people were enslaved to drink. Under its subtle delusion they were in perfect ease. With the proverbial stupidity of the drunkard, they felt perfectly safe, trusting in the mountain fastness of Samaria. With sense of justice blunted by the use of intoxicants, and their basest passions inflamed, they oppressed the poor and crushed the needy. With the insatiable thirst which the use of alcoholic liquors always begets, they kept crying, "Bring, and let us drink"—the Samaritan equivalent to our modern bacchanal, "Here's a health to you." (Amos vi, 1.)

But the judgments of God are abroad. The irresistible Assyrian, Shalmaneser, mighty and strong, is God's instrument of wrath. He looks upon Samaria like a peculiarly tempting morsel; like a fig ripe in June, so rare and succulent that one swallows it as soon as it is in his hand; does not even think of laying it aside to preserve it or eat it at his leisure. His coming will be like a tempest of hail, a destroying storm, a flood of waters; figures peculiarly impressive in that latitude, where in an hour the dryest water-course becomes an awful torrent. This prophecy had its literal fulfillment 721 B. C., in the ninth year of Hoshea, king of Israel. The country was ravaged by the Assyrians under Shalmaneser, and Israel deported into the cities of Assyria and Media. (2 Kings xvii, 9-12.)

The prophet now turns from Israel to Judah. He contrasts the imperishable crown and diadem, glorious and beautiful, rewards of piety, on the brow of Judah, the righteous and faithful residue, with the fading garland of voluptuous pleasure on the brow of drunken Ephraim. God shall help Judah's judges on the bench and her warriors at the gate. This has been aptly called a Messianic pendant to the foregoing picture of Samaria's fall.

But Judah, too is not free from this degrading sin. Even her priests and prophets are infected with it. And the people will not endure the prophet's rebukes. Listen to their drunken scoffing: "Does Isaiah presume to instruct us? Does he take us to be just weaned, that he adopts such a childish way? Here and there, with no set order, and conning his words over, as if we were still in our primers,

"Tzav lat-zav, tzav lat-zav,
Quv laquv, quv laquv."

Ewald says: "We must conceive the abrupt, intentionally short, reiterated, and almost childish words of verse ten, as spoken in mimicry, with a mocking motion of the head, and in childish, stammering tone."

The prophet rejoins: "Ah! if you will not let me teach you, the Assyrians and Babylonians shall, and their foreign accent will seem more like stammering and twaddle than my instructions." If they had only hearkened to the prophet's voice, they might have found rest from warlike preparations, and that more blessed rest which comes from obedience to the Divine precepts.

But the Lord's word was offensive to them from its vary simplicity. They rejected it: so, like a drunken man, the nation tottered and stumbled to its ruin.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The Prophet Isaiah appears in a new role. He is par excellence the temperance reformer of his age. He is the model for every age. He is not intemperate in his attack upon intemperance. Yet for moral earnestness he is not surpassed.

Drunkenness is usually insolent. It was ribald and abusive toward the prophet. But this did not deter him. He warded off the sneer with a terrible denunciation.

Canaan was the bridge between Syria and Egypt. The world-powers of that age coveted it. Possession of it was a strategic necessity. It could be used either as a thoroughfare or a buffer. But the Israelites might have held the country against all comers. Its mountainous character was a natural defense. Horses and chariots (the artillery of the ancients) could not be used there.

But drunkenness was the real foe to the northern and southern kingdoms. It led to their overthrow. They were "overcome of wine" literally wine-smitten. They were hit as with a hammer, stricken to earth. Israel never rose again, and Judah a mere shadow of former grandeur.

The luxurious refinement of the kingdom of Israel and its crimson-clothed nobles as described by Amos, makes one think of the palaces and villas of Pompeii as they have been brought to light by extensive excavations—"summer and winter houses, ivory palaces, gardens, vineyards, fig-orchards, olive-yards, melody of viols, beds of ivory, fragrant ointments, and wine by the bowlfull" is the prophet's inventory. This cultivation of æsthetic effects for eye and ear and palate is not in itself reprehensible. But a halt must be called when thebenificent Giver is forgotten in the greedy enjoyment of the gift. And the proportion of life must be maintained. To lose that proportion, even in perfectly innocent things, is to be intemperate. Intemperance of any kind tends to lower the moral tone. Intemperance persisted in ends in total loss of moral tone. The Man becomes a Thing. This is in a sense the unforgivable sin. For the human is the temple of the Divine, and when the temple is ruined the Divine must make His exit.

In our day, as in Isaiah's, some priests and prophets err in vision through drink or other forms of intemperance. But discrimination must be made between the genuine and the professional priests and prophets. There is a spurious officialism which counts for nothing in the cure of souls.

There are ninety texts in the Old Testament which refer to the sin of drunkenness, and many more in the New Testament. The Bible is a red lantern swung across the path of youth.

Every one is under the highest moral obligation to cast the full weight of his influence everywhere and always against this evil.

BITTINGER.

We are enjoying ideal November weather: clear skies, bracing breezes and frosty nights; buckwheat cakes and sausage and an abundance of satisfaction with the "Judge" at the bar and the invincible Teddy at the helm to steer the good old Ship of State over the turbulent seas that the "Old Maid" (Democracy) prophecies as certain to come upon us. "Woe is me."

Messrs. Peter G. Stark and A. J. Oester have secured an engine for the winter and are prepared to grind all manner of feed for the public. Call upon these gentlemen and give them your patronage.

Reports have reached us to the effect that the wild cat is quite numerous in the surrounding mountains, one of the animals having killed a sheep for Mr. J. B. Harmon a few days ago.

Mr. C. E. Ellithrope and Miss Florence Facenbaker are reported among the ailing this week.

Mr. Jacob Lohr, a native of this district, left last Thursday for Fitzgerald, Ga., where he expects to locate.

Quite a number of our farmer's wives have been marketing some fine Thanksgiving turkeys this week.

Mr. J. L. Beechy moved his family up to the mine on Cherry Creek last Monday.

The young people will organize a Literary Society on next Friday evening. Come out and join in the good work.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Mr. Adam Lebeck, of Westernport, has just completed a concrete pavement for Mr. John Miller.

Mr. George Parish, who lost his vote by moving from this place, to Gobblers Nob a few weeks prior to the election, has been handsomely repaid by the recent arrival of another voter in his family.

The new church is rapidly nearing completion. The plasterers commenced work in the interior on Monday.

The foundation for the Junior hall will likely be completed this week or the first of next.

The big revival that has been in progress at the Hampshire school house in the last six weeks is still going on.

The ladies connected with the Presbyterian church at Savage will hold a festival at the church on Friday and Saturday evening, Dec. 18th and 19th, for the benefit of the pastor's salary.

Mrs. Annie Kemp, of Frostburg, accompanied by Mrs. Clara Richardson, visited relatives and friends in town last week.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. William Morehead on last Monday morning, a bright little lady.

Reading a Democratic newspaper before and after the election is like talking to a man who has been down to the mourner's bench at a red hot revival. What a change!

Miss Myrtle McGinnis, of Tunnelton, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Edward Warnick, returned home last week.

The iron work and other material for the bridge over the Potomac river is being transported by wagon from Westernport to this place. A number of the heaviest pieces are already on the ground and in a few weeks we expect to see the span under course of construction.

Our merchants have made complaint to Constable Morehead against a number of Italian fruit, fish and oyster venders who come up from Piedmont in wagons and peddle out their supplies without paying licenses or taxes. Constable Morehead has polished up his star and is laying up for them and is going to "wallop" them with his big stick.

Mrs. Simpson has returned from a visit to relatives at Winchester, Va.

The generous and friendly stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Radcliffe, of Savage, on last Sunday and left a bright little girl.

Mrs. Ollie Bell a few weeks ago, while at her usual household duties slipped and fell while carrying a kettle of boiling water and was painfully scalded about the shoulders and arms, is considerably improved.

Mr. Thomas Conelly, who was seriously injured in the Buxton mine about one month ago and taken to the City Hospital, Baltimore, for special treatment, is reported in an improved condition.

The Ladies' Aid Society of this place netted a nice little sum of money on election day by opening a lunch room and serving dinner and hot lunches to the voters.

Mr. and Mrs. John Raley, who have been visiting friends and relatives at Cumberland, returned home on Monday.

A telegram was received in town on last Saturday announcing the death by accident of Mr John Deal in the city of Pittsburg. No particulars were given at the time but later on we understood he was crossing the street when he was run down by an electric car and crushed to death. Mr. Deal up to a few months ago was telegraph lineman for the West Virginia Central railroad and lived at the Junction, which position he resigned to take a similar on at a better salary for a railroad running out of Pittsburg. He was a member of the Junior Order of this place and was well known to our people as well as along the line of the West Virginia Central railroad. He left a wife and two children and was buried at Bedford, Pa., on last Monday.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

LEGAL GIANTS TOPROBE ELECTION

Determined Fight Will Be Made to Gain Control of the State.

With the state election nearly a year off the Republicans are preparing for the fight and are mapping out a plan by which they hope to defeat the Democrats in those counties wherein the Wilson bill is operative.

Under the provisions of that act the names of the candidates for office in certain black belt counties must appear on the ballots without party designations. The act is operative in Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Prince George, St. Mary, Somerset, Talbott and Worcester counties, and in each of these the ballots next year will contain the names of the candidates for state offices, for the Legislature and for the various county offices.

At the last election but two marks were required on the ballot—one after the names of the Presidential candidates and one after the congressional candidate—and the illiterate were easily taught to make these two marks. To vote for a full Republican ticket at the next election it will be necessary to make from six to twenty marks on the ticket—varving in the different counties according to the number of local officials to be chosen. The constitutional amendment will also be placed on the tickets and will require an additional mark "for" or "against."

To circumvent the apparent effort to confuse the illiterate vote the Republicans have been discussing various methods, and a plan has been formulated to nominate only one man on the ticket in counties heavily populated with negroes, so that they can be taught to vote for that nominee and against the amendment—requiring only two marks, the same number required at the election of last week.

This will not be done in Frederick and Garrett counties, which have hold over Republican senators, but the plan will be used in the other Wilson bill counties. Successors are to be chosen for Senators Gray, of Charles; Wilson, of Prince George; Greenwell, of St. Mary,s; Dixon, of Talbott, and Moore, of Worcestor.

In each of these counties the method to be used by the Republicans will be to name only a candidate for the state Senate, and teach the illiterate to place marks after his name. Three of the retiring senators are Democrats and two Republicans, but by this method the Republicans hope to return five of their party to the upper house of the Legislature. Four of the holdover senators are Republicans, and with the five from the Wilson bill counties the leaders hope to have nine "sure" members of the body.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Bowser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $965.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

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MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904. NUMBER 40

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"Havre de Grace, Md., Nov. 22, 1904.

"His Excellency, Edwin Warfield, Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.

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"Under the belief that proposals to amend the Constitution must emanate from the General Assembly alone and that the approval of the Governor is not necessary to entitle them, when duly passed by the prescribed vote in each House, to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, and that his veto can not lawfully prevent them from being thus submitted, these two proposed amendments were not sent to your Excellency for your consideration.

"Your Excellency, however, in an official communication to the General Assembly, took occasion to express the opinion that a bill proposing a constitutional amendment was precisely like any other bill and could not be operative unless approved by the Governor, or passed over his veto by the prescribed three-fifths vote of each house.

"And thus the matter stood at the end of the session.

"As a registered voter and on behalf of many other registered voters interested in the question, I respectfully request that you will inform me whether this opinion of yours will lead you to refuse to cause these two proposed constitutional amendments to be published as prescribed by Article 14 of the Constitution, so that the people may have an opportunity to vote upon them at the general election next November.

"In making this request I venture to express the hope that further reflection and a careful examination of the adjudicated cases upon the subject have led you to the conclusion that a bill proposing to the people an amendment to the Constitution, and which until adopted by them is a palpably different measure from an ordinary Legislative bill in Maryland, which the Governor must pass upon before it becomes operative, that the General Assembly alone without the concurrence of the Governor has the exclusive constitutional right to propose to the people amendments to the Constitution, and that consequently upon this reconsideration of the subject your Excellency will order the prescribed publication to be made.

"No harm can result from this course, for the reason that if the people shall adopt the proposed amendments all irregularity in the mode of proposing them, supposing that such irregularity may well be claimed to exist, will thereby be effectually cured; while, on the other hand, their rejection by the people will be equally conclusive.

"Should you, however, feel that your duty requires you to withhold from the people all opportunity to vote upon these two measures by declining to publish them at least three months before the election next November, I respectfully beg what your purpose is, so that immediate steps may be taken to bring the question to a final judicial decision without delay.

"Trusting that you will favor me with an early reply, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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"Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22, 1904.

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"My Dear Sir—In reply to your communication of 22d instant, I respectfully state that, acting upon the advice of the Attorney-General of Maryland, the legal adviser of the Governor selected by the people, I will not cause to be published the proposed constitutional amendments referred to by you, because they have not been submitted to me for my approval as Governor, and hence, are not operative.

Very respectfully,

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Governor of Maryland."

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DR. J. A. THORN:

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Now I can see almost as well as ever; could read if you would permit it; sleep like a top, and lamp light distresses me no more.

These facts will be substantiated by personal interview.

[Signed] ANDREW J. HARNE.

600 others—some near you. Write me for name and address. Ask them.

Perfect Vision Guaranteed. Scientific Examination Free.

Oakland: Tues. Thurs. Sat. **Dr. J. A. THORN.** Terra Alta: Mon. Wed. Fri.

177 Broadway, New York.

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The General Assembly shall pass no laws suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Be it remembered that under the provision of the proposed amendment it will be within the power of the registers of voters to ask these and other equally difficult questions over which the Court of Appeals of this state has differed.

Be it also remembered that the registers of voters, while bipartisan, are appointed by a partisan governor, to whom alone they are responsible.

And be it further remembered that there is no appeal from the decisions of these registers of voters.

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Second—A person who, on the 1st day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this state or of any other state of the United States wherein he then resided; or

Third—Any made lineal descendant of such last mentioned person who may be 21 years of age or over in the year 1906. No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

In other words, if an illiterate did not have the right to vote prior to 1869, or if his father or grandfather did not have the right to vote prior to that time, in order to vote in the future, if the amendment is adopted, he must "understand and give a reasonable explanation" of every section of the Constitution that is read to him by the registration officers.

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"The two material feature in which the Poe amendment differ from the Worthington amendment are:

"1. The Poe amendment applies to all citizens naturalized after the year 1869. This embraces the greater part of our naturalized citizens, as the great influx of immigrants to this country did not commence until after the close of the Civil War. The Worthington amendment exempted all naturalized citizens and their descendants from the operation of the amendment.

"2. The Poe amendment leaves it to the judgment of the registration officers to determine whether the citizen can give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution read to him. He must explain the section read by the registers, and he must explain it to the satisfaction of the registers. In other words, the registers pick out at random any section of the state Constitution and then sit as judges upon the reasonableness of the explanation of it given by the citizen. Each set of registration officers will be an examining board in constitutional law. It is no reflection upon our registers to say that not five in a hundred of them have ever read the state Constitution, and that they themselves could not explain many of its provisions. It matters not whether the naturalized citizen or his children can read the Constitution, they must also explain its provisions to the satisfaction of the registers. Registers of voters are active partisans, and are selected on that account. This provision of the Poe amendment creates an awful temptation to disfranchise voters of the opposite party. The naturalized citizen and his descendants is placed at the mercy of the registers. In politics it is a safe principle that every partisan advantage will be taken and no temptation or opportunity overlooked. The decision of the registers upon the knowledge of the Constitution possessed by the citizen is final. It has the effect of a decision, and there is no appeal from it. There is no doubt upon this point that the judgment of the registers is final. If it were not so we would have the ludicrous situation of the time of four courts being taken up by examinations of citizens in constitutional law.

"The constitutional amendment is only an incident. The material fact is the well-known intention of the leaders of the Democratic party to manipulate elections. The conduct of the Democratic leaders during more than 20 years is a sufficient warning to the people of the state. They aim to control the election machinery. They strive to win elections by the control of the election machinery.

"The ultimate end is to return to the old system of two to one, in which two of their representatives shall have the power to out vote the one in opposition. The present Governor has placed himself in their path to a considerable extent. Unless a man who is opposed to the Democratic organization is elected governor of the state, the party's success at the polls will mean the destruction of popular suffrage in Maryland."—Baltimore American.

BITTINGER.

Snow began falling here on Saturday evening last and continued throughout the night and following day, and this Monday traveling is made possible by sled and sleigh, but the skies have cleared and there is promise of fair weather.

The special services held in the Lutheran church on last Sunday morning were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The rendition of the program was excellent. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Shoup, having had the service in charge.

Mr. G. W. Engle of this place, who has been employed in the Custom House at Baltimore for a year or more, is arranging to take his family down to that city for the winter. Miss Ruth Shoup, daughter of Rev. Shoup, will have Mr. Engles store in charge during Mrs. Engles absence.

After a suspension of some months work has been resumed on the Lutheran parsonage and that building will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mr. Patterson Engle lost a cow last week, and to add to the calamities of the week Mr. Jonas Bittinger lost his pious dog. That gentleman comforts himself by asserting that "Old Jack went good".

Mr. Rickets spent part of last week in this section bird shooting.

The public school organized a literary society at this place on last Friday and will meet at the school house on Friday of each week during the school year.

Messrs. F. M. Bittinger, Albert Brenneman and Harry Durst made a hurried trip to Oakland last Friday.

Estray Notice.

There come to my place recently a spotted heifer calf and a red yearling heifer, the former with no mark of identification; the latter partly white face. Owner will please come forward, pay costs and damages and take same away. C. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

CROWNING EVENT OF SOCIAL SEASON

Offutt-Humbird Nuptials at Washington Street Presbyterian Church.

FOLLOWED BY A RECEPTION

Bride's Home Scene of Much Brilliancy.—The Out of Town Guests, Among Them Being Many From Oakland.

Miss Mary Eleanor Humbird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of this city, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. William Renix Offutt, of Oakland, Md., last night at 7.30 o'clock at the Washington-st Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. James E. Moffatt officiating. The wedding, so complete in every detail, was the climax of the local social season and was one of the prettiest nuptial events int he history of Cumberland. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents at No. 57 Washington-st., where four hundred guests showered their congratuiations on the fair bride and handsome groom.

The ceremony was performed at the church in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Humbird entered the church on the arm of her father and was followed by her maid of honor, Miss Anna Spear and the bridesmaids, Miss Nell Offutt, sister of the groom, Miss Anna Humbird, of Pittsburg; Miss Bessie Shearer, Miss Gretchen Wellington, Miss Bessie Roberts and Miss Marion Gordon. They were met at the altar by the groom, and his groomsman, Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr. There Rev. Moffatt said the simple ceremony, which pronounced them man and wife. The ushers were Mr. C. Elwood Offutt and Dr. W. H. H. Bixler, of Oakland; Mr. William DeVries, Mr. Elder Humbird, Mr. Crede Wilson and Mr. Charles Offutt.

The color scheme of the wedding, pink and white, was carried out tastily in the decorations at the church, which was beautifully garbed in palms, smilax and pink chrysanthemums, the artistic work of Mr. F. X. Millman, Jr. Miss Mayme Adams presided at the organ during the ceremony.

From 8 to 11 o'clock the Humbird home was the scene of a brilliant reception. In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Humbird, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt, the newly married couple and Miss Anna Spear, the maid of honor. The residence was decorated with wild smilax, chrysanthemums and a myriad of miniature electric lights. Daisy's orchestra provided the music for reception. The caterer for the occasion was Harris of Baltimore.

The gowns of the bride, the maid of honor and bridesmaids were beautiful creations of the dressmaker's art. Miss Humbird was becomingly clad in white faille over chiffon silk trimmed in duchess lace. Sprigs of orange blossoms decorated her person and she carried a shower boquet of lillies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Spear, wore white lace over white taffeta and carried white chrysanthemums. The maids' costumes were of white taffeta silk, trimmed in lace and ribbons. They carried pink chrysanthemums. Mrs. J. W. Humbird, mother of the bride, was gowned in white lace over white taffeta, trimmed in green.

After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Offutt left on the Duquesne Limited for a trip in the East. On their return they will reside in Oakland, where Mr. Offutt is a rising young member of the Garrett county bar.

Mrs. Offutt was one of the favorites in local society, due to her beauty and charming manners. Mr. Offutt is well known here. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt of Oakland.

The out of town guests at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. James Humbird, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt, of Oakland, Messrs. Elwood and D. E. Offutt, Jr., of Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brydon, of Somerset, Pa.; Mr. S. T. Jones, Mr. Harlan Jones, Dr. Henry McComas, Dr. W. H. H. Bixler, Mr. J. E. Harned, Mr. Will Sturgiss, Mr. H. Bartlett, Mr. E. H. Sincell and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger, all of Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. David Humbird, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Maud Stallinker, of Washington D. C.; Miss Rose Armstrong, of Rockville, Md.; Mrs. Mary E. Elder, Miss Nell Elder, Mr. W. D. Elder, and Mr. B. M. Elder, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. S. S. Boggs and Miss Marguerite Boggs, of Baltimore and Mrs. Harry Baldwin, of St. Paul.—Cumberland News.

Calendars Received.

This office acknowledges the receipt of handsome as well as useful calendars from the Oakland Model Steam Bakery; Chas. Liller, the tonsorialist; and D. A. Vaughn, local agent for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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OFFUTT'S.

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Holiday Goods

Fancy Articles, Books,
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BIG LINE OF

Clothing,
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Underwear.

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"The two material feature in which the Poe amendment differ from the Worthington amendment are:

"1. The Poe amendment applies to all citizens naturalized after the year 1869. This embraces the greater part of our naturalized citizens, as the great influx of immigrants to this country did not commence until after the close of the Civil War. The Worthington amendment exempted all naturalized citizens and their descendants from the operation of the amendment.

"2. The Poe amendment leaves it to the judgment of the registration officers to determine whether the citizen can give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution read to him. He must explain the section read by the registers, and he must explain it to the satisfaction of the registers. In other words, the registers pick out at random any section of the state Constitution and then sit as judges upon the reasonableness of the explanation of it given by the citizen. Each set of registration officers will be an examining board in constitutional law. It is no reflection upon our registers to say that not five in a hundred of them have ever read the state Constitution, and that they themselves could not explain many of its provisions. It matters not whether the naturalized citizen or his children can read the Constitution, they must also explain its provisions to the satisfaction of the registers. Registers of voters are active partisans, and are selected on that account. This provision of the Poe amendment creates an awful temptation to disfranchise voters of the opposite party. The naturalized citizen and his descendants is placed at the mercy of the registers. In politics it is a safe principle that every partisan advantage will be taken and no temptation or opportunity overlooked. The decision of the registers upon the knowledge of the Constitution possessed by the citizen is final. It has the effect of a decision, and there is no appeal from it. There is no doubt upon this point that the judgment of the registers is final. If it were not so we would have the ludicrous situation of the time of four courts being taken up by examinations of citizens in constitutional law.

"The constitutional amendment is only an incident. The material fact is the well-known intention of the leaders of the Democratic party to manipulate elections. The conduct of the Democratic leaders during more than 20 years is a sufficient warning to the people of the state. They aim to control the election machinery. They strive to win elections by the control of the election machinery.

"The ultimate end is to return to the old system of two to one, in which two of their representatives shall have the power to out vote the one in opposition. The present Governor has placed himself in their path to a considerable extent. Unless a man who is opposed to the Democratic organization is elected governor of the state, the party's success at the polls will mean the destruction of popular suffrage in Marvland."—Baltimore American.

BITTINGER.

Snow began falling here on Saturday evening last and continued throughout the night and following day, and this Monday traveling is made possible by sled and sleigh, but the skies have cleared and there is promise of fair weather.

The special services held in the Lutheran church on last Sunday morning were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The rendition of the program was excellent. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Shoup, having had the service in charge.

Mr. G. W. Engle of this place, who has been employed in the Custom House at Baltimore for a year or more, is arranging to take his family down to that city for the winter. Miss Ruth Shoup, daughter of Rev. Shoup, will have Mr. Engles store in charge during Mrs. Engles absence.

After a suspension of some months work has been resumed on the Lutheran parsonage and that building will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mr. Patterson Engle lost a cow last week, and to add to the calamities of the week Mr. Jonas Bittinger lost his pious dog. That gentleman comforts himself by asserting that "Old Jack went good".

Mr. Rickets spent part of last week in this section bird shooting.

The public school organized a literary society at this place on last Friday and will meet at the school house on Friday of each week during the school year.

Messrs. F. M. Bittinger, Albert Brenneman and Harry Durst made a hurried trip to Oakland last Friday.

Estray Notice.

There come to my place recently a spotted heifer calf and a red yearling heifer, the former with no mark of identification; the latter partly white face. Owner will please come forward, pay costs and damages and take same away. C. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

CROWNING EVENT OF SOCIAL SEASON

Offutt-Humbird Nuptials at Washington Street Presbyterian Church.

FOLLOWED BY A RECEPTION

Bride's Home Scene of Much Brilliancy.—The Out of Town Guests, Among Them Being Many From Oakland.

Miss Mary Eleanor Humbird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, of this city, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. William Renix Offutt, of Oakland, Md., last night at 7.30 o'clock at the Washington-st Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. James E. Moffatt officiating. The wedding, so complete in every detail, was the climax of the local social season and was one of the prettiest nuptial events int he history of Cumberland. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents at No. 57 Washington-st., where four hundred guests showered their congratulations on the fair bride and handsome groom.

The ceremony was performed at the church in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Humbird entered the church on the arm of her father and was followed by her maid of honor, Miss Anna Spear and the bridesmaids, Miss Nell Offutt, sister of the groom, Miss Anna Humbird, of Pittsburg; Miss Bessie Shearer, Miss Gretchen Wellington, Miss Bessie Roberts and Miss Marion Gordon. They were met at the altar by the groom, and his groomsman, Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr. There Rev. Moffatt said the simple ceremony, which pronounced them man and wife. The ushers were Mr. C. Elwood Offutt and Dr. W. H. H. Bixler, of Oakland; Mr. William DeVries, Mr. Elder Humbird, Mr. Crede Wilson and Mr. Charles Offutt.

The color scheme of the wedding, pink and white, was carried out tastily in the decorations at the church, which was beautifully garbed in palms, smilax and pink chrysanthemums, the artistic work of Mr. F. N. Millman, Jr. Miss Mayme Adams presided at the organ during the ceremony.

From 8 to 11 o'clock the Humbird home was the scene of a brilliant reception. In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Humbird, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt, the newly married couple and Miss Anna Spear, the maid of honor. The residence was decorated with wild smilax, chrysanthemums and a myriad of miniature electric lights. Daisy's orchestra provided the music for reception. The caterer for the occasion was Harris of Baltimore.

The gowns of the bride, the maid of honor and bridesmaids were beautiful creations of the dressmaker's art. Miss Humbird was becomingly clad in white faille over chiffon silk trimmed in duchess lace. Sprigs of orange blossoms decorated her person and she carried a shower boquet of lillies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Spear, wore white lace over white taffeta and carried white chrysanthemums. The maids' costumes were of white taffeta silk, trimmed in lace and ribbons. They carried pink chrysanthemums. Mrs. J. W. Humbird, mother of the bride, was gowned in white lace over white taffeta, trimmed in green.

After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Offutt left on the Duquesne Limited for a trip in the East. On their return they will reside in Oakland, where Mr. Offutt is a rising young member of the Garrett county bar.

Mrs. Offutt was one of the favorites in local society, due to her beauty and charming manners. Mr. Offutt is well known here. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt of Oakland.

The out of town guests at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. James Humbird, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt, of Oakland, Messrs. Elwood and D. E. Offutt, Jr., of Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brydon, of Somerset, Pa.; Mr. S. T. Jones, Mr. Harlan Jones, Dr. Henry McComas, Dr. W. H. H. Bixler, Mr. J. E. Harned, Mr. Will Sturgiss, Mr. H. Bartlett, Mr. E. H. Sincell and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger, all of Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. David Humbird, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Maud Stallinker, of Washington D. C.; Miss Rose Armstrong, of Rockville, Md.; Mrs. Mary E. Elder, Miss Nell Elder, Mr. W. D. Elder, and Mr. B. M. Elder, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. S. S. Boggs and Miss Marguerite Boggs, of Baltimore and Mrs. Harry Baldwin, of St. Paul.—Cumberland News.

Calendars Received.

This office acknowledges the receipt of handsome as well as useful calendars from the Oakland Model Steam Bakery; Chas. Liller, the tonsorialist; and D. A. Vaughn, local agent for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OFFUTT'S.

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Holiday Goods

Fancy Articles, Books,
Silk Mufflers, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Ties.

Furs and Coats.

BIG LINE OF

Clothing,
Shoes,
Underwear.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson X. 2 Chron. xxix, 18-31, December 4, 1904.

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Hezekiah Reopens the Temple.

After a monotonous succession of incompetence and viciousness in the dynasty of Judah, Hezekiah comes to the throne. It is like finding a lily on a dunghill. He stands between his Moloch-worshiping father and his evil-doing son, unsullied by either. He cultivated the arts of peace and enriched himself and his people. He undertook extensive fortification and engineering works, especially the strengthening of the city walls and perfecting the water supply. He compiled a hymn-book for the Hebrew Church from the Psalms of David and Asaph, and made noble contributions to it himself if his sole-surviving hymn (Isa. xxxviii, 10-20) may be taken as an example. But these are minor matters as compared with his wide-visioned statesmanship which undertook unification of the dismembered nation under the original sacred charter.

The times were very evil and irreligious. The Chronicler tells of Israel's neglect of the temple in graphic phrase. They showed their backs to it instead of their faces. They shut the doors, put out the lamps, and ceased from incense and offerings. The sacred ritual was entirely discontinued. Neglect of a public edifice is a species of vandalism, slower, but ultimately as effective as the hammer of the iconoclast. When sweeper and artisan left off their daily work, filth accumulated, and the holy and magnificent house was on the verge of dissolution.

No reasons of State or policy deterred the young king from at once mending this evil. He did not wait until he had tested the allegiance of his subjects or debated the matter with his counsel of princes. He immediatetv addressed himself to the task of restoring religion and strenuously squared himself to the difficulties involved.

The account of this house-cleaning extraordinary is given with interesting detail. The immense debris which filled the courts may be judged from the fact that it was necessary to clear it away first before access to the interior could be had, and that it required eight days of incessant toil to achieve it. Eight days more were spent in the temple proper before the last load of filth was dumped into the Kidron. The restoration of the furniture followed—the brazen altar, the lavers, and the golden shew-bread table and the vessels of various kinds. Some of these Ahaz had sacrilgilously cut to pieces, or had polluted by using them at idol altars. This great and temple, itself a sermon in stone, each area of which, with its accompanying furniture, had its particular significance, was now ready for solemn reopening.

With irrepressible solicitude the king hastened the service. The ritual of Moses and the orchestra and chorus of David were revived. There was first the expiatory service for the kingdom; i. e., the royal family; for the sanctuary itself, which had been polluted; for the priests who had been negligent and unholy, and for Judah, the whole mass of the people. Then the people praised with gladness and worshiped

Hezekiah naturally wished to crown this revival by observing the long-omitted festival of the Passover, and to make it the occasion of a national reunion of the long-dismembered empire. This he could do without having sinister motives ascribed to him, for the northern kingdom was already extinct. The king's carefully worded appeal was carried by flying postmen from Dan to Beersheba. It was treated just as the urgent gospel message of to-day is, some mocked; some humbled themselves. The latter were numerous enough to make a great assembly. The simple, beautiful, significant rite of the Passover was observed again under happy auspices. A crusade against the false rites naturally followed the revival of the true. Altars and idols went down into that natural receptacle of the offscouring, the chasm of Kidron.

Mosaic from Commentaries

Hezekiah the king: Hezekiah—Jehovah makes strong: Counting Queen Athaliah, the thirteenth sovereign of Judah. The most pious of kings, was confirmed by the noblest of prophets (Isaiah)—Smith. His reign the culminating point in the history of the kings of Judah.—Stanley. All the vessels cast away: All the vessels which King Ahaz had polluted and rendered abominable by strange idols when he reigned in his trangression against the work of the Lord we have collected and hidden and others have we preparrd to replace them, and they are now before the Lord.—Targum. Rose Early: As soon as he heard the temple was ready, he lost no time.—Henry. Good use was immediately made of the cleansed temple.—Ibid. Seven bullocks: For ritual of sinoffering, see Levi iv. Sprinkled: Literally dasned Bullocks, rams, lambs, he-goats: Seven of four different sacrificial animals because not for an individual, but a whole nation.—Camb. Bid. Lord by prophets: Chronicler urges that David's arrangements were by inspiration.—Camb. Bid. Cymbals, psalties, harps: Reinstitution of the Levitional service of music.—PupitCom. Musical instruments well calculated to animate the devotions of the people.—Z. F. B.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The Jews' periodic neglect of their temple should not surprise us overmuch or seem incredible. Something not unlike it has occurred in Christian times. Miliman tells us how, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, laded mules were led through the aisles of St. Paul, bargains struck, burglaries planned, and servants hired there.

The state of a religious edifice in a given place is usually faithful index to the state of religion itself in that place. A well-kept church as a rule indicates religion dominant and vice versa.

Hezekiah, with David and Josiah, are reckoned the preeminently pious. He stood for worship.

It was a courageous thing for Hezekiah to abruptly and completely reverse his father's policy both at home and abroad in matters of State and religion. It shows the strength and depth of his conviction.

No more appropriate text for a reopening sermon could be found than the Levite's report to the king, "We have cleansed all the house of Jehovah," and and no finer example of an orderly, dignified, and inspiring religious service can be found. It was a national act of worship, unanimous, humble, and joyous.

Child Study And Sunday-School Methods.

The ideal primary scholar of the past generation was as motionless and silent as a little carved image. Instead of being canonized, however, he ought to have been the subject of a pathological inquest. For, to insist that little children shall sit demurely like old people is physiologically wrong. The fact is that the normal child is mostly a little animal. Development of the body is his chief business. Instinct keeps him in perpetual motion. One moment it is his vocal organs. He laughs, talks, cries; the latter, though disagreeable, is thought to be most beneficial, especially to the lungs. The next moment he throws out his arms and legs or he reaches and pulls, then follows a bending and contorting of the trunk. All the while nature, his invisible monitor, unconsciously to himself, is taking him through a course in physical culture. The primary teacher who does not take this physiological view of the case, but sees in it all only disorder and disobedience, is to be sincerely pitied. There are expedients furnished by the advanced methods of to-day by which a reasonable degree of order and quiet can be secured without mention of the words, and certainly without upbraiding of the scholars. A gesture-song, an object-lesson, simple calisthenics, a walk about the room or through the hall, keeping step to a marching song. If weather permits, a complete change of atmosphere, by going into the open and a bit of nature study under shelter of some tree is a good device. Singing is also a grateful relief. The child delights in anything rhythmic in sound or motion.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE REACTIONARIES.

"As a registered voter and on behalf of many others registered voters" is the form of words employed by Chairman Vandiver in applying to Governor Warfield for a statement as to whether the Governor intends to refuse to cause "the two proposed Constitntional amendments" to be published so that the people may vote upon them next November. It is the right form of words, and Mr. Vandiver's letter is in all ways entirely correct. But what is it that Mr. Vandiver really represents, and that the Constitutional amendment opposed by Governor Warfield really stands for? What is the spirit of the Democratic leadership of which Mr. Vandiver, by virtue of his position, is naturally the spokesman? Whither has it led the party in the past, and what is it proposing to do with the Constitution of the State of Maryland at the present time?

These questions are highly pertinent at this moment, when the issue between Governer Warfield and Attorney General Bryan on the one hand and the old-time Democratic management on the other has just been formally drawn, through the Governer's reply to Mr. Vandiver's inquiry. On the face of it, this correspondence results in sending to the courts the legal question of the Governor's Constitutional power in the premises; and it remains to be seen whether the final decision of the courts will sustain Attorney General Bryan and Governor Warfield or not. But on the supposition that the Governor is not sustained, what will be the situation? The people of Maryland will be called upon to determine whether an election contrivance gotten up by the old-time Democratic ring managers shall be made part of their fundamental and organic law, of their State Constitution. They will know that the contrivance was severely condemned by the Democratic Governor of the State, fresh from election by a decisive majority, and was emphatically denounced as vicious and dangerous by the Democratic Attorney General, chosen at the same election. They will not forget that the men behind the amendment are men who had for years and years carried on politics with the ruling idea that the first business of the political manager was to manipulate election laws, election arrangements and election officials in such a way as to make the handling of the votes take the place of the persuasion of the voters. Neither experience of success under a straight election law nor experience of failure under a crooked one teaches such men anything. They hanker after crooked election business as a toper hankers after his drink. They want to have a chance to monkey with the registration lists, and to devise new tricks in the ballots, and to manipulate the count of them. And it is in the spirit of this sort of thing that they got up their Constitutional amendment.

But can it be believed that the people of Maryland wish to imbed that sort of thing in the solid rock of their State Constitution? Whatever doubt there may have been on this question some time ago it can hardly be that there is any room for doubt now. The whole thing seems to have gone stale, to have lost what little flavor of sense, or timeliness, or attractiveness of any kind that it ever had. It was in large part the outcome of the disfranchising movement of the States of the far South, States in which the great magnitude of the negro population called for a resort to extreme measures. No such condition exists in Maryland, and even in the States to the south of us enlightened citizens look forward with satisfaction to the prospect of a more and more impartial application of suffrage qualification laws to both races. As to the proposition of the Poe amendment, it not only looks away from any such object as regards the races, but puts it in the power of election officials to disfranchise white men as well as black upon their mere caprice. The idea that Maryland wants to go backward in her election laws when almost every State in the Union is going forward can hardly be supposed to have any basis in fact.

If the Democratic managers were wise they would pray that the Court of Appeals may find it possible to sustain the contention of the Governor and the Attorney General, and thus let them out of their ugly position. They got into that position by their inveterate love on crooked election methods—methods which constituted, indeed, the whole creed of that Democratic leadership which so long had its sway unbroken in this State. Surely it must be possible to say now with confidence that this is a creed outworn. The people of Maryland certainly do not relish the dreary business of trick ballots and discarded votes that has figured so prominently in recent elections. Neither do they desire, we feel sure, to strike a jarring note as regards the franchise question, at a time when it is the hope of the best people of the South and of the North alike that matters may be allowed to develop quietly during the next few years, without the raising of sectional or racial animosities. The people of the States to the south of us have had a hard problem on their hands, and have reached a sort of resting place in their dealing with it. Here in Maryland we have no such problem, but we have a busy little clique of discredited and outgrown politicians who, under cover of the race question are trying to get in their fine work, regardless of its effect either upon the State of Maryland or upon the feeling between North and South. They are at business which is thoroughly out of time and out of tune, and they ought to welcome with delight any chance they may yet retire from it as gracefully as possible.—Baltimore News.

Notice to Trespassers.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass upon the lands of the Stricker Lumber Company, lying on both sides and adjacent to the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company between Forty-water Station and Frankville in Garrett county for the purpose of hunting. All persons so trespassing will be dealt with according to law.

DANIEL MOSSER, Agent.

Different Kind of Bugs From What He Thought

JONES had shyly, but admiringly, watched the two young women as they rustled into the car and took the seat in front of him. They were so sweet, so charmingly sweet and dainty that he unconsciously sighed and then consciously sighed again, because they had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. But suddenly a shock thrilled through him, a torturing, agonizing shock, as when one's dentist drills into a nerve.

"I haven't a single bug this year," the girl next the window was saying proudly. "I've looked and looked, and I can't find a single one."

"Oh, I have millions!" said the other girl despondently. "I don't believe I ever had half as many before in all my life."

Jones grew red clear to the tips of his ears.

"Haven't you done anything for them?" asked the one next the window.

"Yes, I've washed and powdered and powdered and washed and done everything, but they just seem to thrive on it," replied the other despairingly. "I don't believe I'll ever get rid of the horrid things."

Jones grew redder and fidgeted frantically as a terrific itch developed suddenly in the small of his back.

"Have you used tobacco?" asked the one next the window suggestively.

"Pounds and bushels of it," replied the other hopelessly.

"And I thought it was that old reprobate over there who made this car so rank," murmured Jones, with an apologetic look at the old laborer across the aisle.

"Well, you'll have to do something for them," declared the one next the window, signaling for the car to stop, "or you'll be eaten up alive by them."

"I know it," replied the other, as they rose, "and I've a notion to burn up every rosebush in the yard and start all over again."

"Whew!" muttered Jones, mopping the sweat from his brow. "I seem to be a bigger fool every day."—Pittsburg Post.

Sold Again.

The horse, a very handsome animal, had just changed hands.

"I do not see any fault in him," boasted the proud buyer.

"No, and I can assure you that he will never see any in you," remarked the foxy salesman, pocketing the fat roll.

It was not until the horse had walked into a post on his way out of the ring that the buyer realized the truth of this remark.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Well Earned Medal.

"Miss Goodley, I understand, took music lessons at the conservatory. She's got a gold medal too."

"Yes."

"And yet when I was at her house she positively refused to play for me. Said she had given it up."

"Yes, that's what she got the medal for. The neighbors gave it to her."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Chinaman's Busy Bee.

A Chinaman was asked to write in an album and, wishing to do so in English, gave the following version of "How Doth the Little Busy Bee:"

How doth the little sting fly
Employ each sixty minutes all the day?
Go pickee up sting fly juice
From flowers just got busted!

—London Tit-Bits.

Her Way of Looking at It.

"I shouldn't think it was worth while to call on Mrs. Jones when you spent only fifteen minutes there."

"Well, you see we both talked all the time, so that made it equal to half an hour."—New York Tribune.

The Difference.

"The difference between the sexes is discretion," said the professor.

"Oh, dear, no!" expostulated the woman of the world. "You mean 'indifference.'"—Town Topics.

Her Best Play.

"How do you like Miss de Soie in her new play?"

"I think it is the best thing in her wardrobe."

The Bravest Lover.

How bravest that brave lover is
Who loves all things beneath the sun,
Then finds all women in just one
And finds all fortunes in one kiss!
How wisely born, how more than wise,
How wisely learned, must be that soul
Who loves all earth, all paradise,
All peoples, places, pole to pole,
Yet in one kiss includes the whole!

—Joaquin Miller in Smart Set.

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FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

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Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—2lt

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Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15. Early application necessary for admittance.

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The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
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I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

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mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

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Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill and possibly your life. At druggists. By Mail, 50c—in stamps. Sailing case.

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"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Pettikins

By VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD

Copyright, 1904, by Virginia Woodward Cloud

"I SUPPOSE that it is right to leave Pettikins home with Mary Doolin," said Marabel, pinning her hat on before the glass. "There is not room for her, of course. But to leave children with servants is not, as a rule, judicious."

"What's judishes?" cried Pettikins, drawing her curly head in the window. "Why isn't there room this evenin' for me to drive too? Why can't I go?"

"Gracious, I forgot she was there!" said Marabel.

"There are occasions when absence of mind is precious," remarked Miss Reed.

Pettikins eyed her sister's friend speculatively. She adored Miss Reed because it appeared to Pettikins that the young lady talked as people do in books.

"Now, listen to me," broke in Marabel. "We are going to the station to meet Uncle George. You must stay right here with Mary Doolin. Only be sure to put your best white dress on."

Marabel ran downstairs, and Pettikins, following, heard Miss Reed say:

"You might as well, Marabel, or she'll find it out herself after one of her fits of silence. I never came across so inquiring a mind. She's an embryo Columbus."

"Embrolumbus," repeated Pettikins as the door closed. "Embrolumbus," she said soberly on the way to the kitchen to find Mary Doolin. But Mary Doolin was sitting on a bench outside paring peaches.

"Mary, what's a embrolumbus?" said Pettikins.

"Don't come askin' me no more av thim haythen names!" said Mary Doolin.

"I'm wishin' somethin' might happen," said Pettikins soberly, "a bear or soldiers maybe with red coats and brass horns and muffs on their heads, and all fightin' right here in the yard. Then before they shot at us, Mary Doolin, I'd run out and holler, 'Don't shoot!' and they'd stop."

"Did ye iver!" said Mary admiringly as Pettikins' thin little figure and tiny hands struck an attitude. "Oh, the military is just grand! An' wouldn't ye be afeared av the firin', Pettikins?"

Pettikins shook her head, standing absorbed in thought.

"Things don't happen 'cept to grown young ladies, do they, Mary?"

The shade of wistfulness did not escape the shrewd Irish eyes upon her.

"Niver mind. Ye'll soon be a beautiful lady drivin' off to mate yer swate-"

"Uncle George," corrected Pettikins.

"Av coorse, yer Uncle George. An' ye naden't be wantin' things to happen the like av the 'currence I could tell ye this minit."

"What's a 'currence, Mary Doolin? Please tell me what's a 'currence."

"Niver a bit will I, thin! 'Twas all in the mornin' paper about a woman down to the Branch. Mis' McCree she was, pore sowl! All through her tinder heart she loses her last rid cint."

"Go on, go on, Mary Doolin! Please tell me how she lost her cent through her heart."

"Not I, indade! She, thinkin' him a book agint, an' he, wid his little black bag all innocentlike an' knowin' she was alone by herself"—

"An' what was he, Mary Doolin—what was he?" demanded Pettikins, jumping up and down in her excitement.

"A burglar man, sure—a burglar man as burgled ivery cint av her hard airn-

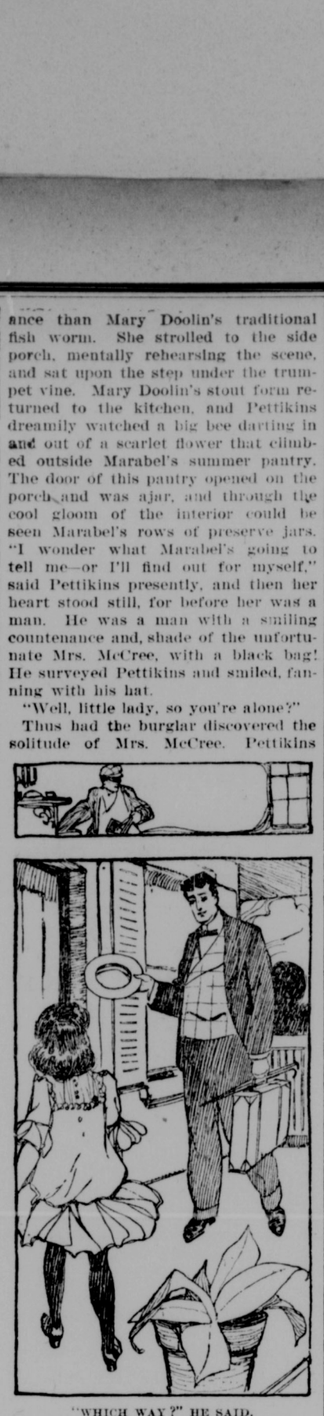
"WHAT'S A EMBROLUMBUS?"

in's, an' Mis' McCree that scared she didn't kape the head av a fish worm on her, but lay there kickin' an' squallin' while he fills his little black bag wid her vallybles an' bows as polite as ye plaze!"

Pettikins stood absorbed in the details of Mis' McCree's tragic occurrence. This, indeed, was having something happen with a vengeance. But Pettikins was certain that she would have possessed more power of resistance than Mary Doolin's traditional fish worm. She strolled to the side porch, mentally rehearsing the scene, and sat upon the step under the trumpet vine. Mary Doolin's stout form returned to the kitchen, and Pettikins dreamily watched a big bee darting in and out of a scarlet flower that climbed outside Marabel's summer pantry. The door of this pantry opened on the porch and was ajar, and through the cool gloom of the interior could be seen Marabel's rows of preserve jars. "I wonder what Marabel's going to tell me—or I'll find out for myself," said Pettikins presently, and then her heart stood still, for before her was a man. He was a man with a smiling countenance and, shade of the unfortunate Mrs. McCree, with a black bag! He surveyed Pettikins and smiled, fanning with his hat.

"Well, little lady, so you're alone?"

Thus had the burglar discovered the solitude of Mrs. McCree. Pettikins



"WHICH WAY?" HE SAID.

opened her lips to scream, but they were dry. Her quick, logical mind and vivid imagination jumped to the uttermost conclusion. This, then, was a burglar—nay, no doubt the very burglar man who had reduced the heroine of Mary Doolin's story to the semblance of a fish worm. Here was the innocent aspect, the polite subservience, actually the black bag containing the tools of his nefarious craft!

And Mary Doolin, singing in the kitchen, was a hundred miles away.

"I fancy that your sister has driven to the station," said the burglar and waited, but Pettikins did not speak. "And suppose you ask me in," he continued, "or, as I am tired and warm, I shall have to go in without an invitation."

He smiled and actually stepped upon the porch. Pettikins sprang to her feet. "Which way," he said—"this?"

"Yes," breathed Pettikins, with a swift illumination of thought as the burglar stepped within the darkness of the summer pantry. In a second she had slammed and locked the door upon him, drawing from its lock the great key which stayed outside. And then her feet flew to the kitchen.

"Mary Doolin," cried Pettikins, seizing Mary's skirt, "I've got a burglar man! Yes, I have, Mary! He's the one that burgled Mis' McCree of her red cent, for he's got his black bag along and his knives and things in it!"

"Is it off yer head ye are, Pettikins?" cried Mary Doolin.

But Pettikins' eyes were great and impressive. "Mary Doolin, I've locked him in the pantry before he could burgle us like he did Mis' McCree, and here's the key, and he's-makin' a awful noise!"

"Mother av Moses!" exclaimed Mary Doolin, seizing the key. "If it's the truth ye're tellin' me, what'll become av the pair av us, wid niver a man to hand 'cept one, an' him a thafe an' a robber? Come along, Pettikins, till I listen to him. Sure, I'd rather be out av the house than in it this minit before he crapes out the pantry chimbly! It's the brave child ye are, Pettikins, to arrist a thafe, but the saints come down an' help us if he gets out av there!"

Mary Doolin cautiously approached the summer pantry armed with a shovel. Strange sounds were issuing therefrom. Calls, expostulations and raps followed in quick succession, while Mary crouched upon the grass, muttering to the saints, and Pettikins stood by, thrilled with the solemn enjoyment of such excitement.

When the yellow cart rolled in the gate, with Marabel driving and Miss Reed chatting to Uncle George, their consternation may be imagined. A volley of explanations met them, accentuated by the shovel, which Mary Doolin waved alternately from Pettikins to the pantry. Pettikins meanwhile stood by drinking in the elaborated details with grave delight.

"An' the dirty thafe, wid his pistols in his bag, ready to burgle us out av the house, a-bowin' an' scrapin' an' thinkin' to take her in! Not she, indade! Seein' I'd tould her about pore Mis' McCree, she says, 'Walk in, sir,' swate as honey, says she, an' in he walks to Miss Marrybel's pantry, an' she up an' shlams the door on him, an' there he is now a-burglin' Miss Marrybel's preserves, the owdacious thafe!"

"And my head wasn't like a fish worm's, was it, Mary Doolin?" said Pettikins softly, with her eyes on Mary's face.

Marabel and Miss Reed looked at each other in bewilderment, and Uncle George said: "I'm afraid she's crazy. She's talking about fish worms."

"Hear him, thin, for yerself!" cried Mary Doolin dramatically as there was a sudden outburst from the pantry, accompanied by violent raps.

"Say, let me out of here, can't you? Mr. Bumstead, Miss Marabel! Unlock the door!"

"Hear to his imperdence!" cried Mary Doolin, while Pettikins stood first on one foot and then on the other in her silent and ecstatic enjoyment of the excitement.

But Marabel sprang forward and shook Pettikins by the shoulder.

"Elinor Lee Bumstead, you dreadful child! Give me that key, quick!"

Mary Doolin tremblingly produced it, saying, "Sure, Miss Marrybel, ye wouldn't be turnin' him loose on us now!"

"Burglar, indeed!" exclaimed Marabel, with a very red face. She threw the pantry door wide, and the burglar stepped forth, fanning himself with his hat.

"How d'ye do?" he said. "It's warm in there."

"Chenoweth!" exclaimed Uncle George, with a shout of laughter.

"How perfectly shameful!" cried Marabel. "But it was Pettikins. You know, I warned you!"

"Mother av Moses!" exclaimed Mary Doolin, rushing to the kitchen, with her apron over her face.

"I thought you weren't coming," murmured Marabel to the burglar.

"I took the wrong train and had to walk from the junction," said the burglar to Marabel. And then they all looked for Pettikins, but she had disappeared.

"The child is so sensitive that I am afraid she will cry herself sick over the mistake," said Miss Reed. So Uncle George went in search, prepared to dry Pettikins' floods of mortified tears. He found her sitting behind a haystack, gazing speculatively into space.

"Never mind, girlie," began Uncle George. "Accidents will happen in the best regulated"—

"Uncle George," said Pettikins, turning upon him an absorbed gaze, "what would he have done if he'd been a really burglar man? Please tell me, Uncle George."

"Young lady," said her uncle, "are you aware that the gentleman whom you locked up for an hour in that pantry is your sister's fiance?"

"What's fiance?" said Pettikins.

"The man your sister's going to marry."

"Oh!" There was silence for a second, then, "Uncle George"—she twisted a button of his coat around abstractedly—"do you know what he's got in his black bag?"

"Clothes most likely. Why?"

Pettikins gave a sigh of genuine disappointment. "The one who burgled Mis' McCree had a black bag with knives in it," she said wistfully. Uncle George leaned backward on the hay and laughed long and loud, while Pet-

"GIVE ME THAT KEY, QUICK!"

tikins watched him uncomprehendingly. Then he arose and took Pettikins to be presented to her future brother-in-law in spite of the fact that Marabel looked disapprovingly at the calico dress and straw decorated hair.

"This is Miss Elinor Lee Bumstead," announced Uncle George, while Pettikins shook hands with the burglar.

"I have heard that Pettikins is a unique character, and I can vouch for her prompt action in emergency," said the burglar. In a moment Pettikins' small feet had flown to the kitchen, where Mary Doolin was taking a pan of biscuits from the oven.

"Mary Doolin, Mary Doolin! What's a neck carracker? Tell me, please, Mary!"

But Mary Doolin exclaimed wrathfully: "Go 'long way wid ye for a bad child, Pettikins, wid yer stories about thaves an' robbers an' lockin' up a foine gintleman in the pantry, an' him yer sister's beau! I'm that ashamed I could walk a mile wid peas in me shoes!"

So Pettikins slipped around the side of the house and sat upon the porch steps in the early twilight, and presently Miss Reed's voice could be heard saying, "The child is so imaginative that she really performed a heroic action."

And then a little figure crept out to where Uncle George sat smoking upon the grass, and two intense dark eyes looked through the dusk.

"Uncle George," she whispered, "just tell me one thing. What's a 'roic action?"

Animals I Have Been.

I PURCHASED her a hat because
Her thanks I loved to hear.
She flattered me so tenderly,
So archly and so slenderly,
And said I was a deer.

Then she asked me would I buy for her
A gown she wished to wear.
And when I tried refusing her
She thought I was abusing her
And said I was a bear.

A friend I lent some money to,
He slapped my back with force,
Rehearsed my virtues tearfully—
But kept my money cheerfully—
And called me "Good old horse!"

But when I asked my money back
A wonder came to pass.
He looked at me regretfully
And started rather fretfully
To calling me an ass.

For when a lion I would be,
The prodigal must laugh.
He seems to think the treat's on me,
Accepts my drinks and eats on me
As on the fatted calf.

These are examples of the change
That often happens—viz.
The man who's rolling high today,
The biggest whale in all the bay,
Tomorrow's lobster is!
—Wallace Irwin in St. Louis Republic.

Mussed Him Up.

"Did you ever exercise with that dumbbell, old man?"

"Yaas, old chap. I did once, but it disawanged me necktie, so I quit."—New York Evening Journal.

Turned Down by Government.

"Poor Brown has given up all hope of a government position."

"My, my! How did that happen?"

"Well, they took him before the civil service folks, an' just because he failed on geography an' spellin' an' 'rithmetic an' sich they ackchully turned him down!"

"An' what's he goin' to do now?"

"Lord knows! Ef he don't run for high sheriff I reckon he'll have to go to teachin' school."—Atlanta Constitution.

Diplomacy.

"Why did you not call upon me for a song?" demanded Miss Woodby. "I told you I could sing."

"My dear Miss Woodby," replied the diplomatic manager of the musicale, "I was afraid you would be offended if I asked you to prove your assertion instead of being perfectly willing to accept your word for it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Slight Change.

Miller—I say, old chap, does your wife still call you by the sweet names she used to?

Farmer—Oh, yes—that is to say, with some slight variations. Instead of "money," for example, she now uses the kindred term "old beeswax."—Boston Transcript.

He Went Faster Then.

Mrs. Yeast—I never saw a man get over ground so quickly as your husband when he is going for dinner.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You never saw him getting away from the dentist's then when he thought of having a tooth pulled.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Misunderstanding.

Mrs. Browne—I see Mr. Roxley's widow has ordered an elaborate tombstone for his grave. Has she selected an epitaph for him yet?

Mrs. Malaprop—I don't think she has, but they do say there's two or three courtin' her.—Philadelphia Press.

Not Fully Informed.

"Can you tell me," asked the traveler, "how far it is to Dunkville and return?"

"Well," replied the lank Tennesseean, "it's right smaht distance down there, but I ain't never noticed jest how fah it is back."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Good.

Aunt—I wish you wouldn't encourage young Smithers. You know he's absolutely worthless.

Niece—Yes, auntie, but the worthy young men are so uninteresting.—New York American.

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THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1904.

THE M'KINLEY MONUMENT.

Americans without regard to party, will be glad of the completion of the fund of $600,000 for the erection of a national monument to William McKinley. Of this fund New York contributed $150,000, Ohio, McKinley's native state, $100,000, and Illinois $50,000, the remainder coming from all parts of the Union. Not the least gratifying feature in regard to the contributions is that in the main they were in small amounts, coming from the people all over the country, who have thus shown their love and respect for, perhaps, the most popular of American Presidents since "the era of good feeling" in Monroe's time.

While the doctrines promulgated at the Chicago convention in 1896 and at Kansas City in 1900 were, of course, chiefly responsible for McKinley's two great triumphs at the polls, no small part of the second battle, tnat of 1900, was won by the personal popularity of a President who bore himself so graciously and wisely and with such commanding ability in statecraft as to win the esteem and admiration of his political opponents and the love of his own party. Circumstances aided in making his administration conspicuously successful, but history has justly given to President McKinley the greater part of the credit due for carrying the nation safely and wisely through the stress of unsafe political agitation and through a war which has changed the map of the world and given new hope and promise of future triumph to Republican principles. Moreover, it was almost wholly due to the political sagacity of William McKinley and his loyable personality that Democrats of the older school, forced to leave their party in 1896 by its departure from the ancient landmarks, remained with the Republican party in 1900, proud of their leader and of the results they had helped to accomplish. As shown by therecent and unprecedented triumph of President Roosevelt at the polls, these same Democrats are still true to their new allegiance,and, in addition, have been joined by battalions more who have been equally repelled by the vagaries of recent Democracy and attracted by the strong,resolute personality of the President who has so faithfully and admirably carried out the policies of the beloved predecessor and in addition has added achievments of his own which will link his fame still closer with that of William McKinley.

At a time when the completion of the McKinley monument is assured, and it is foreseen that hereafter Canton will have to all patriotic Americans an interest similar to that of Springfield, Ill.,'where the remains of the Great Emancipator now repose underthe restored Lincoln monument, it is well to recall the fact that no one has more justly and fittingly commemorated McKinley's great services to the American Republic than the man who was associated with him in the executive office and who is now his worthy successor. President Roosevelt, in his speech two years ago at the McKinley memorial banquet given in Canton, paid this high tribute to the memory of a President the American people delight to honor: "It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with problems more momentous than any whose solution we have ever attempted, save only in the Revolution and in the Civil War, and it was under his leadership that the nation solved these mighty problems aright. Therefore he shall stand in the eyes of history not merely as the first man of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our national life, coming second only to the men of the two great crises in which the Union was founded and preserved."

THE GOOD-ROADS MOVEMENT.

The spread of the good-roads movement has been one of the remarkable features of life in this country in the past decade. Previous to the last ten or twelve years the farmer and the resident of the country town, except in a few notably progressiye sections, were content with the old-style country road that was at one time inches deep in dust and a few days later feet deep in mud. They had known nothing but such roads, and if they had ever thought about the question of good roads they believed that the cost was prohibitive, and therefore made no ganeral demand for improvement. The coming of the bicycle marked the beginning of the new era, and the spread of the bicycle craze resulted in the spread of the good-roads campaign. Better roads were built here and there at a cost so small as to astonish the country people, who soon found that the extra expense was more than offset by the saving on wagons and stock. The demand for good roads in all sections of the country became greater and greater day by day, and State and local commissions were created to deal with the question. Then the United States Government took a hand, the War Department lending its engineers to solve the problems of road-building and the Department of Agriculture lending its experts to investigate road-building materials, etc. Next came the automobile, which could penetrate even farther into the rural districts than the bicycle, and the good-roads crusade was carried still farther back into the counties, until to-day the question of good roads is discussed and thoroughly dissected in every section of the United States.

The good-roads campaign in Maryland has increased in warmth year by year, and the fact that the good road now has thousands of earnest supporters in this State was demonstrated at Annapolis last winter, when the Legislature passed a bill proposing a Constitutional amendment which gives the State authorities power to make appropriations to the several counties for good-roads work. If the amendment is adopted, the impetus to road building in Maryland will be immediate and very great. In the meantime, however, the counties of the State have not idly awaited State aid. In all sections many first-class roadways have been built within the last few years out of county funds. The Eastern Shore has many such roads, and Southern Maryland and Western Maryland also. Baltimore county took a really advanced step a few years back when it selected a competent engineer to take charge of the road work, and under his supervision several miles of the very finest kind of roads have been built. Baltimore county is also taking the lead again under the special law passed by the last Legislature allowing certain State moneys to be diverted for road-building purposes, and has requested that the State Geological Survey Commission furnish the surveys for forty-seven and three-quarter miles of roads to be improved. Caroline county is the latest heard from in the spread of this movement. In the opinion of those who understand the situation, there can be no question which is of more vital importance to the people of the State at large, and especially to the people of the State at large, and especially to the people who live in the various counties, than this question of good roads, and the fact that a good start has been made on the improvement of Maryland's roads is one on which the State and the counties should be congratulated, even while they are being urged to spend more money on the public arteries of travel.

REORGANIZERS AND OTHERS.

The reorganizers in the Democratic party are still reorganizing it appears. Judge Parker and his friend Sheehan and some others had a dinner in New York on Monday for the purpose of talking over ways and means of keeping the party out of the hands of William J. Bryan.

Whether they succeeded in agreeing upon the way to do this or not the reports of the interesting feast do not state. To accomplish such a thing calls for more than ordinary effort. If Judge Parker had been elected everything else would have been easy, but as the kind of campaign begun with the nomination at St. Louis has resulted in even greater disaster than either of the Bryan attempts it is impossible to claim that the Democratic party is ready for the future to be marshaled under the banners of the New York managers. They have made a failure too pronounced.

Mr. Bryan and his socialism and radicalism are not all that they have to reckon with. They have not kept their promise to the South. The Democrats of that section were led into support of Judge Parker for the nomination on the assurance of his immediate sponsors that he could carry New York and other Northern states where it was known Bryanism could not hope to win. Not only was no hope fulfilled, but the Democracy of the South has seen the New York lenders emerge from a campaign of blunders thoroughly discredited.

While the South is now in an attitude of suspicion and disgust the movement is made to keep the control of the party in the hands of these Eastern Democrats. It will be four years' struggle. Whether Bryan again becomes the controlling influence in the party or not will depend more upon the South than upon anything else. That section will have the deciding voice in a matter of that kind. It is not too well inclined toward Bryan, and just at this time it is little inclined to continue following the leadership of the New York politicians.

In the interval before thenext presidential election the various elements of the Democratic party promise to be too busy with each other to become anything of a menace to the country.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Thanksgiving is over and the thing that impresses us most is the marriage of our friend and neighbor, Mr. Edward G. Miller. The following account clipped from the Baltimore *Sun*, from the versatile pen of the gifted correspondent of the *Sun*, speaks of this happy event as follows: "A combination of rain, hail and snow formed the weather conditions in Garrett county on Thanksgiving Day. It was a day for indoor festivities and was spent before open fires of huge dimensions, which is a feature of many Garrett county dwellings.

"In the afternoon a numerous gathering assembled in the Union church and listened to a patriotic discourse by the young Baptist clergyman of Deer Park, Rev. Wm. H. Faust. Mr. Faust was attired in full evening dress, which was explained by subsequent events, the congregation being treated to a complete and pleasant surprise at the close of the close of the discourse by the announcement that a marriage would be celebrated. The minister and the interested parties were the only ones in the building who were in the secret.

"Mrs. Synthia Brown, of Mountain Lake Park, and Mr. Edward G. Miller, of Deer Park, advanced to the front of the altar and were united in marriage. An impromptu reception was held in the church, and in the evening at the residence of the groom the many friends of the happy pair were present for an evening of enjoyment. The Deer Park Cornet band entertained the occasion with popular music, the selections of "Julia" from the "Maid and the Mummy," and the popular and catchy song of the "Maid from Zanzibar" being especially enjoyable."

And we, Mr. Editor, take this occasion to extend greetings to this estimable couple. Mr. E. G. Miller is one of Garrett county's most upright citizens, a man of the highest integrity, and a truly honorable and honest gentleman. Mrs. Miller was at one time a citizen of this town, being then the loving wife of the late J. Van Brown, a Virginian by birth, a soldier of the "Lost Cause" and one of Gen. Lee's most heroic soldiers. The writer knew this gallant ex-Confederate in other days and as his earthly remains rest in our cemetery, we never forget on Decoration Day to place flowers on his grave. We congratulate Mr. Miller in securing as a life companion this cultured lady, and we bespeak for both a happy and prosperous voyage over the matrimonial sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle gave a Thanksgiving six o'clock dinner to Rev. Wm. H. Faust, as guest of honor and Mr. L. Thrasher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Droege and other relatives, and a pleasant evening was spent until the church bell rang for the series of meetings that is being held by this reverent gentleman.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Mrs. C. H. Shreve, of near this place. Mrs. Shreve is the mother of Mr. Scott Shreve, one of the efficient clerks of D. E. Offutt & Sons, of your city. A message this evening (Nov. 18th) states her condition slightly better. We hope for her speedy recovery for she is a loving wife and a devoted mother and a sincere friend, and among the best women we have ever known.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Chadderton gave a dinner to a number of friends on Sunday last. All were greeted by this genial host and hostess with courtesy and kindness, and the sumptuous feast was enjoyed by the many invited friends and with a relish.

Miss Annie Clary, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Clary, of this place, has been quite sick the past two weeks, but was able to be at the closing of the interesting meetings in the Union church on Sunday night and friends feel that she is out of danger.

Rev. C. J. Price, of the M. E. church at Swanton, and of the Baltimore Conference, preached an able and much appreciated sermon in the M. E. church of this place at 2:30 Sunday last and will fill this appointment as a supply during this Conference year, although he has seven other charges on his work in the Swanton district. The gentleman made a favorable impression. He is a fluent speaker, as are all the ministers of this conference. We are glad our Methodist friends have one that will fill their pulpit and hope his work may be crowned with success for the Master whom he serves.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cormany of this place, will leave on No. 46 Friday next for their winter home in Washington. We will miss these kind neighbors and friends, but hope to see them back to their mountain home when the roses bloom.

A message calls us to the home of our old friends, Messrs. Thos. R., John F., and Ralph T. Browning, of near Thayerville, this Tuesday to attend to some official business. We fully realize that we will have a pleasent time visiting these friends whose home we have not had the pleasure of entering since the death of their late father, Mr. John L. Browning, a friend of my boyhood days.

The series of meetings held in the Union church of this place closed Sunday night, and the closing sermon by the gifted Baptist ministes was a fitting *finale* to all the soul stiring sesmons for the past three weeks by this young divine. His subject was "Open Windows," taking for his text Daniel 6:10: "Now his windows were open in his chamber towards Jerusalem." Incement as the weather was the church was packed and this closing appeal to sinners to imitate a Daniel, dwelling on the efficacy of prayer so stirred this large audience that many eyes were bathed in tear. The most unsectarian and true Christian act was to ask the twenty two converts, who had been happily converted during the meeting to select the church of their choice and unite with some branch of the Christian church and to so state by writing their names and the church they wish to unite with and he would present their names to the pastors of the different denominations. Seven joined the Baptist, three the Methodist, two the Lutheran and one the United Brethern; nine are waiting to make a final selection.

A closing solo was rendered by Miss Nannie Rodeheaver, one of Deer Park's most charming young ladies, entitled, "Will There be any Stars in My Crown." Miss Rodehaver is a soprano vocalist of no mean order and is quite an acquisition to the Deer Park choir.

Mrs. S. P. Specht, who is a regular attendant at all religious services of the various churches, sang many solos quite effectively during the progress of the meetings, among them being "Looking This Way," which has been used with such wonderful effect by Commander Booth Tucker's daughter.

Miss Nellie Thrasher, the efficient organist, was untiring in her efforts to produce the best possible music and in this she was ably assisted by Miss Grace Walter, who presided during the afternoon services, and all the choir of this church deserve much praise for their delightful music.

MORE ANON.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Merchant P. T. Garthright is preparing to share a large portion of the prosperity which will follow the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt. Those who traded at the "Hustling Store" on their return to the Park will not be able to recognize the place. By that time it will be a great big department store, not excelled anywhere in Garrett county. The sales department has been greatly enlarged, a new ware room built, a private business office added. Carpenters and painters have made the interior of the building cheerful and attractive. A room is to be added on the south side of the grain ware house and an engine will be put in to run a chopping mill. The general wareroom is now two-stories high. On the second floor are four nice living rooms, reached by a stairway in the fromt hall. The second floor of the north half of the grain ware house will be used for furniture, house furnishings, etc. Mr. G. has sold several cars of mining props, and reports business very hopeful. He is now prepared to handle large quantities of country produce and has worked up a market for it.

About the 10th of December the new store building being erected by Mr. H. N. Cuppett will be opened to the public by Cuppett, Leighton & Co., with a stock of new goods. The firm is composed of Messrs. H. N. Cuppett, H. V. Leighton and C. V. Harvey, all "hustlers" from "Hustlerville." They have a very inviting building, two stories high and a ware room. Our merchants are certainly getting a move on themselves.

Miss Libbie Grubb has gone to Findlay, Ohio, to spend the winter. She will be greatly missed in this neighborhood. She is abounding in good works.

Mr. Charles Martin and family have moved into the living rooms in the Hustling store building.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin has been elected superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school at this place.

Mr. Ike Thompson and family, of Kearney, moved to Elkins, W. Va., on the 25th. He expects to locate in that growing city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Henry May at this place.

The festival held at Loch Lynn on Thanksgiving night was a success. About $20 was cleared to be applied on the U. B. church indebtednes

The B. & O. new schedule gives us a Sunday train service—something not needed, and through the week a most unsatisfactory train service. If we want to go to Deer Park to transact business, one has to go one day and return on the next day, there being only one accommodation train each day.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

ONLY 3 WEEKS MORE
OF THE
Big Clothing Sale.

Any Price Above Cost Will Buy
Our Suits and Overcoats.
We Must Clean Them Out
before Xmas. If you miss the best Bargains it's your own fault.

COHEN'S, OPERA HOUSE, OAKLAND.

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomination are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. Write to-day for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

BAUMGARTNER'S
BIG
BARGAINS!
5c SUGAR BOWLS. CREAM PITCHERS. THREE PAPERS PINS. ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS. CAKE PLATES. AND LOTS MORE. 5c
Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.
THE LITTLE MAN.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of
The Garrett National Bank
OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc	107,228 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,300 00
Due to other Banks	5,655 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho F. Durst, of Lonaconing, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

In the Deer Park Lutheran church Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, will preach at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

In St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church on Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock Rev. E. Manges will preach.

Mr. Chancey Glass, of near Swanton, was in Oakland yesterday and made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. Norman G. Steltz, of Pittsburg, Pa., representing the American Type Founders' Company, was a visitor to this office yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Davis, who spent a week at Morgantown as the guests of relatives and friends, returned to Oakland Monday evening.

Ex-Sheriff Austin Brown, of Oakland, who spent several days in Baltimore last and this week on business, returned home Tuesday evening.

Dr. E. J. M. Button, who is 70 years *young*, is an enthusiastic Epworth Leaguer. The League would gladly welcome more of our young men.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton, who visited relatives at Parkersburg and Mannington, W. Va., last week returned to Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Mr. A. D. Naylor and two of his children spent several days last and this week on a visit to Mr. Naylor's old home near Martinsburg, West Va.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, of Kingwood, the former general manager of the West Virginia Northern Railroad, were among the registered guests at the Commercial Tuesday night.

Claude Brown, of Oakland, who spent last week in Washington and other points east, returned to Oakland Monday and on Tuesday was taken ill with what promises to be a case of typhoid fever.

Dr. and Mrs. John G. Robinson and children, and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh and little son returned to Oakland from Baltimore Saturday night after having spent two weeks in that city as guests of relatives and friends.

Rev. J. B. Workman in his sermon delivered to young men Sunday night in St. Paul's M. E. church, paid the young men of our city a worthy compliment when he commended them for abstinence from profanity on the streets.

Messrs. Thayer and Morrison, trustees, will sell eight tracts of land a part of the estate of the late Hiram Duckworth, on Thursday, December 15th, upon the premises, ten miles west of Lonaconing, Allegany county. See posters for particulars.

Mr. W. A. Sturgiss left Oakland yesterday morning accompanied by young Mike Boyle who will become a student in the Maryland School for the Deaf at Frederick City. Mr. Sturgiss will visit Baltimore and Washington before his return home.

Upon the canvass of the official returns of the election in Maryland made yesterday by the State Board of Canvassers, Col. A. G. Sturgiss received 106,896 votes, he being the third highest of the Republican candidates.

Messrs. J. W. Whitesell & Sons, the Oakland photographers, closed their gallery in Oakland yesterday for the winter months and expect to return to Virginia where they will spend the winter.

Rev. J. L. B. Jones, of Cameron, West Va., former pastor of the Terra Alta M. E. church, was in Oakland yesterday as the guest of Rev. J. B. Workman and family at the Methodist parsonage.

Col. A. G. Sturgiss, who went to Morgantown last week, accompanied by Mrs. Sturgiss and daughter Nell, returned to Oakland Monday evening. Mrs. and Miss Sturgiss remained in Morgantown.

A bazaar and supper will be given in Offutt's Hall the evenings of December 8th and 9th under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church. Articles useful and fancy, suitable for Christmas gifts, will be sold.

Prof. J. Frank McBee, principal of the Oakland High School, will leave for Baltimore this afternoon where he will attend the annual meeting of the School Principals' Association of Maryland to be held in Baltimore tomorrow and Saturday.

Clarksburg threatens in a jocular way to lay a main to the Ohio river for water. The present supply has become so scant that there is much suffering among live stock, the only beings in Clarksburg who use water for drinking purposes.

Mr. Charles C. Speicher, of Accident, as trustee of the estate of his recently deceased mother, will offer at trustee's sale on the premises at Accident on Friday, December 23rd, a valuable lot and house. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper today.

Mr. Thomas E. Flannigan, of Oakland, left here yesterday morning for Outcrop, Pa., where he has secured a position as construction foreman with the Henry C. Huston Lumber Co., which corporation is engaged in putting down an extension to their railroad.

The mining plant of the Datesman Coal Company, located near Gorman, was sold last Saturday at mortgagee's sale, the price realized being in the neigborhood of $16,000. A Philadelphia syndicate purchased the property which will be put into operation as soon as necessary repairs and alterations in the plant can be made.

Clifton W. White, eldest son of Mr. James W. White, of Oakland, left here last Wednesday for St. Louis, Mo., where he will remain a few days and then go on to the Pacific Slope where he expects to locate permanently. Mr. White is a first-class electrician and will follow this avocation in the west. The best wishes of his many friends in Oakland accompany him.

The Fairmont papers state that there are but few cases of smallpox in that town and these are well under control. It has been reported that there are 106 cases of the disease in the town. They allege that there are now but five, with six convalescents and ten others who have recovered. All of them are still quarantined. There is no danger of a general outbreak. A daily statement is to be published signed by the head of the board of health stating exactly how many cases there are and giving any other information that may be deemed necessary

The bazaar and supper held the past week for the benefit of St. Peter's church, closed on Saturday evening with success. The amount realized by each table will be published later. The winners of the several articles raffled were, hand-painted pillow, little Miss Mary Nelson; walking-doll, Miss Isabel Hamill; crystal and gold rosary, Miss Catharine Greaser; barrel of flour, Lee Mason; photograph of Rev. Connell, Miss Julia Coolehan, of Baltimore; sofa pillow, Miss Mary A. Shaffer, of Hutton; lamp, Miss Mary Carney, of Hutton; pig, F. T. Martin. The leather rocker was not raffled, owing to the failure of some to return coupons in time, therefore the rocker as well as the silver set, will be raffled during Christmas week. The ladies are very grateful to all those who, by donation or otherwise, contributed to the success of the bazaar.

CHEZ SAVED WOMAN

Well Known In This Section From Certain Death.

It has just leaked out, says the Morgantown *Post*, that Director A. W. Chez, of Morgantown, who spent the summer at Mountain Lake Park where he lived in a tent and had charge of the athletic field, restrained Mrs. Joseph H. Hawthorne from rushing into the burning Missouri building to the Exposition the night of Nov. 19. Judge and Mrs. Hawthorne were attending the dinner to the football boys at the West Virginia building when the fire started. Mrs. Hawthorne immediately rushed from the dining room, ran across the intervening distance between the two buildings and would have entered the burning structure had not Mr. Chez, reassured and calmed her. Mrs. Hawthorne thought her son was in the Missouri building. He had gotten out safely, however, and was soon found by Mr. Chez.

Judge and Mrs. Hawthorne lost practically all their household possessions in the fire. They had lived in the Missouri building since the Exposition opened and had moved their furnishings there from their home in Kansas City. Judge Hawthorne is a native Monongahelian, having been born and raised near Randall. He is one of the most gentlemanly and brilliant graduates of the University, and makes scores of friends wherever he goes. Mrs. Hawthorne was Miss Godwin of Kingwood, and a sister of Mrs. Neil J. Fortney.

HOYES.

After having quite a snow storm last week, we are now having beautiful Autumn weather.

Mrs. Tina Callis is making an extended visit to relatives and friends near Hazelton, W. Va.

Mrs. W. H. Owens returned to her home at West Newton, Pa., last Saturday after spending several months at M. Mattingly's. Mrs. Owens has been suffering some time past with throat trouble, and contemplates spending the coming winter in Florida and the Bahama Islands, where, we hope she will regain her former health.

Rev. Henry E. Friend and wife are spending several days this week with relatives at Albrightsville.

Misses Sadie and Ethel Dewitt, accompanied by Mr. Guy McKeen, attended church services at Elder last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith and children spent last Sunday at Sang Run with Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Moon.

Mrs. Ellen Casteel who has been visiting relatives in this community for several weeks past, returned to her home at Frostburg last week.

Mrs. Anna Dewitt has been confined to her room for several days from the effects of a very sore hand.

Messrs. Truman Bittinger and Norris Welch are our champion sportsmen. On last Tuesday evening Norris discovered a flock of partridges near Hoyes. They at once armed themselves with shot guns and made a raid on them. After a desperate effort they failed to capture any of the feathered tribe and returned to their homes and upon being questioned about their game, they answered with a sad look on their faces, "We compromised."

Miss Sallie Casteel spent a few weeks at her home near Oakland quite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Meshack Mattingly attended the funeral of Mrs. Maria Feather at Cranesville last Thursday. Miss Malvie Wilburn is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Dewitt, near Thayerville.

Grandmother Callis is visiting her son William of this place.

Silas Beachy purchased a fine drove of cattle of T. W. Casteel, Tuesday of last week.

Sunday Church Services.

In St. Paul's M. E. church on Sunday next services will be conducted as follows: In the morning at half past ten o'clock Rev. J. B. Workman will preach from the text "The Ideal City," followed immediately by the Communion service. In the afternoon Sunday School will assemble at 2.15 o'clock. At 7.10 in the evening a song service will be conducted followed at 7.30 by a sermon by the pastor, the topic to be "How May a Young Man Maintain a Christian Life?"

Evangelistic Services.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, who recently closed a very successful series of evangelistic services at that town, will begin a like service at the Thayerville Baptist church next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., continuing two weeks or longer. The services will be conducted every evening at 7.30 o'clock p. m. Rev. R. A. Smith, of Texas, will assist the pastor.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Anna Moreland, Miss Saddie Keysler, Mary Davis, Mr. Adam Bohrer, O. F. Butler, Daniel McRoby, S. Leo Baleman.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN OAKLAND.

It Was Generally Observed By Business Houses Closing.

Thanksgiving Day last Thursday was generally observed in Oakland by the business men closing their stores and offices and attending divine service in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church where a strong and extremely patriotic sermon was delivered by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church. Rev. Workman was assisted in the services by Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church, and Rev. J. M. Davis.

ACCIDENT.

Not seeing any items in your valuable paper from our quiet little town for some time, I thought a few would not come amiss.

Butchering is the order of the day.

Our school is progressing nicely under the able management of Prof. J. C. Beahm, principal, and Miss Anna Snyder assistant.

Mrs. Brant, of McKeesport, was visiting relatives in our community last week.

Mr. Wm. Beeghly spent Thanksgiving at home.

Messers. H. J. and H. M. Speicher are spending a few days with their families here.

Mr. J. H. Richter, one of our merchants, was confined to his bed part of last week with the mumps, but we are glad to say he is improving.

Mr. Manassa Schroch, of Mountain Lake, was the guest of Mr. J. E. Gnagy Wednesday night.

Mrs. R. A. Ravenscroft and son returned home Saturday from their trip to the World's Fair.

Prof. J. C. Beahm preached a very able sermon at the Brethren church Thursday last.

Dr. G. C. Keller, of Grantsville, who has been spending the past two weeks at this place, will return home the latter part of this week. The Doctor has been very busy while here.

Miss Nellie Shartzer left last Thursday for Lonaconing where she expects to spend part of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gnagey and two daughters spent Sunday at Prof. J. C. Beahm's.

The school organized a literary society and the following program will be rendered next Friday afternoon: Song, "Lend a Helping Hand." Recitations, Vesta Beeghly, Lawrence Speicher, Sadie Spoerline, Bruce Frazee. Select Readings, Arthur Schlossnagle, Flossie Spoerline. Recitations, Pauline Garringer, Lena Ravenscraft, Carl Reis, Ethel Speicher. Dialogue, Fred Smith and Wm. Burkhard. Song, "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground." Recitations, Prema Schlossnagle, Carl Frazee, Maude Spoerlein, Jake Custer. Select Readings, Alvey Spoerlein, Margaret Snyder. Impromptu Class. Paper, Effie Gnagey. Debate, *Resolved*, "That Wood is more Useful than Iron;" affirmative, Wm. Burkhard, Alvey Spoerlein, Pauline Garringer, negative, Arthur Schlossnagle, Wm. Spoerlein, Anna Snyder. Critic's report.

AN OBSERVER.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c. up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Nov. 17, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, December 6, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

If You Want Warm Goods
GO TO
Dixon & Kelso's.

They have a complete line of Rubber Goods—Sole Agent for Snag Proof Gums. Lumbermen's Socks from 49c. to 89c. per pair. Anything you want in Ladies' Footwear. Complete line Men's high-cut Shoes.

Good Cotton Blankets,	-	$ .62½	per pair.	
" All-wool "	10-4,	2.99	"	"
" " "	11-4,	3.99	"	"
" Large Comforts,	-	99	each.	

Plenty Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jersey Leggings.

Men's Overcoats from	-	$3.49 to $10.00
Youths' and Boys' Overcoats,	.99	" 5.00

Car Load of Flannel, Outing Flannel and Flannelettes.

Good Brown Muslin at 4⅞c. per yard.
Ladies' heavy Flannelette Wrappers at 89c.

Yours to please,
DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS, VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

SINCELL & CO.

To the Clothing and Shoe Buyers of Garrett Co.

Within the next ten days we want you to call at our store and have the pure unvarnished fact demonstrated to you that we are selling Clothing and Shoes for less money than such goods were ever offered in this community.

We have an over supply of stock consisting of the best merchandise ever shown in Oakland and as a consequence we are compelled to close the stock without a profit. These goods are all the new Fall styles and the wearers of our goods know the value of them, therefore it is not necessary for us to go into detail.

Griffon Brand Clothing has won its popularity with the wearer solely through its merits—a kind of popularity that spells distinction and refinement to the one who wears it.

Clothing.

For this special sale we will sell the	$18.00	suits for	$12.00
	16.00	"	10.00
	13.00	"	8.00
	10.00	"	7.00

Shoes.

$5.00	Men's Pat. Leather Dress Shoes for	- -	$4.00
4.50	" " "	Box Calf, Vici or Velour Calf,	3.25
3.00	" " " " " " " " "		2.25

Women's Cloaks.

Every garment in the Cloak Department has been reduced to about cost, some of them $2.00 and $3.00 below cost, just to close out the stock as we will not carry any goods over until next season.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

$20.00	Tailor-Made Suits in Blue, Black and Brown for						$14.98
18.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	12.48
15.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	9.98
12.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	8.98

Women's Skirts.

We have a big assortment in this line and offer them at ¾ their actual value. In all the popular styles and shades.

Misses' and Children's Coats.

¾ length Cape Coat, of Kersey and Novelty Cloth,

	$8.48	reduced to	$5.50
The same in length, cloth and style	7.48	"	4.50
" " " "	6.00	"	4.00
" " " "	5.48	"	3.75

The above styles are in sizes from 6 to 14 years.

SENOR JIM DANDY

By MARION WOODWARD

Copyright, 1904, by M. Wood

When the American Silver company opened its mine at La Paz on concessions granted by the Peruvian government it was tacitly understood that the corporation would be "assessed" now and then for the benefit of a new revolutionary leader, but there was to be no further extortion. There was none, and the profits began to pile up.

Then there came a call from Senor Casolani. The senor was not the president of Peru nor yet the general of its army nor the admiral of its navy. He was simply Casolani, outlaw and guerrilla. When Peru was at war he was a guerrilla and aimed to kill more enemies than friends. When he was at peace he was an outlaw and robber and showed no favor. He had his headquarters in the mountains and a band of fifty cutthroats to do his bidding, and he was both feared and respected. Many attempts had been made to capture or kill him, but he always came out on top, and when bribes were offered he took the money and shot the bearers.

It was a merry life that Senor Casolani led. There was robbery in the morning, killing at noon and the sacking of a church or convent to while away the hours of evening. He lived on the fat of the land, felt that he owned all of South America, and there were times when he used to actually ache for some one to defy him. After the American mine began shipping ore that was 90 per cent pure and the stockholders had received a first dividend of 60 per cent the senor made a call at La Paz. He left his bodyguard of ten ruffians outside, entered the offices and stated his case in a soft and gentle voice. He wanted a loan of $5,000 in cash, and he didn't want to spend more than half an hour haggling about it.

"WILL YOU WALK OUT OR BE KICKED OUT?"

Old Huabasco, native assistant superintendent at the mine, had known of the senor for many years. In fact, the senor had cut off his brother's ears and his brother-in-law's head on a festive occasion, and had only missed him by a hair's breadth. With old Huabasco to plead his case, assisted by threats to call in his bodyguard and turn them loose, the senor departed a richer and happier man. Three months later he tried the same thing and won. He tried it a third time and was as courteously received.

Then the officials in New York rebelled and sent Jimmy Clayton down to La Paz to replace the other superintendent and stop the leak. The most that any of them knew about Jimmy was that he had come from a good family, had been left half a million dollars at the age of twenty-four and three years later was without a shilling to his name. He would not know a mine when he saw one, and his executive abilities had never been tested, but certain stockholders got the idea that Jimmy would be a match for Senor Casolani, and he was furnished with an outfit and shipped off to the Peruvian coast. He had been at La Paz for two weeks when old Huabasco said in confidence to the small office force, all natives:

"My children, I don't exactly understand the Senor Americano. He is soft and gentle and silent, but now and then I catch a look that reminds me of sleeping danger. I must wait until I see him in the presence of Casolani. He, too, is soft and gentle and silent, but what a devil! The Senor Americano will either prove a milksop or what they call in his country a jim dandy. Wait for a few days and we shall see."

Another fortnight passed away, and then the famous guerrilla called. This was the fourth call, and he had grown so used to the road and the humility of his receptions that he came alone. He had heard of the new superintendent and had a curiosity to see him. In his heart he respected a brave man, and as he entered the offices, carelessly switching his leg with a branch cut from a tree, he found himself hoping that Senor Clayton would show a bit of gameness. The American sat reading a newspaper with his feet on the window sill, and Senor Casolani bowed low before him, purely in sarcasm, however, and politely said:

"Permit me to introduce myself as Senor Casolani, and to hope that Senor Clayton is well."

"Thanks, awfully," replied Jimmy as he looked up from his paper and back again

"You may have heard of me?" continued the guerrilla, secretly admiring the other's coolness, though it stung him at the same time.

"Y-e-s. You are the infernal murderer and outlaw who has been prancing through this part of the country for the last seven or eight years. Yes, I have heard of you. In fact, I was sent down here to make your better acquaintance, and I am glad you have called."

"The usual semiannual payment is due, I believe," suggested the man as his eyes began to burn in a way to make old Huabasco's flesh creep.

"And likewise something else," grimly replied Clayton.

"I do not understand the senor."

"No? Well, if I should tell you to get out of here, would you understand that?"

It was evident to Casolani that he had a man of mettle to deal with, and there was a smile on his face as he thought of how he would make the Americano beg for his life and lick the dust off the floor before he was through with him.

"Does the senor wish to insult me?" asked the guerrilla gently.

"I couldn't if I wanted to. Look here, Casolini, this thing is played out!"

"You mean—you mean"—

"I mean that if you don't take yourself off and keep away from La Paz I'll kill you like a dog. That's pat, and you don't want to miss it. You've killed scores and robbed hundreds, and think yourself a devil of a fellow, but I'm not afraid of you. There's the door you came in at, and if you are not gone in two minutes I'll kick you out!"

"And now let me have my say," replied the guerrilla in a voice hoarse with passion and with eyes blazing like a mad tiger. "I do not shoot you where you sit because"—

"Because you are a coward at heart," interrupted Clayton.

"Because I admire a brave man. You are game, senor, and I respect you. Let me say, however, that tomorrow I will return and sweep everything here off the face of the earth and carry away your ears in my pocket. Today the mine may work; tomorrow it shall be closed down forever. Today there are 200 living men here; tomorrow all shall be dead or scattered. That is the word of Casolani, senor."

"And I am much obliged to him. Will you walk out or be kicked out?"

The guerrilla walked out and was soon lost to sight in the forest, and old Huabasco whispered to his subordinates:

"Not yet, my children—not yet. The Senor Americano is cool and calm, and there is a sting to his words, but he may be what his countrymen call a bluffer. We must wait another day."

There was but one approach to the mine, and Senor Casolani and his band would come by that road. Men were brought up from the depths of the mine to dig and trench, the electrician laid his wires and the civil engineer planted his dynamite, and for two hours before the guerrillas appeared next day Senor Clayton sat on the same chair with a lever within his reach. Nobody had run away, nor had work been suspended. Everything was going on as usual when fifty or sixty cutthroats came, charging down the wide road, yells on their lips and knives in their hands. Senor Clayton looked up and watched, and after a bit his hand reached out and touched the lever. There was an explosion which made the mountain tremble in its bowels. Then he picked up his paper and began reading again.

"My children," said old Huabasco after the excited people had counted up the dead and identified Don Casolani among the number, "I told you first we must wait until Senor Casolani had called; then I told you we must wait for today. Now I tell you we need wait no longer. Let us go back to the office and give what the Americanos call three cheers for what the same people also call a jim dandy of a man!"

His I's.

General Ogle, when submitting a letter for approval by the Pennsylvania legislature, which he had addressed on their behalf to the newly elected president, General Andrew Jackson, was interrupted by a dapper little fellow from Philadelphia thus:

"Pardon me, general. I do not wish to assume to make a suggestion to so distinguished a gentleman as yourself, but I cannot refrain from saying that it is customary in the east, and I may say in almost all the civilized countries of Europe, to write with a capital 'I' instead of the small 'i' in using this personal pronoun in epistolary correspondence."

General Ogle drew down his heavy brows, piercing the dandy's marrow with the fierce shaft of scorn that shot from his eye.

"Sir," said he, beginning with a hiss and ending with a roar, "when I write to such a great man as General Andrew Jackson, Democratic president of the United States, I abase myself—I abase myself, sir! I use as small an 'i' as I can put on paper. But, sir, if I should ever get to such a low pitch as to have to write to such a little snipe as you are I'd use an 'I,' sir, that would fill two pages of foolscap!"

A High Tariff.

"Yes, Maud has agreed to sell kisses at the lawn fete."

"I don't see how she can do it."

"Oh, she's put the price so high that the boys are trying to make up a pool in order to buy one."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Art of Raising Children

By JOHN B. McKEAN, Judge of Children's Court of New York City

TO sum up within a nutshell the art of raising a child, I should say to parents, "Set the child a good example."

Children are naturally imitative, and if they have before them patterns of honesty, of truthfulness and of virtue generally THEY, TOO, WILL STRIVE TO BE HONEST, TRUTHFUL AND VIRTUOUS. And still more readily will they emulate vicious examples set before them.

BE FIRM, BUT DO NOT PUNISH EXCEPT IN EXTREME CASES.

The fault with most parents is that they are too lazy to be firm in dealing with their children. Rather than exercise a little patience in explaining to their child the reason why it should act thus and not otherwise, MOST PARENTS WILL SURRENDER to its whims and caprices and by constant indulgences render the little one self willed and headstrong almost beyond control.

Be sure you are right in opposing the child's wishes, but then insist on having your own way TO THE DROP OF THE FLAG.

I do not approve of punishment for children. To do good, as a rule, punishment should be administered only in such a way that the child should UNDERSTAND THE REASON for it. And to possess this degree of understanding the child must have reached an age when punishment cannot be otherwise than degrading.

To degrade a child in its own eyes necessarily deteriorates it. To whip a girl of fourteen INEVITABLY tends to degrade and debase her.

* * *

Some of the best parents have bad children, upon whom no amount of moral suasion and no extent of good examples can have any beneficial influence. In these rare cases the fault, of course, lies with the children, and the parents have no other recourse except to punish. But in punishing there should be much good judgment exercised.

THE ROD SHOULD BE ONLY FOR THE EXTREMELY VICIOUS—ONLY FOR THOSE WHO DISPLAY A MALIGNANT SPIRIT, SUCH AS TORMENTERS OF OTHER CHILDREN OR OF ANIMALS.

In fact, in all cases I think it wisest to "make the punishment fit the crime." If, for instance, a boy throws a stone at a cat or a dog the best and quickest way to correct this tendency is by whipping him. Take a rod and give him a sound thrashing, but yet so as not to injure nor disfigure him. By making him feel pain you make him REALIZE the monstrous wrong of WANTONLY INFLICTING PAIN upon others.

But if, to take a different example, a girl, in disobedience to her parents, goes to picnics, or stays out late, or associates with unfit companions, it would be manifestly improper to whip her. The way to make the punishment fit the crime in her case is to LOCK HER UP. By so doing you deprive her of the motive for doing wrong, while in the case of the malicious boy the whipping acted as A COUNTER MOTIVE to overcome the motive supplied by the pleasure of tormenting the cat or dog.

But, as I have said, administer CORPORAL punishment only sparingly, for at best any form of punishment is drastic and ought to be resorted to only WHEN EVERY OTHER ARGUMENT FAILS.

If a child takes pleasure in unfair dealing or lying, let the father ask himself whether HE HIMSELF was not guilty of inculcating that disposition by his own example. How often will not a father come home and at the table, with his children around him, tell about his "smartness" in overreaching a fellow man!

IF A CHILD HEARS HIS FATHER EXALT LYING, DECEITFULNESS, UNFAIRNESS AND DOUBLE DEALING, HOW CAN WE EXPECT THE CHILD TO GROW UP TO BE HONEST, TRUTHFUL AND HONORABLE?

The Social Influence of Religion

By Rabbi EMIL G. HIRSCH of Chicago

WHEN God added man to his other creations he made ONLY ONE, so that men of future generations might not say, one to another, "My ancestors were better than yours." Even if the Darwinian theory is correct, and we are all descended FROM THE SAME MONKEY, why should one ape hang his tail higher than another?

My religion does not say that in the beginning God made one Jew. Christianity does not say that in the beginning God created one member of our faith and belief.

NO RELIGION RECOGNIZES ANY OF THE DISTINCTIONS AND CASTES THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY PROFANE HISTORY.

When this world was in darkness and no law obtained but that of brute force the human race believed that ONLY THE STRONG should survive. The son clubbed his aged father to death when he no longer could keep up with the chase. Today the theory of economics recognizes only two classes, the consumer and the producer. UNLESS TOUCHED BY THE REFINED AND CHARITABLE INFLUENCES OF RELIGION, economics is not much removed from the old idea of the survival of the fittest.

Religion teaches that if you are strong you have the responsibilities of the strong, and that if your talents are limited you still have your duties and your privileges. IT IS A QUESTION OF STEWARDSHIP. The rich man has intrusted to his control a greater portion of God's wealth, but it is designed that he shall put forth a PROPORTIONATELY GREATER effort to help others.

Among the institutions established by religion I shall mention only two, the Sabbath and marriage. Whenever any nation ceases to recognize and observe the Sabbath that nation has passed the period of its usefulness AND IS ON THE DECLINE.

MARRIAGE ALSO IS A HOLY INSTITUTION, AND WHEN WE COME TO REGARD IT WITH THE DILIGENCE THAT ITS SACRED CHARACTER DEMANDS WE SHALL BE A GREATER NATION, OUR HOMES SHALL BE MORE SECURE, OUR GOVERNMENT PURER.

Brother Gardner

He Delivers a Lecture on a Growing Evil to the Limekiln Club Members.

"MY frens of dis Limekiln club," began Brother Gardner, as he slowly rose up and took a calm survey of Paradise hall, "I want to address yo' dis eavenin' in sadness. Dar am a knowledge in my heart dat many things am wrong wid de cull'd man, an' dat it will take mo' influence dan I hev got to work de reform I sigh fur.

"Furstly, dis yere American nation has grown rich an' powerful an' extravagant. As de white man has grown rich an' extravagant, he has set a copy fur de cull'd man to foller. Up to fifteen y'ars ago yo' was content to live as yo' fathers befo' yo'. Sich things as fried oysters, ice cream an' frosted cake war hardly known to yo' by name. Yo' slept on straw beds an' believed in hoecake an' bacon. Yo' went to bed soon arter sundown, an' yo' got up soon arter sunrise. If yo' had but one suit of clothes a year yo' made 'em do, an' if yo' had a rag carpet on de floah yo' felt rich. Dat was old times an' yo' knew just whar de cull'd man stood.

"It's like a man wakin' up from a long sleep to look around him today. De cull'd man of fifteen y'ars ago has passed away an' a new race has sprung up. De humble cabins hev given way to flats an' houses of seben an' eight rooms. De rag carpets hev bin replaced by brussels. De wooden chairs good 'nuff fur our parents am seen no mo' in our homes. We used to tell the time by a chalk mark on de doah step. Now we has two or three clocks in der house. In de olden days if we had a picture of Dan'l in de lions' den hangin' on de parlor wall we felt rich. Now we kiver de wall paper wid ile paintin's an' want a

"RECOLLECTION HASTINGS COME IN."

lookin' glass in ebery room. A few y'ars ago if I happened along to de cabin of Giveadam Jones 'bout supper time he would hev axed me to come in to snack, an' I should hev had hoecake, bacon an' co'n coffee. Only two or three days ago, as I called on him at his flat, his wife said to me:

"'Brudder Gardner, we shall feel highly honored if yo' will consent to remain an' take tea wid us.'

"I hadn't got ober my surprise when I sot down to a table on which dey was soup, roast beef, taters, celery, salad, canned co'n an' two kinds of cake, an' when we got frew eatin' we had coffee in chiny cups. I don't say I didn't enjoy dat meal, but I went away from dat house wid sadness tuggin' at my heart.

"Waydown Beebee is a porter in a store at $6 a week, an' yet de luxury in his house would make yo' gasp fur breath. He's got one stuft rockin' cheer that cost mo' money dan all de furniture his father eber owned. On de parlor floah in de house of Samuel Shin, who makes 'bout $7 a week, am a rug wid sich richness in it dat yo' stand and shibber as yo' look. Pickles Smith drives a hoss around to an express wagon, an' yit he's got a marble topped stand an' a cuckoo clock. Absolute Johnson cum ober to my house de odder day to borry a dollar, an' yet he slept on a ha'r mattress an' has a gold filled tooth.

"Look around dis hall dis eavenin'. Dar am no less dan nineteen members of dis Limekiln club wearin' dimun pins, dar am ober thirty wid gold watches, dar am fifty wid standup linen collars an' fifty cent neckties, an' de Lawd only knows how many feet am crowded into patent leather shoes. I ain't quite sartin whether it's a meetin' of de old Limekiln club or a session of de United States senate. I kin name twenty pussons among yo' who rent postoffice boxes. I kin name as many mo' who go to the theater an' to hoss races an' parade up an' down de streets on Sunday wid yo'r hands under yer coat tails. It wasn't ober an hour ago dat Moses White was talkin' 'bout buyin' an automobile, an' Elder Penstock was sayin' dat he should spend de summer in Europe.

"An' dar's another matter I wish to briefly refer to. In de days gone by de cull'd man was satisfied wid plain words, de plainer de better. He called a dawg a dawg an' a spade a spade. It seems dat de old way of talkin' wasn't good 'nuff. De cull'd man wanted sunthin' wid scollops on to go wid his dimun pin an' cuckoo clock. As a sample of it I was in a grocery de odder day when Recollection Hastings come in an' obsarved dat owin' to de precarious condition of de permanent consanguity he felt compelled to abdicate de percolation an' buy a pound of codfish. I stood dar wid chills goin' up an' down my back, an' I didn't get ober de shock fur an hour. Last week I ober-hard Cartwheel Taylor tellin' Downright White dat de influential consequential proceedings of de immaterial infliction of de consanguinity might determinate de fallacious perspicacity befo' de summer was over. What he meant I dunno, an' I don't believe dat Downright did either. It's got to sich a pass dat two cull'd men can't meet an' talk 'bout de new moon widout usin' sich words as indefatigable, octogenarian, ramifications an' cabalistic. I am gittin' skeert to go home fur fear dat de ole woman will meet me at de doah an' ax me if de pomposity of de contagion has extinguished de generosity of de perambulations.

"As I told yo' in de beginnin', my heart am full of sadness, an' I realizes dat I can't do nuffin'. De white man am risin' up in his riches an' huntin' out his big words in de dictionary, an' as a race we am just idiots 'nuff to foller. We am libin' fur today. We ain't carin' fur tomorrow or de poo'houses ahead of us. De hoecake am a thing of de past, an' eben de old songs we used to sing hev bin worked ober an' chawed up till all de music has gone out of 'em. I ain't gwine to ax yo' to hold up, bekase it would do no good. All I's gwine to say is dat if any contentious identity comes to me an' wants to affirm the rotundity he will feel de concentration rise up an' bump again de provinciality. Jist what I mean by dat I leave yo' to figger out, but yo' kin count on a No. 11 shoe bein' in dar somewhar."

M. QUAD.

Cause For Congratulation.

Two gaunt specters, bronchitis and pneumonia, met in one of the thoroughfares of the city.

"What's the matter, old fellow?" asked the bronchitis specter. "You are looking blue."

"Matter enough," replied the pneumonia specter. "I've just been looking over the opinions of the weather prophets, and they predict a mild winter."

"Cheer up!" cried pneumonia hilariously. "I, on the other hand, have just been glancing over the winter's fashions. The women's fur coats, I am delighted to say, are made with V necks and no collars, and the Eton jackets ending at the waist will be as popular as ever."—Puck.

Schooling Enough.

A school board official called at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended over a week and inquired of the lad's mother the cause.

"Why," she said, "he's past his thirteenth year, and me and his father think he's after having schooling enough."

"Schooling enough! Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three."

"Be that so," said the mother, "but that lad of ours has got brains."—Birmingham (England) Post.

An Unfair Blow.

"Have you a taste for music?" asked Miss Chillbeen of Boston.

"I don't know," replied the millionaire mine owner's daughter from Leadville Gulch. "I never tasted any, but I like to hear it played."

That ended it, for Miss Chillbeen was down and out for twenty minutes, though she afterward claimed that she lost on a foul.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Real Caustic.

"Is she pretty?"

"Why, man alive, her father's worth $40,000! Of course she's pretty!"—Boston Globe.

Cheaper All Round.

"I suppose," said the inquisitive man, "a good many of your tenants find it cheaper to move than pay rent."

"Perhaps," replied the real estate agent, "and we often find it cheaper to keep them moving rather than make the repairs they ask for."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Good Interpreter.

Homeboy—How did you manage to get all over the world and never speak a word of anything but English?

Spondulix—Because money talks, and it seems to be fluent in all languages.—Detroit Free Press.

Licensed Crime.

Doctor—I think I'll have to call in some other physician for consultation.

Patient—Go ahead. Get as many accomplices as you wish.—Town Topics.

Her Little Feat.

He often wondered how she stood upon
thy things at all.
He marveled more whene'er she danced
—they were so very small.
And every morning he would gaze as she
tripped down the street
With wonder at the way she walked upon
her little feet.

She blushed beneath his searching eyes
and bowed with glance demure.
"Oh, dear, if he could know," she sighed,
"the pain that I endure!"
And then she scrunched her toes up tight
within that boot petite.
For she wore twos instead of fives! That
was her little feat!

—New York Press.

Sillabil

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

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THE good lame man told him how it would be.

In the ward Sillabil heard the good lame man called a "regular." Not that he knew what the term signified, but from the ease of deportment of this bearer of it he took it to be synonymous with "boss," which he knew to mean somebody who was not to be displeased, for his mother had worked for a "boss."

"Hi!" says the good lame man. "When you're asleep tonight they're coming to the ward to get the Captain. Around his neck they'll put a string with a stone on it, and then they'll chuck him in the water—drown him, you know, drown him. I'm your only friend, I am, and I tell you if you want to save your dog you'd better get away. You'd better go now. And when you go out just take this silver piece which ceuldn't be yours, though

THE BOTTLE DISAPPEARED.

it may be like the one you lost, and go round the corner to the store where there are bottles and flies in the window and tell 'em one legged Tom sent you for his medicine. Then you tie the bottle to this string which I throw over the wall, and I'll haul in the medicine that cures my cough. Listen to my cough!" And a series of sepulchral agonized sounds startled the air. "I'll give you a boost over the wall and the Captain too. Remember, they'll drown the Captain tonight!"

Drown the Captain! Sillabil felt queer. He was not alarmed, for to be alarmed you ought to have a thought, and Sillabil hardly ever thought, his latest thought having been a week ago when he had seen his mother in a long box which the women of the house told him was for her to sleep in and that if he cried he might wake her. Of course he wouldn't wake her, he said, for she must be tired or she wouldn't have fallen asleep over her sewing machine, though the thought of a week ago took the form of a question: "Why did his mother go to sleep in the long box?" Then the women of the house sent him out for a romp with the Captain. When he got back his mother was no longer there, and a man brought him to his present place of abode.

It was the good lame man who liked to kick him in order to see him jump who told him that his mother was sleeping under the daisies.

Sillabil would not ask where the daisies were, for that would be like saying that his mother had neglected to tell him, and his mother had never neglected him.

"You've got a nice name, too, Sillabil," said the good lame man. "It's only a part of a big word, and you're only a part of yourself. Something up here, eh?" And he tapped himself on the forehead. Sillabil was used to people tapping their foreheads when they spoke about him, and it looked so wise that he had got into the habit of doing it himself when he spoke of other people.

"You understand," persisted the good lame man, "they're going to drown the Captain. He can hardly see, can he?"

"Yes, he can," Sillabil cried, "only his eyes got hurt that time the house was afire and he wouldn't leave me till I was awake, and so he got burnt."

"Hurry, Sillabil," urged the good lame man, "for it's nearly dark, and they'll soon drown the Captain."

It was the work of a moment—up a tree, on to a wall, a drop outside, the captain scrambling after him, limping a little where he had fallen.

In a vast haste Sillabil found the shop around the corner.

"Medicine for one legged Tom," he said, placing on the counter the silver coin that looked so much like the one he had lost. And then, remembering his wise act, he tapped his forehead and nodded.

Of course they understood him, and he took a small bottle and tied it to the dangling string hanging over the wall across which he and the captain had come. The bottle disappeared.

"Here comes the man after the Captain!" a voice said, and Sillabil and the Captain struck out. How they did run! There was a new freedom about it; no one to frown at you, as had been the case for a week, no one to push and jostle you. But where to go, where to find the daisies? The good lame man had said that daisies grew in country ways. Sillabil had never seen country ways, a room high up in a house constituting his world. With the Captain it was different. While the Captain never said anything about it, yet he had once looked after sheep.

It was quite dark now, and the houses were not so close together. Then the Captain suddenly let it be known that supper would not be undersirable. Sillabil looked about him. Here was a brightly lighted house. People were going in and coming out. Sillabil went in too. There was a table spread with all sorts of good things. A pleasant being stood beside it smiling till the gold filling in one of his teeth reminded Sillabil of the star outside.

"Help yourselves, gentlemen," said the pleasant being.

Of course Sillabil helped himself, and his host was so polite as to feed the Captain with delicate morsels.

"A delegate, of course?" he whispered to Sillabil. "You seem to be cooler headed than most of the others. I hope your ward is going all right."

Sillabil had had sufficient experience with his wise manner to see that it usually succeeded, so he now tapped himself on the forehead. At that his host laughed and slipped a roll of bills in his hand.

"For your ward or yourself," he said.

Sillabil wondered, and it made him suspicious, so he moved toward the door. Here a gentleman accosted him.

"What did he give you for the ward?" this gentleman asked. Of course Sillabil knew what a ward was, for the good lame man had told him that they were coming to the ward to get the Captain and drown him. So he showed the gentleman the roll of bills and tapped himself on the forehead.

"Of course he is," the gentleman said, "for he'll never get in."

Sillabil edged his way out into the night. And there was the star. He followed the glinting light. All at once it disappeared. He stood there lost. He was in the dark, no houses near, only trees. He had never before been alone in the dark. His mother had taken care of that.

"Captain!"

The Captain rubbed up against him. Sillabil peered about him. Then he saw the star and made for it. The Captain growled. This had ever been a note of warning, so Sillabil went more carefully. Then he discovered that what he had taken for a star was only a small light down upon the ground.

"Who is there?" a sharp voice cried. It was a woman's voice.

The light was a feeble fire made of a few sticks. A woman was warming her hands over it.

"I am looking for my mother," Sillabil said. "She is where the daisies are."

The woman looked at him. Then she laughed shrilly.

"Poor fool!" she said. "There is only one mother in the black world. Don't you know it is raining and cold? Come nearer and warm yourself. Here is your mother"—and she tapped the ground—"Mother Earth."

"No!" laughed Sillabil.

"Then here," said the woman and indicated some tall walls, part of which were tumbling down. "This is Mother Church. Unfortunately she is crumbling away. She was not fine enough for her children, so they deserted her for a new palace. Come in. No one will drive us out of the church now. This is a place where people used to pray for what never came to pass. Did you ever pray?"

For answer Sillabil got down on his knees.

"Lord," he said, as his mother had taught him, "protect us poor, clouded wanderers in the night and lead us to thee at last, where the rough places shall be made smooth!"

The woman rubbed her hands together over the flaming wood.

"You are tired," she said. "You are worn out."

She took off her shawl and spread it upon the ground.

"I don't need it," she said. "Try to sleep."

The light of the fire showed Sillabil a figure carved in the wall. It was the figure of a man on a cross. On the cross, on the man's outstretched arms, on his thorn crowned head, a multitude of sparrows were huddled.

"He was the friend of the sparrows," the woman said. "He was despised and rejected. He wrote with his finger in the dust. 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone,' he said. He was poor and homeless, as poor and homeless as you and I."

"Poor!" cried Sillabil. "I am not poor." He opened his hand and disclosed the roll of notes that had been given him in the house of feasting.

With an exclamation the woman grasped the money from him.

Sillabil laughed and tapped himself on the head. Then, to show the woman that he always remembered what was said to him, he repeated: "He was despised and rejected. He wrote with his finger in the dust. 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone,' he said." The woman threw the money from her. "And under his deserted cross I have found the only refuge offered me this night," she said. "No, no, doggie," for the Captain was showing his teeth, "we three poor people should not quarrel. You two rest. I will watch, I and the sparrows. And—my mother!"

She took Sillabil's hand in hers just as his mother used to do when he was restless, and he fell asleep.

When he awoke the sun was shining, the woman was gone, the fire was out, the sparrows were elsewhere.

But the woman had left him the shawl in which he had slept, and on the corner of it was pinned the money that had been given him for his ward.

He rose and stretched himself, and the Captain tugged at him to be gone.

Such a bright morning! He looked up to the rosy sky. "Captain!"

But the Captain had darted off to an open plain where a number of silly sheep were eluding their caretaker and escaping by several ways. The Captain rounded on them. Closer and closer he got the trembling creatures to one another, his old instinct waking in him, and they were massed together.

The keeper of the flock hailed Sillabil.

"That's a fine sheep dog, brother," he said. "What will you take for him?"

"Something for him to eat. He is hungry," answered Sillabil.

The man looked at him, then, opening a bundle slung on his arm, fed the Captain from its contents.

"I never saw such a flock," went on the man. "But now, thanks to your dog, they're among the daisies, and clover's in sight."

"Among the daisies!" Sillabil looked and saw a white field of flowers whose hearts were of gold. And the good lame man had said his mother slept among the daisies! The fallacy of it appealed to him.

Then something snapped in his head. A sudden terror possessed him. He had often seen such long boxes as that in which his mother had lain, and they had been borne along the streets in black wagons. He had sometimes followed after them and had seen them enter a place where there were trees and flowers and white upright marbles. His mother had once explained to him that this was the place where tired folks rested who had seldom rested before, though people who did not know called them dead.

"My mother is dead!"

Away, away he ran across fields, along roads, flying from what he knew not. All at once he found himself obstructed by a wall, and a plaintive wail smote his ear. The Captain had come with him. The Captain was almost exhausted. Sillabil stopped and held the shaggy head up to him.

"Mother is dead, Captain!"

He got down in the dust and held the dog to his heart.

"Mother is dead, Captain!"

The dog licked his face and looked into his eyes.

He got to his feet, something clearing away that had seemed to hide a good deal.

Work! His mother had worked! He was strong; he could work. He must work! The city was the place where everybody worked. He could find work there. He went past all the places he had seen yesterday—the ruined church, the house of feasting, the church where there had been a wedding—and he was in the city again, nearer and nearer coming to him a clearing up of something that had been a dim puzzle ever since he had had the fever.

Hour after hour they walked the streets, knowing that they must wait for morning. The city became hushed and quiet. Few wayfarers passed them.

"Where shall we go?"

The Captain gave a bark full of friendly advice.

Then Sillabil remembered the place where they had taken him after his mother had died. He came upon it at midnight. He might find work there. He no longer feared that the Captain would be taken from him. A new feeling of assurance and responsibility had come to him. He stood and looked up at the huge building where he might yet find work and earn money enough to support himself and the Captain. Money! There was that money lying far away pinned to the shawl in the dismantled church where the woman had made a fire.

"Fire!"

Did he hear the word? Look! There was a bright red coming from a tall window in the building.

"Fire, fire!" He heard it now. So did the Captain, for his back bristled.

"Captain, that is our ward!"

The good lame man was in there, the man who had stolen from him, who had deceived him, and the man was there who had wanted to drown the Captain!

There was a crowd around the building waiting for the engines.

"One legged Tom did it; he was smoking his pipe, against the rules."

Sillabil and the Captain darted into the hall, black with smoke that bit their eyes, bright with tongues of flame that cruelly licked their flesh.

Sillabil knew his old ward. He made for it. But the fire had not been discovered till the stairs were almost destroyed and only a narrow ledge remained. Up this ledge sped Sillabil.

"Captain!"

The Captain was at his heels, and so into the smoke and flame of the ward. The good lame man was at the window, four stories above the ground, ready to jump out. How it was done will never be told, but Sillabil and the Captain forced the lame man through the red roar and the blackness out to the narrow ledge of stairs and down into the outer air, where the engines were now sending out huge streams of water and ladders were going up to rescue the inmates prisoned in their rooms.

Sillabil found himself prone upon the ground, the Captain with a ruefully scorched coat lying across him, his black muzzle close to his master's cheek.

"Why," said a voice, "it is William Sill!"

"Sillabil!" said a second voice, that of lame Tom, the good lame man. "He saved me. Poor chap!"

Poor! No, indeed. Lying there Sillabil was rich. Past the darkness, the pain,

INTO THE SMOKE AND FLAME.

he saw far up in the blue of the sky a field of waving daisies which might have been the many stars swimming in his tired eyes. And in that field was a man with crowds of sparrows fluttering round him, which might have been the cinders from the burning building. And the woman who had spread her shawl on the ground in the ruined church knelt at the man's feet. And, more than all, there was Sillabil's mother smiling as she leaned forward beckoning him to her.

"And the Captain, too," said Sillabil—"the Captain too!"

The man who cared for the sparrows held out a welcoming hand, and the Captain, maybe understanding—who can say?—laid his head down on Sillabil's breast in comfort and security.

"Wake!" said a voice that sounded a good way off to Sillabil, a voice like the good lame man's. "Wake!"

But nearer voices told him that the old numbness left by the fever was gone forever.

Sillabil remembered his old wise manner and managed to get his hand to his forehead, for was he not already awake?

"The Captain too! The Captain! Cap"—They covered him and the Captain with a sheet.

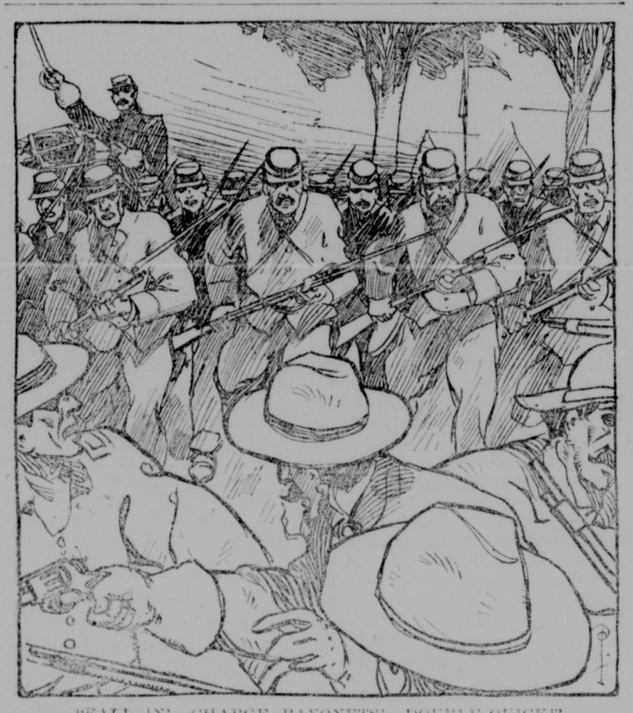
The Hot Fight at Franklin

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 30, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

TWO features of the battle fought at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, placed it among the brilliant and bloody contests of the time—namely, the fiery charge of General Patrick Cleburne's Confederate division and the fierce countercharge of General Emerson Opdycke's Federal brigade—and there was something unusual on foot acting as spurs to martial valor. The Confederate General J. B. Hood had entered upon the march from Columbia toward Nashville in hopes of surprising the defenders of middle Tennessee, and General J. M. Schofield, with an inferior force of Federals placed across the Confederate front, had impeded the march. Only the day before Hood had almost surrounded Schofield at Spring Hill, but owing, as he asserted, to the slowness of his subordinate generals in attacking the enemy had slipped out of the trap in the night and by a forced march reached Franklin, on the south bank of the Harpeth river.



"FALL IN! CHARGE BAYONETS! DOUBLE QUICK!"

At Franklin Schofield halted his columns on the southern border of the town, where a line of slight intrenchments was hastily constructed, and the weary soldiers lay down on their arms to enjoy a brief rest while the long army trains were crossing to a safer position north of the stream. The troops of Schofield's Twenty-third corps, commanded by General J. D. Cox, occupied the main line of works, which extended across the Columbia and Nashville pike, along which Hood was marching in active pursuit.

The extremities of the works rested on the river bank above and below the town, and the only break in the line was at the point where the pike ran through. There a gap had been left in order to accommodate the trains and artillery as well as the brigades bringing up the rear. These latter, three in number, belonged to General D. M. Stanley's Twenty-fourth corps and constituted Wagner's division. Stanley crossed to the north bank of the Harpeth with Wood's division of his corps, leaving Wagner to handle the rear guard. Of the three brigades in Wagner's division two, Conrad's and Lane's, were halted by General Cox's order on a knoll half a mile in front of the general line and covering the gap in the works at the pike. Wagner's Third brigade, led by General Emerson Opdycke, filed through the gap into the works at Franklin, and the men rested in reserve behind Cox's own division, close to the pike.

When the Confederate lines were forming for the attack Cleburne's division held the right and rested on the pike confronted by the Federal works and troops already described. Hood stated to his subordinates that he desired that the enemy be driven into the Harpeth river at all hazards, and, anticipating hot work, Cleburne asked permission to form his division into three lines of one brigade each. Hood granted the request, although General Stewart's corps of his army had not come up and his line was shorter than he desired.

Cleburne's division advanced along the Columbia pike, which bisected the Union line near the center, the most hazardous point to attack, the works being the heaviest and the best manned with troops and cannon. There were thirty-eight Union guns in the works and in reserve in or near the pike in the center. The first opposition to Cleburne's assault was made by the brigades of Lane and Conrad of Wagner's division. These troops had strengthened their position on the knoll by constructing slight breastworks. The only signal to warn them of the attack was the sudden bursting into view of a long line of Confederates moving rapidly in perfect order, with banners waving and bayonets glistening in the bright rays of the setting sun.

With a yell, Cleburne's men rushed into the works, and when the defenders, after a brave but useless resistance, broke for the rear they followed at their heels, shooting down and capturing hundreds and crying out to one another, "Go into the works and take them!" More like wild men than soldiers, Cleburne's excited followers dashed over the half mile that lay between the captured outer line and the stronghold on the pike. The astonished defenders of the second line dared not fire upon the assailants for fear of hitting comrades who were either leading Cleburne's men or mingling with them in their mad race. Once at the rear works the onset of Cleburne's men was so impetuous that the soldiers on the parapet were literally run over, and in a few minutes, or before the reserves in the third line comprehended the crisis, Cleburne's banners waved over them, his men occupied a breach the width of a regiment and, intoxicated with triumph, were dashing ahead along the pike to pounce upon the reserves.

Meanwhile Opdycke's soldiers, unmindful of the affairs at the extreme front, had been taking the breathing spell richly earned by serving as rear guard on the march that day.

Opdycke had no orders except to rest his troops. The soldiers were getting ready their suppers or munching raw rations when the breastworks they had just marched past were carried by a lightning rush of the Confederates, who then were at their heels. The men instinctively threw down their handfuls of bread and pork and took up their weapons.

The moment the men in gray were seen swarming and shooting on the line where they had no business to be Opdycke's commands rang out as calmly and clear cut as though he had rehearsed them, though surely no such combination of orders had ever been called for theretofore. "First brigade, fall in! Charge bayonets! Double quick!" were the words. Then for an hour in that narrow space raged the hottest open field and breastworks struggle of the war.

The Confederates on the right and left of Cleburne's column, catching up the advantage gained by his thundering blows, joined in the assault to drive the wedge home. Stewart's belated corps, having come up after Cleburne formed his line, found the space too narrow between the pike and river to accommodate its brigades, and these surged to the left, following in Cleburne's footsteps and fighting over the same ground. Federal officers in the works along the pike counted thirteen separate and distinct Confederate assaults on their front. Five Confederate generals, including Cleburne, were killed and eight severely wounded in close contact with the Union works.

But not generals alone bore off the honors for valor on the field of Franklin. Soldiers vied with their leaders in reckless exposure of their lives. Often rival flags floated side by side on the same parapet, and their bearers or defenders fought around them with clubbed rifles and with bayonets used as rapiers. The Seventy-second Illinois regiment of Wagner's division was nearly wiped out, every field officer, its color guard, consisting of a sergeant and eight corporals, and 150 men being shot down. The Forty-fourth Missouri (Federal), lying next to the gap where the first break occurred, changed front under fire and maintained its ground, with a loss of thirty-four killed and thirty-seven wounded. The carnage on the Confederate side was still more terrible. Schofield held his ground and at night crossed the river unmolested by Hood's shattered army. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Awaiting Re-enforcements.

"He doesn't seem eager to begin the battle of life."

"I think he is waiting to be re-enforced by a rich father-in-law."—New York Press.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40

NOON No.45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30‡	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	‡9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10‡	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	‡8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

†Daily xDaily except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

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$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

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No Building Conditions on these Lots.

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TALK OF EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Governor is Willing To Hear Suggestions.

TWO EXTRA SESSIONS IN 4 YEARS.

Politicians Dubious As To Effect Of Between-Time Legislatures On Party's Chances — Amendment Suit Ready For Trial.

Gossip concerning the suggested extra session of the Legislature to substitute a more acceptable form of Constitutional amendment to limit the voting franchise and perhaps to remedy the defects in the primary election law and to enact a uniform general election law spread to a much larger circle today. It was noticeable that some who might have been expected to throw cold water on the plan showed no such disposition.

Governor Warfield said he had not been directly approached on the subject, although he had heard something of the plan. He stated however, that he had received a letter from a prominent Eastern Shore voter strongly recommending such a course. The Governor seemed more inclined to elicit information than to express opinions, but it was evident that he is entirely willing to listen to suggestions looking to the fulfillment in a frank and fair way of the promises made in the platform on which he was elected and on the lines advocated by him during the campaign of last year.

There is reason to believe that the wing of the party controlled by Senator Gorman, and which dominated the Legislature in the passage of the Poe amendment, will not take the stubborn stand that it did last winter and contend for the Poe plan and that only. The opposition to the amendment which was passed by the House of Delegates and the Senate has become so pronounced and the danger to the Democratic party from its being pushed so grave that the most earnest of its advocates are staggered, and prophecies that they would simply "stand pat" may not be realized.

Among the suggestions made by more timid Democrats is the question if the Democratic party can afford to stand the record of three extra sessions within four years, and two of these for political purposes. The answer made by the more sanguine is that if the suggested extra session were called to remedy the grievances complained of by the opposition, that opposition could not consistently complain. As to expenses, it is said that all the necessary bills could be prepared and agreed upon between Governor Warfield, Attorney General Bryan and the Gorman leaders beforehand, and that the session could be limited to one week.

The small army of employees incident to a regular session would, it is said, be dispensed with, and Governor Warfield might be depended upon to prevent grafting. It is also suggested that the legal proceedings about to be instituted to determine the validity of the Poe amendment might be permitted to fall into innocuous desuetude or allowed to go against the amendment by default.

Attorney General Bryan has completed his answer to Mr. Murray Vandiver's bill for a mandamus to compel Governor Warfield to proclaim the Poe amendment and has submitted it to Mr. Edgar H. Gans, who will be associated with him in the case. The bill and answer will not be filed until tomorrow, and may not be filed for several days. The actual filing of the papers will be a matter of small moment, as the date for a hearing will be settled by agreement, and will not be affected by the filing.

Mr. Bryan's answer is in the nature of a demurrer, as it admits all the facts stated in Mr. Vandiver's petition, but denies the legal proposition that the bill proposing the amendment is valid without the Governor's signature and the great seal of the State. A copy of Governor Warfield's message to the Senate giving his views on the legality of the amendment will be filed with the answer as an exhibit.

Mrs. M. E. Flowers, formerly proprietress of the Allegheny House at Mountain Lake Park, and who with her family recently moved to this city where she has been occupying a residence on West Main street, has rented the boarding house formerly operated by Mrs. Coulehan on East Main street, and today is engaged n furnishing the same for the purpose of conducting a like business. She will be ready for the reception of guests on December first. The fact that Mrs. Flowers so successfully conducted a summer home at Mountain Lake Park for the past two seasons is evidence that she will run a first class boarding house in this city, and that she will meet with success we doubt not.—Grafton Sentinel.

THE OLD NATIONAL HIGHWAY'S PAST.

Some History of the Famous Thoroughfare.

ITS GLORY HAS DEPARTED

Talk of Repairing the Highway—Great Men Traveled Over It — Building of Railroads Almost Entirely Vacated It

While the state of Maryland is once again being stirred up over the question of selling its holdings in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which runs from Cumberland to Washington, D. C., a distance of 184 miles, the people of Pennsylvania are considering the question of modern scientifically constructed highways and the efficacy of state aid for rebuilding the old national road, which was the predecessor of the Baltimore & Ohio steam route which was completed to Wheeling in 1852. The old road played an important part in the early development of Baltimore, as that city, by connection with the Frederick pike to a great extent, was its eastern terminus, until the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was completed to Cumberland in the fall of 1842. The old road was one of the most important steps in the evolution of modern trade and travel. At a time when the great tide of emigration was pouring into the Mississippi valley it was more than any other institution the means of hastening the development of the great west. The grand old highway was instrumental in turning the course of emigration from the south to the west. Over it were carried almost endless population and millions of actual wealth and the middle west was by its clasp linked to the new and boundless acres of the North.

It was the first and only highway that was built by funds from the national treasury. The question of internal land and water communication was in the midst of our fathers even before the revolution. George Washington was one of those most interested in the matter, and as early as 1770 he visited the west, examining the lay of the land and the friend of the streams. There through the southern Ohio section over which he was guided by an old Indian, Nemacolin, and still later he cut a road, through the same forest. This was called the Braddock road, and was displayed at length by the national highway which threaded its way over the same route.

The national turnpike, commonly called the Cumberland road, was one hundred and seventeen miles in length, of which thirtyt passed through Maryland. From the time it was thrown open to the public, in the year 1818 until the coming of railroads west of the Allegheny mountains in 1852 the national road was the one great highway over which passed the bulk of trade and travel and the mails between the east and the west. Its numerous and stately stone bridges with handsomely turner arches, its iron gates, attest the skill of the workmen engaged on its construction and to this day remain enduring monuments of its grandeur and solidity, all save the imposing iron gates, which have disappeared by process of conversion prompted by some utilitarian idea savoring in no little measure of sacrilege. Many of the most illustrous statesmen and heroes of the early period of our natural existence, passed over the national road from their homes to the capital and back at the opening and closing of the sessions of congress. Jackson, Harrison, Clay, Sam Houston, Polk, Taylor, Crittenden, Shelby, Allen, Scott, Butler, the eccentric David Crocket and many of their contemporaries in public service were familiar figures in the eyes of the dwellers by the roadside.

As many as twenty-four horse coaches have been counted in line at one time leaving Cumberland on their way to Wheeling. Large, broad-wheeled wagons covered with white canvass, stretched over bows, laden with merchandise and drawn by six Conestago horses.

The national road proper was built from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, Va., by the United States government the intention being to establish it as far as St Louis. Its projector and chief supporter was Henry Clay, whose services in its behalf are commemorated by a monument near Wheeling. Henry Nesson, a former congressman, was also an advocate of it, and on one occasion the advocate of it.—Kingwood Journal.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md.

Navior & Co. has received a car of swell Portland sleighs, and expect car of Burton oscilating sleds this week with both single and double couplers. Special inducements on early sales.

Petty Quarrels Cause Many Divorces

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

IT is a mistake to suppose that the GENERALITY of divorces are attributable to the most serious cause. An eminent sociologist who has investigated this point in our own country quotes letters from lawyers and a number of other professional men especially qualified to give opinions on the subject. They agree in saying that, while "counsel often SUSPECT impurity as the cause of divorce where it is not alleged," a great many divorces occur in which they are convinced beyond possibility of a reasonable doubt that infidelity cannot have anything to do with the case. One says that any estimate of the proportion of divorces where disloyalty does not exist would be untrustworthy, BUT IT IS LARGE. Others say that infidelity probably does not exist in a majority of cases. Their opinion, in the exact words of one of them, is that "the cause of divorce in the very large majority of cases is the PETTY QUARRELS between the parties." And whoever has paid any attention to the matter knows that there is a great deal in this latter cause. Byron's significant remark to Moore apropos of his own celebrated case was that the REAL cause of his separation from Lady Byron was "too trivial ever to be found out."

If men generally set up for the women they marry a far higher standard than they ever think of applying to themselves, it is also true that the common error of these wives is to EXPECT TOO MUCH of marriage. Too often they seem to think that as soon as this Rubicon is crossed everything will go magically right and they will "live happily ever after." Why, DISILLUSIONMENT is one of the first conditions of conjugal contentment! If deals were grasped at the outset they would furnish no incentive to that aspiring struggle and self sacrifice which are the INSPIRATION of every true life, married or single. The ideal must ever be BEYOND AND ABOVE us, while we push on and do the best we can with the REAL that surrounds us.

Examples of proud reticence and forbearance on the part of men and women of noble or high social rank are apparent on every hand today. Take, for instance, the White House at Washington. NO SCANDAL HAS EVER CAST ITS SHADOW THERE in more than a hundred years. Yet every one acquainted with the inner history of Washington life knows that on at least one occasion within the last century such a calamity has been averted only by the heroic resolution of individuals TO SUFFER IN SILENCE rather than risk a national disgrace.

THIS IS THE SPIRIT IN WHICH TRUE MEN AND WOMEN OUGHT TO REGARD THE DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIED LIFE TOWARD ONE ANOTHER AND THE WORLD AT LARGE.

How World Unity Will Be Accomplished

By JAMES L. COWLES, Secretary of the Postal Progress League

THE day is coming when the postman shall eliminate the war man; the postal car, the field cannon; the postal transport, the man-of-war; the day when, through THE EVOLUTION OF THE POSTOFFICE, we shall arrive at the culmination of the poet's dream:

When the war drums throb no longer and the battleflags are furl'd
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

And this is no longer a mere dream. It became A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION when the American Postmaster General Blair, in 1862, amid the throes of our civil war, threw out to the nations the thought of a world postal union. It became a triumphant reality in 1874, when Dr. Stephan, postmaster general of Germany, called the statesmen of the world around him and established the universal postal union, with its capital in the beautiful city of Berne, in the heart of central Europe.

Commencing in July, 1875, with the transport of half ounce letters, in 1880 Dr. Stephan inauguarted an international parcels post union, handling seven pound merchandise parcels. In 1885 the common international parcels limit was extended to eleven pounds. Today the French postoffice handles twenty-two pound parcels; Germany, Austria, Hungary, Servia, 110 pound parcels; Switzerland, parcels of any weight. Germany and Switzerland even go so far as to transport both passengers and their baggage by post.

THE EXTENSION OF A WORLD POSTAL SERVICE MEANS A GRADUAL ELIMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL WAR. IT MEANS A "UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD." IT MEANS THE TUNNELING OF THE MOUNTAINS, THE BRIDGING OF SEAS, THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE WALLS OF IGNORANCE AND OF PREJUDICE, THE ELIMINATION OF TIME AND OF SPACE, TO THE END THAT THE WEAKEST HAND, THE MOST TIMID VOICE, MAY REACH TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH AND COMMAND ITS RICHEST TREASURES.

The development of our domestic postal service implies its extension over the whole field of transportation and transmission. It will solve our vexed public transport problem and with justice to all. It will put an end to rivalry between town and country, city and city, man and man, for it will secure EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY to all places and to all persons. It will end industrial war. Postmen never strike. Their votes give them their due share of power over their hours of labor and their remuneration for their labor.

The Beneficent Effect Of the School Library

By JOHN BALLINGER, Chief Librarian, Cardiff, Wales

THE reading of "penny dreadfuls" has practically ceased since the establishment of school libraries, and the children who read are quicker, more intelligent, easier to teach AND BRIGHTER IN DISPOSITION. They develop a better sense of humor, can see a point and laugh more readily, than children who do not read or read only MORBID TRASH.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Howser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $955.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. the United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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M. L. Fesenmeyer.

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Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* **by return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square. PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 A. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8*—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Spendidid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.
Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.
No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

L. L. FRIEND.
Keyser, W. Va.

Mortagees' Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Florence Rhoades to the Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany county, dated the 15th day of April, 1901, and duly recordod in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 62, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants of said mortgage the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage, hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that part or parcel of

Military Lot No. 1064,

known as the west half of said lot and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the end of forty perches on the first line of said lot and running thence with said first line North 67 degrees West 40 perches to the end thereof, thence with the second line of said lot South 23 degrees West, 100 perches, thence with part of the third line of said lot South 67 degrees West, 40 perches, thence North 23 degrees East, 100 perches to the beginning,

Containing Twenty-five Acres.

This property lies along the road leading from the Hoopole road to the Deer Park road, about three miles north east of Oakland and is partly cleared and under cultivation. The improvements consist of a

Large Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and Other Necessary Outbuildings

and is conveniently located to good markets and is well adapted to truck farming.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Accident, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1296 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Asa F. Speicher and others are plaintiffs and Catherine Beeghly and others are defendants, the undersigned was appointed trustee to make sale of real estate in said proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., on the premises in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, adjoining Lot No. 6 in said town with a reserve of twenty feet for a street, beginning at a post and running with Main street south 4 perches to a post, West 10 perches to post, North 4 perches to a post, thence East 10 perches to the beginning,

Containing Forty Perches,

and being the same property of which Austin Speicher, late of Garrett county died seized and possessed.

The improvements consist of a

Comfortable Six-Room Frame Dwelling

in good repairs with a stable and other necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good well of water and various kinds of fruits trees, such as appie, pears, etc. The property is one of the most desirable in the town of Accident.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

CHAS. C. SPEICHER,
Trustee.

Order of Publication.

Buford W. Woods vs. Lydia Woods.
No. 1396 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states, that the plaintiff and defendant were married by the Rev. W. E. George at Deer Park, in the year 1894, and that they resided together at Garrett county aforesaid until about the month of April 1895; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and without any just cause or reason, the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, to-wit since the month of April, 1895, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that one child, George W. Woods has been born to the plaintiff and defendant from said marriage, and resides with his mother the defendant, that the said Lydia Woods is a non resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendent *a vinculo watrimonii* and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon this 25th day of November, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 30th day of December, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

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Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1904. NUMBER 41

TWELVE MEDALS TO MARYLAND.

General Bauuhman Tells of St. Louis Fair Awards.

STATE EXHIBIT BIG SUCCESS

Was Generally Admired And Attracted Througs—Commissioners Gratified Over Results.

Gen. L. Victor Baughman, chairman of the Maryland Commission to the Louisana Purchase Exposition, returned to his home in Frederick yesterday after a week's visit to St. Louis, where he was in attendance at the closing ceremonies of the great fair and where he finished up all matters pertaining to the State Building and the State exhibit. Mr. Samuel K. Dennis, the secretary to the commission, accompanied General Baughman.

Upon their return the announcement was made that more than 12 gold and silver medals were won by the Maryland exhibits in competition with those of other States, a showing made by Maryland during the fair which, it was pointed out, should be a source of congratulation to all citizens of the State. In speaking of Maryland's part in the great Exposition, General Baughman said yesterday:

"All during the Fair Maryland has taken a conspicuous position. Her beautiful building has been visited by every prominent official, besides the crowds of former Marylanders who have each day come to enquire of friends or to ask about their former homes in the old State. Over 28,000 persons have registered on the State register, and as many more have visited the building who did not register.

"I gave strict orders about the distribution of State literature. Twenty thousand pamphlets of the resources of Maryland, with as many views of the Beacons Lights of Baltimore, gotten out through the indorsement of the Merchant and Manufactnrers' Association, as well as other pamphlets of Maryland, were sent to all the foreign representatives, as also to the commissioners of other States who were represented on the Exposition grounds. The agricultural exhibit, showing the resources of the State in wheat, corn and tobacco, was visited by thousands of Western farmers, and over 100 prizes were awarded to the Marylann exhibit.

"The same satisfactory results occurred in the mines and mineral displays, in charge of Professor Clark, of Johns Hopkins University. Over 12 gold and silver medals were won on competition with other States and our exhibition was pronounced by hundreds as being by far the most interesting exhibit at the Fair. For these exhibits the Maryland Commissioners appropriated $17,500. Five hundred dollars was given the State Immigration Bureau for the publication of pamphlets on the resources of the State. Five hundred dollars was also given for a display of the Johns Hopkins Nurses School, besides other appropriations.

"One of the great features of the Fair was the part taken by the State Commissioners in their respective State buildings. Each building had one or several ladies presiding as hostess. Here these State people and dignitaries were entertained and all inquiries regarding State matters were fully given by those in charge. Mr. Albert Jones was in charge of the Maryland Building. No. building was more popular on the grounds than the Maryland Building. Mrs. Parks Fisher acted as hostess throughout the Fair and was made chairman of the Association of National Hostesses. The number of visitors attest the popularity of our State and the wisdom of our legislation in making even the scanty appropriation out of which so much has been accomplished by the Maryland Commissioners.

The Maryland Building was wisely disposed of to the contractors in the exact price. This relieved the commissioners of the responsibility of removal or the trouble of finding a purchaser. The beautiful Kentucky Building was sold for $500, others for a much less price. The furniture has also been disposed of in a lot. The Messrs. Steiff were kind enough to furnish two beautiful pianos for the building at their own expense.

"I as well as the rest of the commissioners, hope that there can be made a permanent display of the mineral resources of the State by having our exhibit sent to Annapolis, where a suitable room could be secured for this exhibit as a start for a permanent exhibit. I have discussed this matter with Professor Clark, who seems to be in accord with the idea. The agricultural exhibit, or such as could be made permanent, could likewise be used by the Marvland Agricultural College."

All the portraits loaned the commission as well as valuable records from the Historical Society and from other sources, were placed in the hands of the express company before the departure of General Baughman and Secretary Dennis.

Judge John W. Kennedy.

Intelligence was received in Oaklane Saturday of the death of Judge John W. Kennedy, who died in Washington, aged 82 years. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Sarah Rutherford, formerly of Charlestown, and a daughter of the late Thos. Rutherford, and by two sons and four daughters. Judge Kennedy was at one time Judge of the circuit at Charlestown, W. Va., and afterward resided at Wheeling, where he practiced law for some years. He was a son of Andrew Kennedy, of Jefferson county, and a nephew of former Senator Anthony Kennedy, of Baltimore. He was the father of Mrs. Harry C. Sincell of Oakland, whom he visited last summer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sincell attended the funeral of the deceased which occurred at Charlestown on Monday morning.

HOYES.

Butchering is the order of the day in this community.

Rev. H. E. Friend delivered a very interesting sermon last Sunday at the M. E. church.

W. A. Smith left this place Friday of last week for Ridgeville, Hardy county, W. Va., where he expects to spend about ten days.

Miss Malva Wilburn has returned to her home after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Frank Dewitt, of Thayerville.

Miss Sallie Casteel entertained a number of young folks last Friday evening. It is useless to say that all had a very pleasant time. Miss Sallie's hospitality and the most delicious refreshments that could be served were highly appreciated by all.

Wm. Mattingly made a business trip to Oakland last Saturday.

Thomas Bishoff and sister, Miss Clara, spent Saturday and Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Henry Miller, of near Cove.

Mr. Truman Bittinger visited his parents near Bittinger Sunday.

BITTINGER.

News items are scarce with us this week, and for once we will be brief.

Mr. Hill Broadwater is employed at Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe's this week.

Mr. Ross Compton was in this section last week representing the Inman Silver Mining Co., of Nevada.

Messrs. Manassa and Lloyd Brenneman will move their saw mill to the timber lands of Mr. Tom Stanton in the near future.

Mrs. Earnest Compton and little son, of near Grantsville are visiting in this section.

Rev. J. B. Shoup took a detour east of this place last week and held services at Bond and other points.

The Christmas turkey is gobbling loudly, but many persons will not gobble turkey on Christmas, as the birds are scarce hereabouts.

Hick's 1905 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1905 is now ready, being the finest edition ever issued. This splendid and costly book of 200 pages is a complete study of astronomy and storm and weather for 1905. It is too well known to need comment. See it and you will so decide. The price, postpaid to any address, is 30c per copy. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' scientific, religious and family journal, Word and Works, now abreast with the best magazines, is 75 cents a year. Both Word and Works, and the Almanac $1.00 per year. No better investment possible for any person or family. Try it and see. Send to

WORK AND WORKS PUB. CO.,
2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Prohibition Party.

The vote in Maryland for the Prohibition candidate for President in 1904, Harford county not reported, was 2,940. The vote in 1900 was 4,674, showing a big falling off.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

AFTER 18 YEARS OF SERVICE

Mr. Beverly S. Randolph Retires as Superintendent of Consolidation Coal Co.

Mr. Beverly S. Randolph has retired as superintendent of the Consolidation Coal Company, after a service of eighteen years. He will be succeeded by John C. Brydon, who has been superintendent of the Somerset Coal Company. A new office, that of General Manager of the Consolidation Coal Company, has been created and will be filled by L. L. Malone, of Fairmont, W. Va. It is understood that the position of superintendent pays very handsomely. Mr. Randolph will leave shortly for his farm near Great Cacapon, W. Va., where he also has large stone quarries. He has an extensivedairy. Mr. Randolph wasborn in Virginia, at Berkeley Springs, and comes from the eminent Randolph family. He is an expert civil engineer and geologist and his lectures on the geology of the George's Creek region have attracted much attention.

Mr. Randolph is without doubt the leading authority regarding the coal beds of the George's Creek region, and has done much to make the Consolidation Coal Company what it is today. For many years Mr. Randolph made his home in Martinsburg. He studied civil engineering and geology and spent much of his early life with surveying corps.

Mr. Brydon, the new superintendent, is a comparatively young mining engineer, who has been very successful. He was superintendent of the Thomas mines of the Davis Coal and Coke Company before becoming superintendent of the Somerset Coal Company. He is a son of Mr. Wm. A. Brydon, of Bloomington, Md., who is well known in the coal region, and was at one time in charge of the affairs of the Baltimore and Hampshire Coal Company, in its day one of the largest shippers from the Cumberland region. Mr. Brydon took charge of his new responsibilities yesterday. Mr. Malone, the general manager of the Fairmont, Consolidation and Somerset mines, was also in Frostburg yesterday.—Cumberland News. (Saturday.)

RYANS GLADE

Mr. Editor, it is a long time since we have seen any items from this section, so here we are this winter day jotting down a few of the happenings in and around here, which we hope will find space in your valuable paper and interest at least a few of your many readers.

Water is getting to be a scarce article in this section. Some farmers have trouble in procuring sufficient water for their stock. W. H. Mumaw is unable to operate his saw mill on account of the scarcity of this necessity.

Our school is progressing nicely under the skillful management of Miss Lillie Weimer, thirty-four scholars on roll with an average attendance of twenty-five. Mrs. Rachel Harvey, the aged mother of N. B. Harvey, has been ill for some time and her condition is unimproved.

Rev. E. J. Westfall, our pastor, who has been ill since before conference is able to be among us again and will preach for us next Sunday at two 30 p. m.

Our Sunday school will close for the winter on Chrismas day.

Miss Alice Harvey is suffering with an attack of lagrippe.

Mr. John A. Martin is contemplating a trip to Oaklahoma soon.

There are three coal mines now in operation in this section within a radius of two miles, each striving for the trade. The mines are operated by J. E. Lish, E. L. Davis and J. C. Riley. S. G. Stever also recently opened a fine vein of coal on his farm.

Mr. Elmer Harvey recently purchased a fine sleigh and bells. We predict some merry sleigh rides for some of the fair see, and then Elmer is such a favorite.

Mr. John Savage, of Sunnyside, was visiting at M. S. Harvey's Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Shockey is visiting her parents at Stoyer for a few days.

Now we will close, and if this escapes the waste basket we will come again soon. Success to THE REPUBLICAN.

Married.

At the Giessman Hotel in Oakland, by Rev. E. Manges, on the 5th inst., Floyd Shaffer and Mary Amelia Roth, both of Hauser, Garrett county.

Naylor & Co. has received a car of swell Portland sleighs, and expect car of Burton oscilating sleds this week with both single and double couplers. Special inducements on early sales.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

The first thing among the many items of the past week which will follow, is the announcement of the passing away to the Great Bevond of our friend and neighbor Mr. Cyrus, H. Shreve, a veteran of the Civil war, who died at his late home near this place on Monday, 5th inst., at 2.10 o'clock a. m. after an illness of less than one week, leaving a devoted sick wife, one son, Mr. Walter Scott Shreve, and one daughter, the wife of George P. Marley, of this place. Mr. Shreve was a devoted husband, a kind father and true friend to all those whom he considered worthy. His funeral will take place at his late home, conducted by Rev. Wm. H. Faust and interment in the Deer Park Cemetary. An obituary will follow later.

The entertainment at the town hall on Saturday last for the benefit of the Deer Park concert Band, proved quite a success, both socially and financially. An orderly assemblage of all our best citizens patronized this pleasant and worthy occasion, although the weather was inclement over seventy-five persons were present and were agreeably entertained during the rendition of the following program:

Address by Rev. W. H. Faust whose theme was "Music."

Comic prelude, by Sargt. John Landis.

A selection by band.

Recitation, by Miss Bessie Deal.

Tableau. Confidence that Causes Trouble.

Selection by band.

Dialogue, Bessie Deal and Jessie McRobie.

Music by graphaphone, "Cary me Back to Old Virginia."

Solo, S. P. Specht, "You Know How it is Yourself."

Selection by band "Maryland My Maryland."

Dialogue, Misses Grace Marley, Jessie Taylor, Grace Walter and Ersel Taylor.

Music by graphaphone.

Address, "Come," by Clarence Lashorn.

Music by the band.

Closing address by Rev. Faust, and the sale of boxes of confections by Sargt. Landis. Boxes tied with ribbon to match eight young ladies, who were to partake of the lunch within the boxes and the favorite ribbons were conspicuous by the spirited biding by some of the young men especially was it noticed in the case of our young friends "Gay" and "Clarence" and our Rev. young brother was bidding lively when he noticed the color of the ribbon on the box, and then glancing to same color on one of Deer Park's fair daughters.

The fortune telling booth., presided over by Miss Grace Marley, was an enjoyable feature of the evening but not patronized by the young gentlemen bidding on the boxes, as they seemed to think their fortunes were on the eve of being realized and thus the fortune telling booth was a failure financially, but the tables with every luxury were well patronized and with the guessing "bean bottle," with the persistent and courtly Jess McRobie soliciting guesses at 5 cents a guess, a handsome sum was realized. Door receipts, $8; boxes, $11; and other sources, a grand total of over $30 was placed in the hands of the Treas. S. P. Specht for the benefit of our band which we all take a just and merited pride in. Thus closed an entertainment that was a credit to the town and a pleasure to all that attended, as no disorderly person was allowed to come to mar the pleasant intercourse of the joyous and fraternal feeling of of neighbours and friends, and with the closing selection by our gallant boys of the band, of that most appropriate piece, "God be with you Till we Meet again," all returned to their homes with glad hearts feeling that the money had been well spent and for a noble cause, for who is it that does not love music, which was so touchingly and feelingly expressed by our worthy young Divine in his ad dresse of welcome on this occasion, and with "Music" his theme.

With the pleasant things and happenings we are called to relate the sad. The infant daughter of our friends and neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Walters, died on Friday, Dec. 2nd, after a lingering illness of several weeks, aged 5 months and 12 days, and was buried on the 3rd from the home, Rev. Faust preaching a feeling and appropriate sermon from the text, "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me, etc." The writer who has known the bereaved friends for years, could say more about this angelchild, but an obituary will follow later, and fully realizing that their little darling is gone to a Mansion far beyond the stars we can only offer them our sympathy and say your loss is Alta Florence's gain, and believing she will be the star that will shine as a beacon light to guide you to the Abode, where she is, "to a City whose maker and builder is God.

Rev. Mr. Faust is conducting a series of meetings at the Baptist church at Thayersville, commencing on Sunday last. A gentleman from Texas is assisting him.

Rev. W. H. Clary has been absent from home for the past ten days visiting old friends in the southern part of the county to whom he ministered to over twenty years ago and reports an enjoyable and profitable sojourn. Mrs. Clary is on a visit to her daughter, who lives at Antioch, Mineral county, W. Va.

Miss Ella Hoye is spending the past ten days in your city with her niece and name sake, sister of Mrs. John Felty, Jr. A message informs us she is enjoying the first storm of winter pleasantly with these kind relatives.

Mr. Wm. B. Miller returned from Baltimore on Monday and will spend the holidays before he returns to the Monumental city. His fatherinlaw Mr. W. L. Shaffer, is much better than when we last wrote of his sickness, but still suffers with a swollen face, caused by neuralgia.

A case of destitution was discovered last week and was immediately responded to by some whole-souled citizens in the persons of Mr. George Marley, Mr. Enoch Clark, Wm. W. Thrasher, Wilfred Chadderton, Clarence Lashorn, S. Hinebaugh and Rev. Wm. H. Faust, who with their own hands built a chimney and with donations from Mrs. Haulenbeck, Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, W. C. Jones, David Brashers, S. P. Specht, Wm. H. Hennen and others whose names we withhold, these poor unfortunates were made comfortable, having a fire to keep them warm by day and good warm blankets and comforts at night; with shoes and wearing apparel and plenty of the necessaries and even luxuries to sustain the inner man. The party who is responsible for this destitution will be attended to in the near future.

With kind regards to the editor and his efficient staff, I am,

MORE ANON.

Estray Notice.

There come to my place recently a spotted heifer calf and a red yearling heifer, the former with no mark of identification; the latter partly white face. Owner will please come forward, pay costs and damages and take same away. C. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md.

SCARCITY OF WATER

The Protracted Drought Has Greatly Inconvenienced the Farmers of Garrett County.

Reports from all parts of the country are to the effect that water is the scarcest article among the country people and should the drought be further protracted there will surely be much suffering of live stock. In many communities wells and springs that have always afforded an abundance of water have long since become entirely exhausted, and in many cases the farmers are compelled to haul water for various purposes from neighboring streams. The majority of the farmers in this county have well-watered farms, and have not been so greatly troubled for that necessary article, in the past, but the present drought has almost eclipsed all others so far that the inconvenience experienced for some time past is without a parallel. And the water that wells and springs now afford appears to be so unhealthy that an epidemic of typhoid fever is greatly dreaded, and for that reason, if none other, vigorous precautions are being exercised to guard against such an unfortunate happening. Some old citizens express themselves that within their recollection the present drought is about the worst ever known. The country people are hoping that they will soon receive a generous shower, because, as many farmers say, "if a hard freeze should come, it is hard to tell what stock would do for water."

To Defraud Farmers.

The grand jury at Hagerstown, finished its work Monday evening, after being in session 12 days, and finding 86 indictments. Three hundred and twenty eight witnesses were examined. The almshouse, in which there are 100 inmates, was found well kept. The jurors commended the remodeled jail.

They reported that they found certain cattle dealers who convinced farmers that their cattle are diseased with tuberculosis and later purchasing from the frightened farmers the same cattle alleged to be infected at very small prices and shipping them out of the county to other markets, thereby defrauding. Sufficient evidence, however, was found to convict. The report says "We believe there is a conspiracy existing between certain stock dealers and veterinary surgeons to defraud farmers out of their cattle."

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Roosevelt's message has been delivered to congress. Its main features are as follows:

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense, and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times, but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government.

Capital and Labor.

The relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several states, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various states on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor, the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the federal courts, interference with the mails or interstate commerce or molestation of federal property, or if the state authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the federal government may interfere; but, though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order. In the District of Columbia and in the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government. But the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures or mining. Nevertheless both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor.

Labor Unions.

I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary and even where not necessary it is yet often wise that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wageworker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually and other labor unions which have often been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means all good citizens, and more especially all honorable public servants, must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Violence, brutality or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated.

Entire Right to Organize.

Wageworkers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wageworkers, who refuse to support their organizations or who side with those with whom they are at odds, for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

The wageworkers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. Wherever the national government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the government itself where the government is an employer of labor.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern and urgently calls for action by the congress. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system has been proposed to the congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation and would also point out to the congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains.

The safety appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service has passed the experimental stage and should receive generous recognition by the congress.

Unionism In Government Offices.

There is no objection to employees of the government forming or belonging to unions, but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment or who seek to be employed underit. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employees to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the congress and not by banding together for the defeat of those congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The administration has taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature, but it will be wise for the congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Bureau of Labor.

Much can be done by the government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The bureau of labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the bureau of labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent. It is greatly to be wished that the department of commerce and labor, through the labor bureau, should compile and arrange for the congress a list of the labor laws of the various states and should be given the means to investigate and report to the congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country, both as to wages, as to hours of labor, as to the labor of women and children and as to the effect in the various labor centers of immigration from abroad. In this investigation especial attention should be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states.

Corporations.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by state action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the states, because more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive or demagogic spirit would in all probability mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and with absolute certainty that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Bureau of Corporations.

The bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry.

The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by co-operation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into and not attack upon business, the bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the co-operation, of men engaged in legitimate business.

The bureau offers to the congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The congress will have all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

The bureau has also made exhaustive examinations into the legal condition under which corporate business is carried on in the various states, into all judicial decisions on the subject and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special attention to the report of the chief of the bureau, and I earnestly ask that the congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the commissioner on this subject.

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national and not local in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different states and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the congress carefully consider whether the power of the bureau of corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance.

Rebates.

Above all else we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference. The rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal track and side track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced. While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable if it were not impracticable finally to clothe the interstate commerce commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that as a fair security to shippers the commission should be vested with the power where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review.

Steamship companies engaged in interstate commerce and protected in our coastwise trade should be held to a strict observance of the interstate commerce act.

[The president here discusses the city of Washington, making numerous recommendations looking to its better government. He asks that laws be passed preventing overcrowding in the tenement districts, for the abolition of blind alleys and the proper housing of the poor. He also recommends changes in the criminal code, and would have wife beaters corporally punished.]

Irrigation.

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen states and three territories of the arid west. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available.

The forest policy of the government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the west and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the western public land states. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes and to promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the west.

I have repeatedly called attention to the confusion which exists in government forest matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. As I have recommended, all the forest work of the government should be concentrated in the department of agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done. The Canyon of the Colorado should be made a national park, and the national park system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of giant trees in California.

Pensions.

The veterans of the civil war have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The pension bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

Consular Service.

Our consular system needs improvement. Salaries should be substituted for fees, and the proper classification, grading and transfer of consular officers should be provided. I am not prepared to say that a competitive system of examinations for appointment would work well, but by law it should be provided that consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German or Spanish language and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the United States.

It is desirable to enact a proper national quarantine law.

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding government publications and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed.

Currency.

The attention of the congress should be especially given to the currency question and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system. The committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

Merchant Marine.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

The growing importance of the orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the congress.

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American products in some prominent trade center of that empire, under government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

Immigration and Naturalization.

In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind, but the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well being among our wageworkers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wageworker, and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our government, and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

Revision of Naturalization Laws.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority, the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed, publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court, the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the secretary of state at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred.

Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections.

Delays In Criminal Prosecutions.

No subject is better worthy the attention of the congress than that portion of the report of the attorney general dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases I should not call your attention to them, but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional. They are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money. At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded, but the interests of the government—that is, the interests of honest administration; that is, the interests of the people—are not recognized as they should be.

[The president discusses the progress of the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, with recommendations for changes in the present system of government of the first named. He desires to see a delegate from Alaska in congress.]

Foreign Policy.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice, but there are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safeguarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness, but if there is conflict between the two then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common and unrighteous peace is rare, but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right cannot be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised sometimes to guard against outside foes, although, of course, far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

It is our duty to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police, and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self respecting, just and farseeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another and indeed toward their own peoples more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind, and, on the other hand, that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police.

Arbitration Treaties.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated. Furthermore, at the request of the interparliamentary union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Hemisphere.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

It is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens abroad without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow citizen to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. It is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds.

The Navy.

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the western hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we cannot afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

The Army.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our army is fixed at a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum of 60,000 men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

The Philippines.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes and even races sundered from one another more or less sharply who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence or all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand, our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts the Philippines have played and will play an important part and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. We are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever increasing share in their own government, and, as far as is prudent, we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature. If the Filipinos act with wisdom and self restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States. If this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations and in lumbering and mining.

Sillabil

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

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THE good lame man told him how it would be.

In the ward Sillabil heard the good lame man called a "regular." Not that he knew what the term signified, but from the ease of deportment of this bearer of it he took it to be synonymous with "boss," which he knew to mean somebody who was not to be displeased, for his mother had worked for a "boss."

"Hi!" says the good lame man. "When you're asleep tonight they're coming to the ward to get the Captain. Around his neck they'll put a string with a stone on it, and then they'll chuck him in the water—drown him, you know, drown him. I'm your only friend, I am, and I tell you if you want to save your dog you'd better get away. You'd better go now. And when you go out just take this silver piece which couldn't be yours, though

THE BOTTLE DISAPPEARED.

it may be like the one you lost, and go round the corner to the store where there are bottles and flies in the window and tell 'em one legged Tom sent you for his medicine. Then you tie the bottle to this string which I throw over the wall, and I'll haul in the medicine that cures my cough. Listen to my cough!" And a series of sepulchral agonized sounds startled the air. "I'll give you a boost over the wall and the Captain too. Remember, they'll drown the Captain tonight!"

Drown the Captain! Sillabil felt queer. He was not alarmed, for to be alarmed you ought to have a thought, and Sillabil hardly ever thought, his latest thought having been a week ago when he had seen his mother in a long box which the women of the house told him was for her to sleep in and that if he cried he might wake her. Of course he wouldn't wake her, he said, for she must be tired or she wouldn't have fallen asleep over her sewing machine, though the thought of a week ago took the form of a question: "Why did his mother go to sleep in the long box?" Then the women of the house sent him out for a romp with the Captain. When he got back his mother was no longer there, and a man brought him to his present place of abode.

It was the good lame man who liked to kick him in order to see him jump who told him that his mother was sleeping under the daisies.

Sillabil would not ask where the daisies were, for that would be like saying that his mother had neglected to tell him, and his mother had never neglected him.

"You've got a nice name, too, Sillabil," said the good lame man. "It's only a part of a big word, and you're only a part of yourself. Something up here, eh?" And he tapped himself on the forehead. Sillabil was used to people tapping their foreheads when they spoke about him, and it looked so wise that he had got into the habit of doing it himself when he spoke of other people.

"You understand," persisted the good lame man, "they're going to drown the Captain. He can hardly see, can he?"

"Yes, he can," Sillabil cried, "only his eyes got hurt that time the house was afire and he wouldn't leave me till I was awake, and so he got burnt."

"Hurry, Sillabil," urged the good lame man, "for it's nearly dark, and they'll soon drown the Captain."

It was the work of a moment—up a tree, on to a wall, a drop outside, the captain scrambling after him, limping a little where he had fallen.

In a vast haste Sillabil found the shop around the corner.

"Medicine for one legged Tom," he said, placing on the counter the silver coin that looked so much like the one he had lost. And then, remembering a wise act, he tapped his forehead and nodded.

Of course they understood him, and he took a small bottle and tied it to the dangling string hanging over the wall across which he and the captain had come. The bottle disappeared.

"Here comes the man after the Captain!" a voice said, and Sillabil and the Captain struck out. How they did run! There was a new freedom about it; no one to frown at you, as had been the case for a week, no one to push and jostle you. But where to go, where to find the daisies! The good lame man had said that daisies grew in country ways. Sillabil had never seen country ways, a room high up in a house constituting his world. With the Captain it was different. While the Captain never said anything about it, yet he had once looked after sheep.

It was quite dark now, and the houses were not so close together. Then the Captain suddenly let it be known that supper would not be undersirable. Sillabil looked about him. Here was a brightly lighted house. People were going in and coming out. Sillabil went in too. There was a table spread with all sorts of good things. A pleasant being stood beside it smiling till the gold filling in one of his teeth reminded Sillabil of the star outside.

"Help yourselves, gentlemen," said the pleasant being.

Of course Sillabil helped himself, and his host was so polite as to feed the Captain with delicate morsels.

"A delegate, of course?" he whispered to Sillabil. "You seem to be cooler headed than most of the others. I hope your ward is going all right."

Sillabil had had sufficient experience with his wise manner to see that it usually succeeded, so he now tapped himself on the forehead. At that his host laughed and slipped a roll of bills in his hand.

"For your ward or yourself," he said.

Sillabil wondered, and it made him suspicious, so he moved toward the door. Here a gentleman accosted him.

"What did he give you for the ward?" this gentleman asked. Of course Sillabil knew what a ward was, for the good lame man had told him that they were coming to the ward to get the Captain and drown him. So he showed the gentleman the roll of bills and tapped himself on the forehead.

"Of course he is," the gentleman said, "for he'll never get in."

Sillabil edged his way out into the night. And there was the star. He followed the glinting light. All at once it disappeared. He stood there lost. He was in the dark, no houses near, only trees. He had never before been alone in the dark. His mother had taken care of that.

"Captain!"

The Captain rubbed up against him. Sillabil peered about him. Then he saw the star and made for it. The Captain growled. This had ever been a note of warning, so Sillabil went more carefully. Then he discovered that what he had taken for a star was only a small light down upon the ground.

"Who is there?" a sharp voice cried. It was a woman's voice.

The light was a feeble fire made of a few sticks. A woman was warming her hands over it.

"I am looking for my mother," Sillabil said. "She is where the daisies are."

The woman looked at him. Then she laughed shrilly.

"Poor fool!" she said. "There is only one mother in the black world. Don't you know it is raining and cold? Come nearer and warm yourself. Here is your mother"—and she tapped the ground—"Mother Earth."

"No!" laughed Sillabil.

"Then here," said the woman and indicated some tall walls, part of which were tumbling down. "This is Mother Church. Unfortunately she is crumbling away. She was not fine enough for her children, so they deserted her for a new palace. Come in. No one will drive us out of the church now. This is a place where people used to pray for what never came to pass. Did you ever pray?"

For answer Sillabil got down on his knees.

"Lord," he said, as his mother had taught him, "protect us poor, clouded wanderers in the night and lead us to thee at last, where the rough places shall be made smooth!"

The woman rubbed her hands together over the flaming wood.

"You are tired," she said. "You are worn out."

She took off her shawl and spread it upon the ground.

"I don't need it," she said. "Try to sleep."

The light of the fire showed Sillabil a figure carved in the wall. It was the figure of a man on a cross. On the cross, on the man's outstretched arms, on his thorn crowned head, a multitude of sparrows were huddled.

"He was the friend of the sparrows," the woman said. "He was despised and rejected. He wrote with his finger in the dust. 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone,' he said. He was poor and homeless, as poor and homeless as you and I."

"Poor!" cried Sillabil. "I am not poor." He opened his hand and disclosed the roll of notes that had been given him in the house of feasting.

With an exclamation the woman grasped the money from him.

Sillabil laughed and tapped himself on the head. Then, to show the woman that he always remembered what was said to him, he repeated: "He was despised and rejected. He wrote with his finger in the dust. 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone,' he said." The woman threw the money from her. "And under his deserted cross I have found the only refuge offered me this night," she said. "No, no, doggie," for the Captain was showing his teeth, "we three poor people should not quarrel. You two rest. I will watch, I and the sparrows. And—my mother!"

She took Sillabil's hand in hers just as his mother used to do when he was restless, and he fell asleep.

When he awoke the sun was shining, the woman was gone, the fire was out, the sparrows were elsewhere.

But the woman had left him the shawl in which he had slept, and on the corner of it was pinned the money that had been given him for his ward.

He rose and stretched himself, and the Captain tugged at him to be gone.

Such a bright morning! He looked up to the rosy sky. "Captain!"

But the Captain had darted off to an open plain where a number of silly sheep were eluding their caretaker and escaping by several ways. The Captain rounded on them. Closer and closer he got the trembling creatures to one another, his old instinct waking in him, and they were massed together.

The keeper of the flock hailed Sillabil.

"That's a fine sheep dog, brother," he said. "What will you take for him?"

"Something for him to eat. He is hungry," answered Sillabil.

The man looked at him, then, opening a bundle slung on his arm, fed the Captain from its contents.

"I never saw such a flock," went on the man. "But now, thanks to your dog, they're among the daisies, and clover's in sight."

"Among the daisies!" Sillabil looked and saw a white field of flowers whose hearts were of gold. And the good lame man had said his mother slept among the daisies! The fallacy of it appealed to him.

Then something snapped in his head. A sudden terror possessed him. He had often seen such long boxes as that in which his mother had lain, and they had been borne along the streets in black wagons. He had sometimes followed after them and had seen them enter a place where there were trees and flowers and white upright marbles. His mother had once explained to him that this was the place where tired folks rested who had seldom rested before, though people who did not know called them dead.

"My mother is dead!"

Away, away he ran across fields, along roads, flying from what he knew not. All at once he found himself obstructed by a wall, and a plaintive wail smote his ear. The Captain had come with him. The Captain was almost exhausted. Sillabil stopped and held the shaggy head up to him.

"Mother is dead, Captain!"

He got down in the dust and held the dog to his heart.

"Mother is dead, Captain!"

The dog licked his face and looked into his eyes.

He got to his feet, something clearing away that had seemed to hide a good deal.

Work! His mother had worked! He was strong; he could work. He must work! The city was the place where everybody worked. He could find work there. He went past all the places he had seen yesterday—the ruined church, the house of feasting, the church where there had been a wedding—and he was in the city again, nearer and nearer coming to him a clearing up of something that had been a dim puzzle ever since he had had the fever.

Hour after hour they walked the streets, knowing that they must wait for morning. The city became hushed and quiet. Few wayfarers passed them.

"Where shall we go?"

The Captain gave a bark full of friendly advice.

Then Sillabil remembered the place where they had taken him after his mother had died. He came upon it at midnight. He might find work there. He no longer feared that the Captain would be taken from him. A new feeling of assurance and responsibility had come to him. He stood and looked up at the huge building where he might yet find work and earn money enough to support himself and the Captain. Money! There was that money lying far away pinned to the shawl in the dismantled church where the woman had made a fire.

"Fire!"

Did he hear the word? Look! There was a bright red coming from a tall window in the building.

"Fire, fire!" He heard it now. So did the Captain, for his back bristled.

"Captain, that is our ward!"

The good lame man was in there, the man who had stolen from him, who had deceived him, and the man was there who had wanted to drown the Captain!

There was a crowd around the building waiting for the engines.

"One legged Tom did it; he was smoking his pipe, against the rules."

Sillabil and the Captain darted into the hall, black with smoke that bit their eyes, bright with tongues of flame that cruelly licked their flesh.

Sillabil knew his old ward. He made for it. But the fire had not been discovered till the stairs were almost destroyed and only a narrow ledge remained. Up this ledge sped Sillabil.

"Captain!"

The Captain was at his heels, and so into the smoke and flame of the ward. The good lame man was at the window, four stories above the ground, ready to jump out. How it was done will never be told, but Sillabil and the Captain forced the lame man through the red roar and the blackness out to the narrow ledge of stairs and down into the outer air, where the engines were now sending out huge streams of water and ladders were going up to rescue the inmates prisoned in their rooms.

Sillabil found himself prone upon the ground, the Captain with a ruefully scorched coat lying across him, his black muzzle close to his master's cheek.

"Why," said a voice, "it is William Sill!"

"Sillabil!" said a second voice, that of lame Tom, the good lame man. "He saved me. Poor chap!"

Poor! No, indeed. Lying there Sillabil was rich. Past the darkness, the pain,

INTO THE SMOKE AND FLAME.

he saw far up in the blue of the sky a field of waving daisies which might have been the many stars swimming in his tired eyes. And in that field was a man with crowds of sparrows fluttering round him, which might have been the cinders from the burning building. And the woman who had spread her shawl on the ground in the ruined church knelt at the man's feet. And, more than all, there was Sillabil's mother smiling as she leaned forward beckoning him to her.

"And the Captain, too," said Sillabil—"the Captain too!"

The man who cared for the sparrows held out a welcoming hand, and the Captain, maybe understanding—who can say?—laid his head down on Sillabil's breast in comfort and security.

"Wake!" said a voice that sounded a good way off to Sillabil, a voice like the good lame man's. "Wake!"

But nearer voices told him that the old numbness left by the fever was gone forever.

Sillabil remembered his old wise manner and managed to get his hand to his forehead, for was he not already awake?

"The Captain too! The Captain! Cap"—They covered him and the Captain with a sheet.

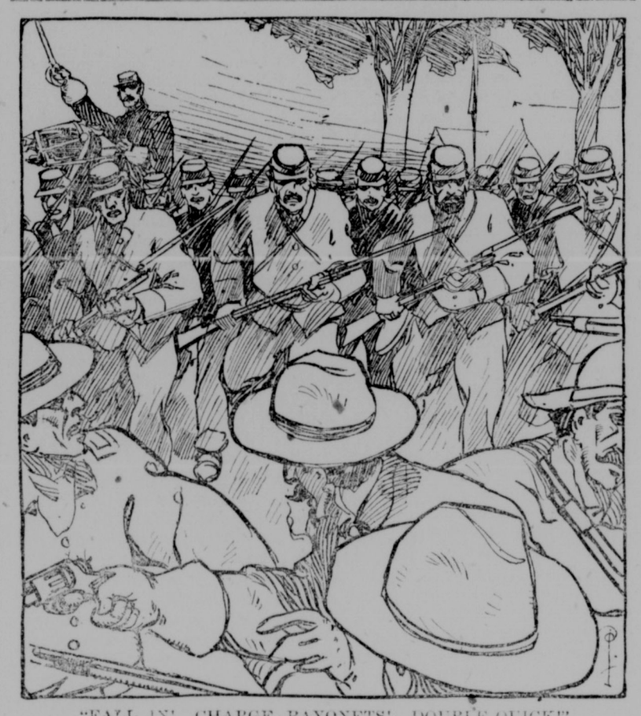
The Hot Fight at Franklin

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 30, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

TWO features of the battle fought at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, placed it among the brilliant and bloody contests of the time—namely, the fiery charge of General Patrick Cleburne's Confederate division and the fierce countercharge of General Emerson Opdycke's Federal brigade—and there was something unusual on foot acting as spurs to martial valor. The Confederate General J. B. Hood had entered upon the march from Columbia toward Nashville in hopes of surprising the defenders of middle Tennessee, and General J. M. Schofield, with an inferior force of Federals placed across the Confederate front, had impeded the march. Only the day before Hood had almost surrounded Schofield at Spring Hill, but owing, as he asserted, to the slowness of his subordinate generals in attacking the enemy had slipped out of the trap in the night and by a forced march reached Franklin, on the south bank of the Harpeth river.



"FALL IN! CHARGE BAYONETS! DOUBLE QUICK!"

At Franklin Schofield halted his columns on the southern border of the town, where a line of slight intrenchments was hastily constructed, and the weary soldiers lay down on their arms to enjoy a brief rest while the long army trains were crossing to a safer position north of the stream. The troops of Schofield's Twenty-third corps, commanded by General J. D. Cox, occupied the main line of works, which extended across the Columbia and Nashville pike, along which Hood was marching in active pursuit.

The extremities of the works rested on the river bank above and below the town, and the only break in the line was at the point where the pike ran through. There a gap had been left in order to accommodate the trains and artillery as well as the brigades bringing up the rear. These latter, three in number, belonged to General D. M. Stanley's Twenty-fourth corps and constituted Wagner's division. Stanley crossed to the north bank of the Harpeth with Wood's division of his corps, leaving Wagner to handle the rear guard. Of the three brigades in Wagner's division two, Conrad's and Lane's, were halted by General Cox's order on a knoll half a mile in front of the general line and covering the gap in the works at the pike. Wagner's Third brigade, led by General Emerson Opdycke, filed through the gap into the works at Franklin, and the men rested in reserve behind Cox's own division, close to the pike.

When the Confederate lines were forming for the attack Cleburne's division held the right and rested on the pike confronted by the Federal works and troops already described. Hood stated to his subordinates that he desired that the enemy be driven into the Harpeth river at all hazards, and, anticipating hot work, Cleburne asked permission to form his division into three lines of one brigade each. Hood granted the request, although General Stewart's corps of his army had not come up and his line was shorter than he desired.

Cleburne's division advanced along the Columbia pike, which bisected the Union line near the center, the most hazardous point to attack, the works being the heaviest and the best manned with troops and cannon. There were thirty-eight Union guns in the works and in reserve in or near the pike in the center. The first opposition to Cleburne's assault was made by the brigades of Lane and Conrad of Wagner's division. These troops had strengthened their position on the knoll by constructing slight breastworks. The only signal to warn them of the attack was the sudden bursting into view of a long line of Confederates moving rapidly in perfect order, with banners waving and bayonets glistening in the bright rays of the setting sun.

With a yell, Cleburne's men rushed into the works, and when the defenders, after a brave but useless resistance, broke for the rear they followed at their heels, shooting down and capturing hundreds and crying out to one another, "Go into the works and take them!" More like wild men than soldiers, Cleburne's excited followers dashed over the half mile that lay between the captured outer line and the stronghold on the pike. The astonished defenders of the second line dared not fire upon the assailants for fear of hitting comrades who were either leading Cleburne's men or mingling with them in their mad race. Once at the rear works the onset of Cleburne's men was so impetuous that the soldiers on the parapet were literally run over, and in a few minutes, or before the reserves in the third line comprehended the crisis, Cleburne's banners waved over them, his men occupied a breach the width of a regiment and, intoxicated with triumph, were dashing ahead along the pike to pounce upon the reserves.

Meanwhile Opdycke's soldiers, unmindful of the affairs at the extreme front, had been taking the breathing spell richly earned by serving as rear guard on the march that day.

Opdycke had no orders except to rest his troops. The soldiers were getting ready their suppers or munching raw rations when the breastworks they had just marched past were carried by a lightning rush of the Confederates, who then were at their heels. The men instinctively threw down their handfuls of bread and pork and took up their weapons.

The moment the men in gray were seen swarming and shooting on the line where they had no business to be Opdycke's commands rang out as calmly and clear cut as though he had rehearsed them, though surely no such combination of orders had ever been called for theretofore. "First brigade, fall in! Charge bayonets! Double quick!" were the words. Then for an hour in that narrow space raged the hottest open field and breastworks struggle of the war.

The Confederates on the right and left of Cleburne's column, catching up the advantage gained by his thundering blows, joined in the assault to drive the wedge home. Stewart's belated corps, having come up after Cleburne formed his line, found the space too narrow between the pike and river to accommodate its brigades, and these surged to the left, following in Cleburne's footsteps and fighting over the same ground. Federal officers in the works along the pike counted thirteen separate and distinct Confederate assaults on their front. Five Confederate generals, including Cleburne, were killed and eight severely wounded in close contact with the Union works.

But not generals alone bore off the honors for valor on the field of Franklin. Soldiers vied with their leaders in reckless exposure of their lives. Often rival flags floated side by side on the same parapet, and their bearers or defenders fought around them with clubbed rifles and with bayonets used as rapiers. The Seventy-second Illinois regiment of Wagner's division was nearly wiped out, every field officer, its color guard, consisting of a sergeant and eight corporals, and 150 men being shot down. The Forty-fourth Missouri (Federal), lying next to the gap where the first break occurred, changed front under fire and maintained its ground, with a loss of thirty-four killed and thirty-seven wounded. The carnage on the Confederate side was still more terrible. Schofield held his ground and at night crossed the river unmolested by Hood's shattered army. GEORGE L. KILMER.

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The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9 26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4 55 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10 26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11 54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12 27 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6 31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5 12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4 34 P M
No. 12—Daily	8 32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 28	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

NOON

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	§9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	§8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x8 50	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

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THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1904.

ONE STANDARD—CHARACTER.

The bad man white or black, should have no voice in government. The Democratic party has been hitting at the negro because more negroes vote with the Republicans than with Democrats. Partisans of the Democratic faith saw in this condition a good chance to stir up prejudice against this race and the cry was raised for a more intelligent electorate because it was said that so many negroes were illiterate and they could not therefore, participate in elections intelligently. Whatever may be the situation in the South, in Maryland the effort to get rid of the negro when the white man outnumbers him four to one has att acted attention to the subject because no one pretends that negro domination can be thought of with the whites so largely in the majority, and thus public attention is directed to the merits of the case. Why exclude the ignorant negro and not exclude the ignorant white man? This question rises up and will not down. Some men who are unable to read and write know intuitively good men from bad men and when they go to the polls they often put to shame men of higher intellectual attainments. The scheme to fasten upon Maryland a Constitutional Amendment designed to disfranchise one set of men on account of their color or nationality is more than unjust, it is a cold-blooded attempt to fasten the grip of the Democratic machine on the people of Maryland tighter than ever, and by denying to men their dearest rights. If there is to be any change let's have one standard of fitness and let that be *good character*. No matter how poor or ignorant or humble a man may be, if he behaves himself, is industrious and is a useful member of the community, he ought to have a voice in government. On the other hand if a man is vicious, lazy, and shiftless, giving evidence by his manner of living that he is a bad man and a burden upon society he should be excluded from voting no matter if he be the most intelligent man in the community. A sturdy, patriotic people like the citizens of Maryland want no Constitutional Amendment that is not the product of the best thought of our best people. They spurn the miserable scheming of a few selfish and designing politicians who would barter away men's liberties to secure a further lease of power for themselves.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Thanksgiving is well past but the people of this State are grateful that there will be no session of the Maryland Legislature this winter. At least, there will be no session unless the Governor calls the Legislature together to repeal the bill passed at the last session proposing a constitutsonal amendment, and to pass a new amendment bill which will meet with the Governor's approval. This plan has been suggested but the extra session experience of former Governor Smith will likely deter Governor Warfield from a like fate.

It is high time the people of Maryland sent representatives to Annapolis competent to enact such laws as the public demands within the session prescribed by the constitution. The Republicans controlled the Legislature of Maryland for a single administration in the past 30 years and yet the public business was performed decently, orderly and effectually. There was no conniving for partisan advyantage, and no plea of incompetency, such as has characterized every session of the General Assembly since 1898.

The extra session of 1901 was convened for the sole purpose of enacting a partisan election law and it cost the State $100,000. The extra session of 1902 was made necessary because some one *forgot* to pass the usual bill levying the State tax and it cost $10,000. Now it is proposed to convene the Legislature again to help the Democratic party out of the hole into which it has fallen through insisting upon a grossly unfair qualification of voters.

How long will the people allow the Legisiature to be used solely for political advantage?

FOUR TIPICAL AMERICANS

More humanly significant and more far-reaching even than the political issues involved are some facts which developed in the election just closed concerning the personalities of some of the men elected to high places in the gift of the people. These facts are worth careful thought, says the Baltimore American, for they throw a bright light on the feeling and the tendencies of the American people.

Theodore Roosevelt is a man of action, of broad and human sympathies, of initiative, disposed to adopt the method of cutting gordian knots, of taking the straightest possible line between two points, and of breaking through the barbed wire of restraining red tape when quick practical action seems necessary.

Governor elect Folk of Missouri, the only candidate who survived the defeat of his party and whose survival was in the nature of a triumph, was brought into prominence by his nearly single handed fight, when state's attorney against the political boodlers who were using their official position to rob the people. With an entire subordination of personal feelings and of personal obligations to the sanctity of his oath of office, he put aside every other consideration did his duty fearlessly and ably, and struck a heavy blow at official corruption in his state by not only turning the rascals out, but also sending them to prison.

Governor elect Douglass of Massachusetts, also won his own election over a strong Republican tide, and will go into office literally as the popular choice. He is a self-made man, who built up a big business by sheer dint of industry and energy, and won good will generally by remembering in his prosperity the days of his own adversity and treating others as he would then have wished to be treated himself.

Governor elect Johnson of Minnesota, who also won a remarkable victory, had his family history dug up in the course of the campaign, and the facts circulated widely to prejudice him that his father had been in the poorhouse, and that his mother had taken in washing. The fact that when a mere boy he struggled against such odds, and took the support from the toiling mother as soon as he was able, to awake a perfect torrent of enthusiasm for him, and turned the miserable weapons of attack upon him against the enemies using them.

These men won because they were typical Americans. They were all elected upon their personalities, without reference to the issues of the campaign, to party feeling or to political divisions. Their triumphs point to the significant fact that what appeals, above all other things, to the American mind is character, and that the man displaying is the man to win the honest heartfelt support of the people, be he of the lowest origin, or be he sprung from the ranks of wealth and family. It makes no difference to the people what a man's family has been: what he is himself is the only thing material which appeals to the American people and their sense of fairness is as eager to appreciate genuine manliness and character whenever display as it is quick to resent the fact of early poverty and obscurity bravely overcome being held up as a disgrace and handicap in a land boasting equal opportunity to all. The man of character is the man of the people, and the man of his day. That is one of the most impressive lessons of the campaign recently ended.

SUFFRAGE IN MNRYLAND.

"Apparently the Maryland election law and the Maryland official ballot are not sufficiently complicated to hold the state in Democratic ranks," says the Commercial Tribune of Cincinnati, "and the legislature is to consider the following clause, credit for the drafting of which is given to Senator Gorman:

"A person able to read any section of the constitution of this state submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same, or, if unable from physical disability to read such section, able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers.

"That beats the grandfather clause in a walk! It also furnishes the judiciary of Maryland with a body of election officials to which it can turn with confidence when questions involving the provisions of the constitution of the state are involved. It will be necessary, of course, for the election official to be not only able himself to read, but to pass upon the question whether or not the prospective elector has given the correct interpretation to the constitution of the state, and it will be incumbent on him to render his opinion then and there.

"It may not be wholly just to Senator Gorman to intimate that his intention is in the first place, to disfranchise electors otherwise eligible, but who can not read; or who if they can read, have not given the constitution of the state the attention the venerable and historic instrument deserves. Patriotic and educational impulses may have moved his political bosom in drawing the provision which has been the cause of so much criticism.

"It may have been his intention to compel the Marylander to dip deeply into lore of the constitution, to study its provisions, to examine its clauses and to drink in constitutional ideas with his morning meal. In fine, to produce a generation of Marvland constitutionalists among whom a fit successor to Mr. Watterson may be found when declining years warn him of failing strength and further inability to carry on his shoulders the entire burden of the Federal organic law.

"These suggestions are made because of genuine charity, and they are in the nature of a motion for suspension of judgment. Democrats and Democratic states are scarce, it is true, but not for that reason alone ought Senator Gorman to be given an extra coat of black. Of course, the registration officers of Maryland will be taken from the ranks of the highest and the best of the state—and Senator Gorman and his party are in desperate straits."

EVERY little while something happens that advances the newspapers further along toward that time when they will receive the unanimous recognition of advertisers as the best and most satisfactory method of trade publicity. The greatest step in that direction, is the decision of the great traveling shows to hereafter do almost all their advertising in the columns of the press. Barnum & Bailey, which means all the circuses in the trust, and Ringling Bros., the great independents, have come to an understanding about routes and about advertising. That part of the agreement will interest the advertising public more. It is to the effect that the great bulk of advertising will be done in the newspapers. Mr. Tody Hamilton, Barnum & Bailey's famous press representative, says:

"The day of the flaring circus posters is about over in the circus business. In one way this is to be lamented, because people, especially in the West, have come to look upon the big sheets as a sort of curtain raisers, a free show. But its real value as an advertising medium is doubtful. Hereafter the newspapers will get more and the dead walls less. This also means that we will not have to give out anywhere near as many free tickets as we have had to in the past."

When the great showmen are willing to give up the flaring circus poster, which is almost as much a part of their business, as the three rings and the baby elephant, for newspapers as advertising medium, it is about time that the merchant, who still clings to cheap priced contracts in theatre programs, street cars, bill boards and worthless street heralds, "get wise."—Parkersburg News.

GRANTSVILLE.

Dr. G. C. Keller returned home last Friday from Accident where he had been practicing dentistry for the past three weeks.

Last Thursday Mr. J. S. Broadwater, his two sons, Melvin and Olin, and daughter, Ethel, and his niece, Nellie Broadwater, returned home from the St. Louis Exposition. They saw many things of interest and had a general good time.

Miss Mary Yoder, of this vicinity, and Mr. Daniel Schrock, of Gortner, Md., were married at the home of Mr. M. D. Yoder, father of the bride.

The following persons of Salisbury, Pa., spent last Sunday at the home of S. O. Bender and family: Mrs. Adam Fogle and Mrs William Cochran, Messrs. Ray and Geo. Fogle and William Cochran.

Last Monday Miss Carrie and D. W. Dorsey walked through the snow storm from their home in New Germany and return. The distance they walked was fourteen miles.

Mr. F. W. Blocher, of Lancaster, Pa., who has been visiting friends at Grantsville the past few days left for Morgantown, W. Va., where he will remain three weeks and then return to Lancaster. Mr. Blocher is an employee of the Southern Pipe Line Co.

The Garrett Lumber Co., formerly of Friendsville, moved their headquarters to Jennings.

The First National Bank of Grantsville carries a heavier line of deposits at present than any previous time in the history of the bank. This is a good sign of the times and it also speaks well for the managers.

Last Wednesday morning J. J. Bender's store building caught fire by a spark from the chimney. The fire was soon extinguished, as it was discovered when it had burnt a hole only about two feet square through the roof.

On Friday evening while on his way home from the store, Mr. S. O. Bender met with a rather pecular accident. The sidewalk being very slippery and it being very dark also, he, in company with two other gentlemen, walked out in the street. He was suddenly knocked down by the horse of Mr. Wm. Gnagy, who was riding at a lively speed. Mr. Bender was thrown twenty feet from where he had collided with the animal. He was unconscious for a short time. Fortunately he did not receive any serious injury. Neither of the gentlemen heard the horse coming toward them.

The merchants of our town deserve congratulations for the excellent Christmas display they are exhibiting this year.

J. J. Bender & Hershberger have a large and fine variety of Christmas candies, toys, etc. They also have a large collection of handsome picture frames which they will give away.

The windows of Mr. Noah Broadwater's store sparkle with a nice line of Christmas goods.

A choice collection of Christmas goods may be seen on Santa Claus' counter of Mr. Urban Blocher's store.

Surely the young men of Grantsville and vicinity can buy no better candy and no prettier present for their sweethearts anywhere else than right in Grantsville.

On Friday evening, Dec. 9, at 7:30 the Ciceronian Literary Society will render the following public program: Song, "Sweet Hour of Prayer," male octette. Reading, "Mother," Mr. Alvin Miller. Dialoge, "The Wonderful Egg," Messrs. John Younkin and Olin Broadwater. Duet, "Where is My Wandering Boy," Misses Edna Welch and Charlotte Stanton. Recitation, "The Ballad of the Oyster Man," Miss Lizzie Sausman. Debate, *Resolved*, "That the fear of punishment has a greater influence on humanity than the hope of a future reward," affimative, Messrs. Noah Miller and Ralph Miller; negative, Messrs. Kerlim and Reichald. Song, "Little Birdie," by twenty pupils. Reading, "The Blind Man," Miss Nannie Yutzy. Recitation, "Just before Christmas, William Keller. Song, "Call John," male octette.

To The Bright Girls Of the Country.

The expenses for one year at a leading Southern college will be paid for a bright, worthy girl of Garrett county Md., who will secure for me one hundred and fifteen subscribers to my book, "LEE AND LONGSTREET AT HIGH TIDE." The college expenses include board, books, tution, laundry and incidentals.

For the double purpose of giving the people the truth of our civil war history, and of extending a helping hand to the struggling ambitious girls of the county, I am pleased to place a year at college within reach of a girl of this country who desires an education earnestly enough to exert herself a little Should the girl availing herself of this opportunity prove practicularly deserving, I pledge myself to the endeavor to open the way for her to complete the college course.

The girl who is interested in this offer should communicate with me at once, and her communication should be accompanied by the endorsement if her county School Commissioner, the editor of this paper and the teacher of the last school she attended.

I would be glad to communicate with every ambitious girl in this county who is struggling to educate herself.

MRS. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Gainesville, Ga.

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.

We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., New York.

ONLY 2 WEEKS
—OF—
Cohen's Clothing Bargains

Get that Xmas suit and overcoat now. Never will Garrett County people get such bargains in Clothing again. We stay until Xmas only. . . . . .

COHEN'S, OPERA HOUSE, OAKLAND.

Holiday Presents
At Small Expense. Sure to Please.

COME !
LOOK !

LADIES' BAZAAR
Second Street.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

WHY ?

Waste your valuable time baking when you can get better . . . . . .

Bread, Pies and Cakes
AT OUR STORE?

Our Bread is the health and muscle producer of the town. . . . . .

TRY IT !

Order your Fruit Cake for Christmas—the finest made 25 cents per pound. . . . . .

Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS !

5c SUGAR BOWLS. 5c
CREAM PITCHERS.
THREE PAPERS PINS.
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS.
CAKE PLATES.
AND LOTS MORE.

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 70
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc	107,228 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,300 00
Due to other Banks	5,655 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, was in the city Saturday and part of Sunday.

Preaching service in St. Mark's Lutheran church next Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, is here on a visit to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett.

There will be preaching at Hutton on Thursday evening, Dec. 15th at 8 o'clock, by Rev. E. Manges.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Weber are receiving the hearty congratulations over the arrival at their home of a son.

Rev. E. Manges will preach at the Red House church next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and at Eglon at 3:00 p. m.

W. H. Bartlett has disposed of his stock of groceries, etc., to other merchants in Oakland and will quit business.

Mr. Harry Loar went to Grafton Tuesday to assist in the store owned by his brothers during the holiday season.

Miss Bessie Adair, of Terra Alta returned home yesterday after having been the guest several days of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, was in Oakland several days last week inspecting the new addition to his building on Second street.

Mr. B. Fraley, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Tuesday visiting his sons and daughter, Messrs. G. A. and A. T. Fraley and Mrs. O. A. Kelley.

Miss Grace Jones, who was the guest for several weeks of her aunt Dr. Hattie B. Jones, in Wheeling, returned to her home in Oakland yesterday.

The Grafton *Sentinel* says that a disease called the "dry spit" is breaking out in many towns of the state since the new liquor laws have gone into effect.

Mr. W. W. Woods, of the Industrial Department, B. & O. Railroad, was here last Friday and Saturday on business connected with his department of the road.

Miss Lulu Fringer, of Oakland, who stopped off at Pittsburg on her way home from an extended visit to relatives in the west, arrived here last Thursday evening.

Rev. J. W. W. Bolton, of near Wheeling, a former M. E. minister of this Conference district, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their home on Green street last Thursday.

Mr. Harry M. Hebden, recently of Baltimore, but now located at Boston, Mass., spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland where he was warmly greeted by his many warm friends.

Dr. Henry W. McComas has placed two rooms in his building adjoining this office at the disposal of the members of the Knights of Pythias who will utilize them as reading and club rooms.

The local lodge Knights of Pythias has made arrangements for a minstrel show to be given in the opera house during Holiday week. Full particulars of the show will be made in these columns at a later date.

Attorneys Fred. A. Thayer and Gilmor S. Hamill were down in District No. 3 last Thursday where they sold at public auction as trustees for the owners, a lot of grain and other farm produce.

Prof. Dumire, of St. George, W. Va., and Dr. J. L. B. Jones, of Cameron, W. Va., were visiting Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward several days last week, returning to their respective homes on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Offutt arrived in Oakland last night from their bridal trip to the South and East. These popular young people have many friends in Oakland who will extend to them a right hearty welcome.

Editor Jas. M. Litzinger of the *Leader*, accompanied by his young son, Master Dennis, returned last evening from Oakland, where Mr. Litzinger had been on a brief visit.—Grafton Sentinel.

A bazaar and supper will be given in Offutt's Hall the evenings of December 8th and 9th under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church. Articles useful and fancy, suitable for Christmas gifts, will be sold.

W. M. Lohr, of Garrett county, was here the other day. He is a Roosevelt man opposed to new county. Wants the old county back. Says if Allegany had any right to part of Garrett, it had equal right to all.—Frostburg Journal.

The new pipe organ for the M. E. church in Oakland, has been shipped from the factory at Brattleboro, Vermont, and is expected to reach Oakland some time next week. It is hoped to have the instrument in place for use during Christmas week.

On page two of this issue will be found the President's message which was submitted to Congress Tuesday morning. The message deals with all things appertaining to matters National and is written in the President's usual strong manner.

Rev. R. A. Smith, of Texas, will preach at Thayerville next Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning and at Deer Park at three o'clock in the afternoon. Prayer meeting will be held in the Baptist church at Deer Park every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Kendall, this county, where the large mills owned by this gentleman are located, was in Oakland yesterday and made this office a fraternal visit. Later in the day Mr. Kendall, in company with Frank Goss, drove down to Swallow Falls where he took the train for the town which bears his name.

Messrs. John Hinebaugh, son of Daniel Hinebaugh, Esq., of near Oakland, and J. E. Edwards, Esq., of Frederick county, Md., have formed a copartnership and will embark in the hardware business in Oakland. Their store will be located in the room recently vacated by John O. Michael, adjoining Bolden & Brown's furniture store.

Mr. J. W. Leathers of Oakland, Md., was a visitor to this city yesterday. Mr. Leathers was formerly a resident of Grafton, but left here about thirty years ago, locating at Oakland, where he engaged in the harness and saddlery business, following that pursuit continuously up until the present time. He was the guest of old friends while here.—Grafton Sentinel.

Information for Policy Holders.

For the benefit of property owners holding fire insurance policies, the following information is given: According to the written conditions of all standard insurance policies, a house can remain vacant for ten (10) days without impairing the insurance. After that time, a vacancy permit for thirty (30) days can be granted on application by the agent without cost or reducing the face of the policy. For a longer period of vacancy, extra charge is necessary in order to get the face of the policy in case of loss, or damage by fire, or in lieu of this, two-thirds of the face of the policy can be paid without extra charge. In all cases of vacancy, notice should be given agent within ten days.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SANTA CLAUS ON COLD WAVE

Rain, Snow, Sleet and Blizzards Are Promised in December.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks says December has in store for most parts of this country as well as other parts of the earth, some if not many severe winter storms.

First storm period, reactionary by the 1st a well defined change to falling barometer, warmer weather and areas of rain will be advancing from the west. Change to colder, with rain turning to snow and sleet, will follow on the western side of these disturbances. Freezing weather will prevail generally for a few days after these storms.

Second storm period, regular—Change to warmer and from the 6th to 10th general rains will move eastward over the country. While electrical storms are probable at the first, look for sudden and sweeping change to much colder, bringing a cold wave out of the northwestern.

Third storm period, reactionary. The probabilities are that very rough and unsettled weather will continue after the preceding period but change to warmer, with falling barometer and more decided storms of rain and snow may be counted on from the 12th to 15th.

Fourth storm period, regular. General storm conditions will appear at the beginning of this period. From the country eastward, while in all western and northern parts of the rain. About the 22nd the storms will assume the character of blizzards in many parts of the country. High, cold gales from the northwest will bring up the rear of these storms, sending a cold wave into most parts of the country by Christmas day.

Fifth storm period, reactionary. Storminess will continue in a general way from the preceding period but this tendency will quicken into more decided storms of wind and snow on and about the 25th and 26th.

Sixth storm period. About the 28th the barometer will fall again, the temperature will rise and as the month goes out more storms of rain and snow will move eastward. These storms will wind up in the opening days of January and be followed by the regular change to colder.

What to Expect in December.

The following data, covering a period of 16 years, has been compiled from the weather bureau records. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed during the month in question, for the above period of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month.

The warmest month was that of 1889, with an average of 47 degrees.

The coldest month was that of 1892, with an average of 31 degrees.

The highest temperature was 72 degrees on the 13th, 1901.

The lowest temperature was —5 degrees on the 16th, 1901.

The earliest date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, Sept. 24, 1896.

Average date on which first "killing" frosts occurred in autumn, October 17.

Average date on which last "killing" frosts occurred in spring, April 11.

The latest date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, May 22, 1895.

Average rainfall for the month, 2.73 inches.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 4.45 inches in 1902.

The least monthly precipitation was 1.56 inches in 1896.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1888 89 only) was 8.6 inches on the 27th, 1894.

The highest velocity of the wind was 42 miles from the southeast, on the 26th, 1889.

Awards to Marylanders.

The awards to the Maryland agricultural exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, just closed, were not announced until the last day of the exposition, owing to the arduous task of the superior jury, which made the awards, which consist of gold, silver and bronze medals. Following is a list of a few of those so honored:

Scott Snook, Hagerstown—Cloverseed; silver.

V. M. Stones, Smithsburg—Millet; silver.

Nelson Wilhide, Thurmont—Wheat, H. Weber & Sons, Oakland—Cauliflower; bronze.

Frank P. Little, Hancock—Wheat; bronze.

A. P. Gorman, Laurel—Corn; bronze.

D. Columbus Kemp, Frederick—Grains; gold.

Call For Your Letters.

Dallas Riley, Welby S. Lewis, Jas. F. Smith, Matthias Ambrose, Miss Effie Bowmand.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md.

Subscribe for The Republican.

NOVEMBER THE DRYEST.

Less Rain Fell in Past Month Than In Any During the Past 17 Years.

November this year was the dryest month recorded by the weather bureau in its summary of 17 years and the precipitation has been less by a remarkable degree than in the lowest record of that time. During the past month there was a rainfall of just .11 inches, while the average for 17 years has been 2.75 inches.

There was only one day on which there was rainfall to exceed .01 inch or more and this is the smallest amount of precipitation of which account is taken. Despite this fact there have been 16 days, over one-half of the month, which have been cloudy. There were nine partly cloudy and only five days wholly clear. The statistics recorded above give some idea of the cause of the great drought which the country is now suffering.

The condition of the weather has been remarkable as regards temperature. The temperature has been more uniform than is usually found during the month of November. The highest temperature was 66 degrees and the lowest 23. The average was 42 and the average for 17 years was 44, making the past November by an average of two degrees a day colder than the average month in the time in which the conditions have been recorded.

The prevailing direction of the wind has been northwest. On November 25 the wind came from the northwest.

Trustees' Sale of Real Estate.

Messrs. Frederick A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison, trustees of the estate of the late Hiram Duckworth, will offer for sale upon the premises, in District No. 11, and located about ten miles west of Lonaconing, Allegany county, eight tracts of land belonging to said estate, on Thursday, December 15th, 1904, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. These tracts contain from two acres to one hundred acres each and lie adjacent to one another. Upon one of the tracts is located the famous "Silver Bell" silver ore vein which is said to be rich in silver and other minerals. See hand bills for particulars.

How Roosevelt Introduced an Author.

On Tuesday afternoon, November 22, President Roosevelt introduced at the Layfayette Opera House, Washington, Rev. Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life." He said: "This is the first and will be the only time during my Presidency that I shall ever introduce a speaker to an audience; and I am more than glad to do it in this instance, because if there is a book which I should like to have read as a tract and also, which is not invariably true of tracts, as an interesting tract, by all people, it is "The Simple Life, should be read by everyone. Newspapers all over the country endorse it as well as President Roosevelt. The opening chapters will appear in *The Republican* shortly.

Fined $300.

Game law violators are learning the lesson that it don't pay to break the law any more. The latest convert to this theory is Mr. Charles Walls of Pisgah, W. Va., who has had to pay $300 for violating the law. He was caught by Game Warden White and made to pay dearly for his attempt to ship pheasants to the city of Pittsburg.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Xmas Goods.

Come and See What We Have For You.

A nice line of Handkerkerchiefs, 5c., up.
Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Pictures, Frames, Mirors
Box Paper,
Fancy Baskets.
Children's Trunks.
Whisk Brooms & Holders.
Fancy China & Glassware.
Smokers' Sets.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Pocketbooks, etc., etc.

Big Lot Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Dixon & Kelso

Want 3,000 lbs.

Dry Picked Turkeys.

Will Pay 18c. per lb., Delivered 16th to 20th.

Eggs and Butter 25 cts.

Have a Car Load of Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Cranberries, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc., etc.

COME AND SEE!

Yours to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

SINCELL & CO.

To the Clothing and Shoe Buyers of Garrett Co.

Within the next ten days we want you to call at our store and have the pure unvarnished fact demonstrated to you that we are selling Clothing and Shoes for less money than such goods were ever offered in this community.

We have an over supply of stock consisting of the best merchandise ever shown in Oakland and as a consequence we are compelled to close the stock without a profit. These goods are all the new Fall styles and the wearers of our goods know the value of them, therefore it is not necessary for us to go into detail.

Griffon Brand Clothing has won its popularity with the wearer solely through its merits--a kind of popularity that spells distinction and refinement to the one who wears it.

Clothing.

For this special sale we will sell the $18.00 suits for $12.00
16.00 " 10.00
13.00 " 8.00
10.00 " 7.00

Shoes.

$5.00 Men's Pat. Leather Dress Shoes for - - $4.00
4.50 " " " Box Calf, Vici or Velour Calf, 3.25
3.00 " " " " " " " " 2.25

Women's Cloaks.

Every garment in the Cloak Department has been reduced to about cost, some of them $2.00 and $3.00 below cost, just to close out the stock as we will not carry any goods over until next season.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

$20.00 Tailor-Made Suits in Blue, Black and Brown for $14.98
18.00 " " " " " " 12.48
15.00 " " " " " " 9.98
12.50 " " " " " " 8.98

Women's Skirts.

We have a big assortment in this line and offer them at ¾ their actual value. In all the popular styles and shades.

Misses' and Children's Coats.

¾ length Cape Coat, of Kersey and Novelty Cloth,
$8.48 reduced to $5.50
The same in length, cloth and style 7.48 " 4.50
" " " " 6.00 " 4.00
" " " " 5.48 " 3.75
The above styles are in sizes from 6 to 14 years.

THE SEVENTH MAN

By INA WRIGHT HANSON

Copyright, 1904, by Ina Wright Hanson

We climbed to the top of the hill, Sylvia and I, and sat down—she in the queen's chair and I on a small rock at her feet. The queen's chair, so named by Sylvia, is a great white rock naturally carved into a very fair resemblance of a throne. Sylvia, her head set proudly on her white, full neck, makes a fitting queen.

Sylvia's black fringed, purple eyes were quiet; her little mouth had pensive curves; even her dimpled chin was not piquant as at some times nor defiant as at others. Sylvia is essentially a creature of moods, and her old guardian would not have her otherwise. A man only yesterday was telling me the beatitudes of his wife to be.

"She is always the same," he babbled. "One always knows how he will find her. A woman like that is a treasure hard to get."

I thought of Sylvia and smiled. It's because I never know how I am to find her that she charms me. Sometimes she is a gay little butterfly, flitting from one flower of speech to another; sometimes she is grave as a nun. I have learned, though, not to believe too much in Sylvia when she is grave. Sometimes the wildest of crimson moods originates in a drab one.

"What do you see, Sylvia?" I asked, looking up at the dreamy face.

"The Sacramento river, forty miles away," she answered. "It looks like a white thread with a knot tied in it. I suppose the knot is a steamboat."

"I suppose it is," I said absently. "Do you realize that there are only five days more."

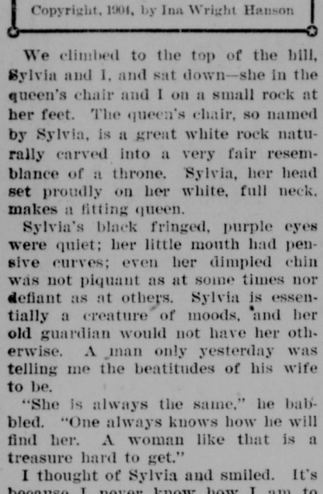
"Only five days," she assented, bringing her gaze back to me. I thought. But no!

"Oh! The manzanita is in bloom. Please bring me a piece."

I obeyed as one harks to his queen, but I remonstrated as one reproves a child.

"It is a matter of half a million dollars, Sylvia."

She sighed. "Money isn't everything," she said tritely. She laid the



"ISN'T THERE SOME OTHER WAY?"

pink blossom in her lap and added: "But money is very handy after all, isn't it, guardie? Tell me about it again."

So, as one repeats a nursery rhyme to the child who knows it, but who delights in its recital, I told "it" again to Sylvia.

"Your mother died at your birth, your father a month later, leaving you no relative in the world but me. An eccentric old man adopted you because he had once loved your mother, and he died when you were ten years old."

"And you were thirty-five," interposed Sylvia.

"That doesn't come into the story," I frowned. "This man appointed me your guardian and left a will by which his fortune becomes yours if you are married on the 15th day of March, 1904."

"My twentieth birthday," murmured Sylvia.

"If you are not married, the money goes"—

"To the dogs," laughed Sylvia.

I smiled. "To found a hospital for the cure and maintenance of infirm canines, and there are only five more days."

"You left out something," she said, taking up the flower again. "You must approve the marriage, and you are a very, very distant relative."

"So distant that the relationship wouldn't count if—I mean that even this remote tie of blood makes me take a great interest in your getting your fortune. Haven't you chosen yet?"

"I've had six offers," she said frankly, "and refused three. There's now left Tom and George and Joe," she counted on her slender fingers. "Tom and George and Joe! I can't marry Tom, guardie. He tells such unreasonable stories. Why, he told me last night that out in Iowa or somewhere there was a cyclone which blew straws from a strawstack right through standing trees."

I grinned.

"But George and Joe don't exaggerate."

"George is too—well, womanish. He came to call on Kate the other day when I was there. She was busy with her piece work that she delights in so and was showing me a crazy work quilt that she had ready to put together. George sat down on the floor and laid the blocks as he thought they ought to go. I don't want to marry George. He would be showing me how to make the quilts his mother used to piece."

"Joe is truthful and manly," I said, albeit grudgingly.

"Joe is a dear, but I am not good enough to be a minister's wife."

"Nonsense! You're too good for any man on earth," I said sharply.

Sylvia smiled down upon me. When Sylvia smiles with her purple eyes as well as her red mouth it makes one wish he were not getting gray over the temples.

"Do you wish me to marry any of them, guardie?"

Something tightened in my throat, but I spoke calmly, very calmly.

"Of course your old guardian doesn't want to lose you, but he is anxious for you to get your fortune, and the time is very soon."

"Isn't there some other way? Don't lawyers sometimes make loopholes or something?"

"They sometimes do," I answered. "But they can't in this case. It's the dogs or a husband, Sylvia, in five more days."

Her eyes were looking forty miles away again, and my eyes were looking at Sylvia. The faintest line of color showed in her rounded cheek; it touched her dimpled chin and crept up to the bronze curl above her little ear. Sylvia turned to me with the shyest of lights in her pansy eyes.

"There's another," she faltered.

Ah! I heard a rustling under the manzanita hush. I went down and threw a stone at it. When I went back I stood facing her.

"He is the seventh man. The ancients thought there was luck in the number seven, but you know the stipulation—I must approve."

"He is good, and he has honest hazel eyes," she began slowly, "and a splendid chin. He isn't poor, but I'd rather take manzanita blossoms from him, if he could give me nothing else, than to accept orchids from a prince. I should rather live in that little two roomed house with him than with a king in his palace."

There was a rift in Sylvia's voice as she finished.

"But he has never asked me to marry him, and I guess he never will."

"He must be a darned fool then!" I remarked savagely.

Sylvia laughed softly.

"That's one thing I didn't mention. He is. But if he doesn't ask me today I am going to ask him. Why shouldn't I? I wish, though, he would ask me. I should so much rather he would, dearest."

The last word was whispered, but I heard it.

"You can't mean me?" I croaked, bewildered.

For answer Sylvia left her throne and came down to me. She pointed the manzanita blossoms toward the Sacramento river, forty miles away.

"See, dear. The sun strikes the river and it looks like a band of gold. It looks like"—she hid her face on my stupid shoulder, and my arms closed around her—"it looks like a wedding ring."

Grant's Marvelous Memory.

General Grant's retentive memory was simply marvelous, more especially to those most closely associated with him from day to day. In the midst of absorbing thought and with apparently unobservant manner his quick ear and eye seemed to hear and notice everything, and two weeks or months later the slightest details had not escaped his attention or memory. This power was unmistakably demonstrated in a game of whist with his guest, Major General Doyle of the British army, between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. Two staff officers completed the players. With General Doyle at his right it was simply amazing to discover Grant's ability to discover strategic points. He never failed to remember every card that had fallen, whence it came and who was to deliver to him all remaining, which he scooped in as a matter of course, although he never seemed in the least absorbed in the game. He was indeed an enigmatic composition in this as well as in other respects.—National Magazine.

Unanimous.

"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I need not tell you anything further of the duty of cultivating a kindly disposition, but I will tell you a little story of two dogs.

"George had a nice little dog that was as gentle as a lamb. He would sit by George's side quietly for an hour at a time. He would not bark at passers-by nor at strange dogs and would never bite anybody or anything. Thomas' dog, on the contrary, was always fighting other dogs and would sometimes tear them cruelly. He would also fly at the hens and cats in the neighborhood and on several occasions has been known to seize a cow by the nostrils and throw her. He barked at all the strange men that came along and would bite them unless somebody interfered. Now, boys, which is the dog you would like to own, George's or Thomas'?"

Instantly came the answer in one eager shout, "Thomas'!"

Keeping It Circulating.

"This," hoarsely spoke the hero, shaking a roll of bills in the face of the villain—"this is blood money!"

"Blood money?" echoes the villain, pausing to light a cigarette.

"Yes. Take it back. I will not have it about me!"

"Very well," replies the villain, puffing disdainfully; "I shall blow it in myself. Blood money! Ha-ha-a-a! It shall not be spent in vein."

At this point a lady in the third row of the orchestra fainted.—Chicago Tribune.

To Abolish War the War Spirit Must Be Exorcised

By RICHARD OLNEY, Ex-Secretary of State

WHATEVER be the cause—whether rightly or wrongly, whether necessarily or unnecessarily—THE WAR BACILLUS HAS GOT INTO THE AMERICAN BLOOD. Under its influence we are changing from a pacific people to a people under arms, are assuming to rival in fighting ability and readiness the great fighting states of Europe and are bringing upon ourselves and our posterity the onerous taxation AND ALL THE OTHER MISERIES inseparable from great and immediately effective military strength.

* * *

This tendency of our belligerent preparedness is intensified by much current preaching of the doctrine that war is a good thing in itself—is a sort of MORAL TONIC that mankind cannot be without. Such preaching is not by laymen only, but by official representatives of the Prince of Peace, and it is an eminent church dignitary who not only declares for war as a cure for the cankers of a long peace, but quotes, with seeming approbation, the lines:

> That God's most perfect instrument,
> In working out a pure intent,
> Is man arrayed for mutual slaughter.
> Yea, Carnage is his daughter.

IF THIS BE SOUND DOCTRINE, TO PROVOKE WAR MAY BE DEFENDED AS A DUTY, AND TO MAKE WAR MAY BE JUSTIFIED AS A HEALTHY SURGICAL OPERATION.

From the savagery, the relapse into barbarism, which such sentiments portend, every good friend of the American people will pray that they may be delivered.

* * *

The relations between England and this country are today of the friendliest—a condition for which both should be profoundly thankful and WHICH PROMISES WELL FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD. But the continuance of such relations is not inevitable—family quarrels are not infrequent and are noted for their bitterness—and among current notices of new publications I have observed one called "An Unpardonable War," which treats of an anticipated war between the two great English speaking peoples. A DIRER CALAMITY TO BOTH OR THE WORLD IS HARDLY CONCEIVABLE.

The Hague tribunal and other like contrivances, however commendable in purpose and skillful in method, CANNOT REACH THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

TO ABOLISH WAR THE WAR SPIRIT MUST BE EXORCISED.

That is an end which may well inspire the best energies of all Christian men and Christian churches. Nothing can promote it so effectively as GIVING CHECK to the rising tide of militarism in this country.

America's System of Naval Education

By Captain W. H. BROWNSON, Superintendent United States Naval Academy

I AM fully satisfied now that our own system of naval education is THE BEST TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE. English naval officers a few years ago were picking all kinds of faults in it, and it even was condemned by some of our own retired officers, but I was gratified to learn in England that naval schools are being established ON EXACTLY THE SAME PLAN WHICH IS FOLLOWED AT ANNAPOLIS.

Germany, too, is taking up our idea, and it was not a week before I sailed that Prince Henry told me that another Annapolis was soon to be started at Bremen. There are A FEW SMALL THINGS which we might take with profit from both the English and the German systems, but on the whole I think we could not improve our own very much.

I BELIEVE THAT WITH IT WE CAN TURN OUT THE BEST EQUIPPED OFFICERS TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD.

What Constitutes the Gentleman

By President ELIOT of Harvard

IT has been stated that the gentleman's mark in Harvard is C, the different grades of scholarship being respectively A, B, C, D and E. A is excellence, and E is failure. ONE CAN EASILY SEE WHERE C BELONGS.

According to this, the gentleman is not to be a strong, effective worker, not a strenuous seeker after knowledge. Can you imagine a more indifferent, shiftless, lazy person loafing through four years of soldier life? OR CAN THERE BE A STUPIDER IDEA OF A GENTLEMAN? A man to be and do everything that a true Harvard man ought to be and do must be a DEMOCRATIC gentleman.

A gentleman must also be quiet. If a man is heard bawling about the college yard one can feel perfectly sure that he is either an outsider or a newcomer. He must never do anything that will hurt a woman or a child or AN INFERIOR. He must be generous, efficient, DEFERENTIAL TO AGE, beauty, excellence, skill and all worthy things.

The Problem In the Philippines

By Governor WRIGHT of the Philippines

AS much as we endeavor to do for the Filipino people, one can readily understand how any DISTRUST OR HOSTILITY would interfere with the good work we have just started. It seems to me that not academic BUT REAL, PRACTICAL QUESTIONS confront us. The wild man who goes naked is independent, but I do not believe that he is a MODEL for us.

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CONSTIPATION

For Love of The Major

By HENRY COLGATE

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Major Davis, paymaster, with headquarters at Fort Brady, was eating his supper at San Remo ranch, presided over by Apache Joe, one of the sleekest, slickest Mexicans in all the west. The sergeant and the troopers of his escort were frying their bacon at a campfire outside. While Jose, who waited on the officer, was away after the wine the major received a sudden shock. The handsomest Mexican girl he had ever seen softly entered the room, a finger on her lips, and whispered:

"Don't drink the wine, senor. It will be poisoned! Don't sleep in the house tonight. They come to rob and murder you!"

She was gone before the son of Mars could reach out and grasp her sleeve or utter a word in reply. He had stopped at the ranch several times before and knew that the girl was a recent arrival. Jose was back with the wine a minute after the girl has disappeared, but the officer waved him away, saying:

"It is kind of you, Jose, but not tonight. In the morning, perhaps, you may ask me to take a bottle along to Fort Reno and have the colonel sample it with me."

At 10 o'clock the major made excuse that he would rather sleep in his ambulance, which was provided with a cot, and at 11 all was quiet within and without the ranch. Within, however, the Mexican stood at one of the rear windows peering out into the darkness, waiting. Without, while all the escort except a single sentinel appeared to be sound asleep, every man's eyes were wide open and his carbine rested by his side.

At midnight to the minute Jose lighted the candle and passed it back and forth across the window a dozen times. Then, taking his revolver from a shelf, he softly quit the house, and after a walk of 300 feet he stood before six men crouched behind a giant cactus.

"They are asleep, the pigs," he whispered, "and it will need only one shot apiece to do for them. Come!"

Five minutes later seven border outlaws crept down to within ten feet of the sleeping men. The sentinel stood as one in a daze. The outlaws crept another foot, and the man on guard suddenly wheeled, firing his musket with deadly effect. His recumbent comrades sprang to their feet and poured in a volley which dropped three ruffians. The rest fled into the darkness with the fleetness of shadows, and it was hardly a minute later when the

"I WANT TO SEE THE SENOR DAVIS," SHE SAID.

coatless, hatless and vestless Jose burst out of the front door of the ranch with the exclamation:

"Who is it? What is it? I am here to die with the senor and his brave men!"

"We won't ask you, Jose, to do any dying for us tonight," grimly replied the major as he came forward. "In the morning after we are gone you may dig graves for those dead comrades of yours if you want to oblige us."

"My comrades, senor? God forbid! I never saw one of them before. I permit no bad men to hang about my place. The cursed dogs, to come sneaking upon you in the darkness to do murder!"

The Mexican tried to throw the ring of truth into his words, but as he had a bullet hole in his shirt and could still feel the skin smart where the lead had grazed it he did not make much of a success. Even when he went over and kicked one of the dead men nobody asked to shake hands with him.

The major ate his breakfast in the ranch house and sought to put Jose at his ease, his one object to get another sight of the girl whose warning had prevented a tragedy. For just five seconds she stood in the half open door and smiled at him, but before he could thank her she was gone.

This was the beginning of the major's "mash," as his regiment chose to call it. The officer would have been a boor not to follow it up at least to the point of having grateful speech with the girl. He rode to the ranch on purpose one day. Jose was fortunately away on a cattle stealing expedition, and his wife was in bed with the jumping toothache. Little did he learn from Pepita, however. She was a girl of eighteen, handsome and convent educated, but she shrouded herself in mystery, and he did not seek to break down her reserve. He expressed his deep gratitude and rode away, but as he galloped back to Fort Brady he was uncomfortably conscious that the girl admired him.

His wife had gone east, and he was not the man to enter into a flirtation in her absence. Once more he saw Pepita at the ranch as he rode on official business, and once she was found lingering around the fort as if to get speech with some one. Gossip filled in all the rest. It was a lonely, out of the world post, and there had to be gossip about some one or something. The major was guyed by his brother officers about the girl, and he knew that the rank and file were talking, but he went his way and said nothing. They would not know that he had offered to send the girl east, where his wife or his mother might provide for her.

Then one autumn night, when the gossip was at its height, the sentinel at the gate suddenly called for the corporal of the guard. It was dark and gusty, with falls of rain at intervals, but he had caught sight of a figure skulking about. The corporal made a dash through the darkness and laid his hands on a human being—on a woman! It was Pepita! Near at hand was the pony on which she had covered a distance of twenty-eight miles in the last four hours.

"I want to see the Senor Davis," she said as the corporal demanded her business.

"Oh, that's the game, eh?" chuckled the man to himself and winked at the sentinel through the darkness.

"At once, if you please."

"It's coming it pretty strong, little one, but it's not for me to interfere. Say, Pete, if we only had a paper to take this up, eh? Prominent officer mashed on a cussed good looking little greaser gal—rides out to chin-chin with her—she rides back to return his call—love—romance—elopement. Everything here for a first class novel."

"With death in it if you insult me further!" said Pepita as she drew a dagger and menaced him.

"A kitten with claws, eh? Put up that frog sticker and come along with me."

The girl was conducted to Major Davis' quarters and remained for half an hour. Then she rode away. She was hardly outside the gate when a silent alarm brought the men out of barracks to fall in. A quarter of an hour later they had manned the defenses and were waiting for Red Cloud and his 600 warriors to attack. When the rush was made the famous chief was beaten for the first time in his life, and there were only 485 warriors to escort him back to his village. Had he come an hour earlier not a man or woman in Fort Brady would have escaped the tomahawk.

"It was the little Mexican gal that gave the reds away," explained soldier to soldier. And the tongue of gossip was silent.

In the morning, when the soldiers pushed out here and there to gather up the sulky wounded and the silent dead, two of them came across a sight that was not pleasant to see.

They covered the figure, beautiful even in death, in tender but soldiery fashion and carried her to Major Davis' quarters. Then they withdrew and left those two alone, the tall, fair man in his stern uniform; the tall, silent woman, with the peaceful smile frozen on her lips. The man bent over and kissed those lips—for the first time.

"For me it was not worth this great sacrifice, dear child. But for my men, and their wives and their children, it was well done!"

La Fontaine's Opinion of Himself.

"La Fontaine," said one of the most brilliant critics and wits of the famous fable writer's time, "is such a fool that he does not know he has more genius than Æsop or Phaedrus."

In truth, he was a severe critic of his own work. He attended the first presentation of his "Astree" and sat near some ladies who did not know him. At some of the important passages he exclaimed: "That is wretched! That is absurd!"

When they protested that it was good and that it was by the great La Fontaine, he rejoined:

"That makes no difference. The piece is bad. I know that La Fontaine you are speaking of. He's a stupid fellow. He's myself."

Then he went out, entered a cafe and went to sleep in a corner. Some of his friends found him there and inquired why he wasn't listening to "Astree."

"Oh," said the author, rousing himself and stifling a yawn, "I just came away. The first part displeases me greatly. No one agreed with what I said about it, but I didn't care to hear more. I admire the patience of the Parisians."

A Story of Evarts.

When William M. Evarts was called to Washington by President Hayes as secretary of state his predecessor, Secretary Fish, gave a dinner in his honor. Mrs. Fish was seated at Mr. Evarts' right hand. During a lull in the conversation Mrs. Fish turned to Mr. Evarts, speaking so clearly as to be heard even at the foot of the table, saying, "Mr. Evarts, I understand that you have sent two of your sons to college."

"Yes, Mrs. Fish."

"They are twin brothers, are they not, Mr. Evarts?"

"Yes, and they have been playmates and schoolmates until now."

"But is it true that you sent one to Harvard and the other to Yale, although you are a Yale graduate yourself?"

"Yes, it is quite true."

"Then I suppose you have done that, Mr. Evarts, so that each of them can take first honors?"

Here Mr. Evarts looked curiously at Mrs. Fish for an instant and then said very earnestly, "Mrs. Fish, you have divined correctly."

Housekeeping and Womanliness

By Rev. MADISON C. PETERS

THE immigration bureau has direct applications for 40,000 immigrant girls as servants, whom they can place in and within twenty miles of New York city. No matter how ignorant, WORTHLESS AND INCOMPETENT, these servants can get from $12 to $30 a month. The servant problem has become one of the most perplexing problems in America. The married are driven out of their homes into hotels and apartments. The tyranny and ignorant wastefulness are burdens UNDER WHICH THE HOUSEKEEPER GROANS and sighs for deliverance from intolerable imported servants.

OUR YOUNG WOMEN OPENLY DECLARE THAT THEY WON'T MAKE SLAVES OF THEMSELVES AND DO HOUSEWORK.

Even if a young woman be not required to do the work herself, she ought to be able TO DIRECT her servants. But a young wife may not be able to do all the work to be done in the house. Not able—not able to cook and wash and mend and clean the house and make the bed for one young man and herself, and that young man her husband, too, who is quite willing to work from morning until night, to put up with a cold lunch, to get up and light her fire, TO DO ANYTHING THAT LOVE CAN CONTRIVE TO SPARE HER LABOR, conduce to her convenience and promote her happiness!

WOMANLINESS AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING GO TOGETHER. IGNORANCE, INCOMPETENCE AND INDOLENCE HAVE RUINED MANY A HOME.

Society requires of the man a certain amount of preparatory training when he enters a profession where great issues are at stake, and men as a rule do master the business which they follow, and it should be equally binding upon a woman TO MASTER THE DETAILS AND PROPER CARE OF A HOUSE.

How to Win and Hold A Woman's Affection

By HERBERT KELCEY, Star of "Taps"

THE thirteen ways of winning AND HOLDING the affection of a woman I believe to be as follows:

1. Be considerate of her in small things. Small things make up a woman's life.

2. Remember always that everywhere in the animal kingdom kind and NOT SEX makes difference in brain. Show her always that you count on her intelligence.

3. NEED HER AND LET HER KNOW IT. Women understand best that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

4. Let her feel, before and particularly after marriage, that she is more important than your business. You wouldn't care to be supplanted in her thoughts by constant musing over that $3.17 that slipped through her hands yesterday.

5. BEFORE MARRIAGE KISS HER AS THOUGH SHE WERE YOUR WIFE; AFTERWARD KISS HER AS THOUGH SHE WERE YOUR SWEETHEART.

6. Never abuse her confidence. Her faith in you is capital which you will have to invest many times.

7. Compel her respect. Respect is the mother and admiration the father of love.

8. Take an interest in her affairs. You would be hurt if she took no interest in yours.

9. Devote at least half the thought to entertaining her during a lifetime that you would devote to entertaining her pretty sister half an hour.

10. Don't "nag." Men nag as much as women, and vaccination, the slow scraping away of the skin, pains more than the quick incision of the surgeon's knife.

11. Remember that she is THE BETTER HALF OF YOURSELF, and "to thine own self be true."

12. Be generous, not lavish. When she is your wife, she is your partner. Never compel her to ask for money. A woman feels dependence as much as a man would.

13. DEVOTE AS MUCH ATTENTION TO THE SUBJECT OF WINNING THE WOMAN YOU HAVE WON AS TO WINNING THE WOMAN YOU HAVEN'T. It is more important to keep the love of your wife than to create love in the object of your attentions. Eternal vigilance is the price of eternal affection. Never say to yourself, "I've caught the car." YOU MAY FALL OFF.

Present Shortcomings Of the Automobile

By THOMAS A. EDISON

UNTIL the American manufacturer learns something about how automobiles should be constructed we will have accidents, disasters, deaths.

The American machine is imperfectly built. AND IT SEEMS THAT THE MAKER OF THEM WILL NOT LEARN. He constructs his axles and builds the fore part of his machine on plans that do not take durability into consideration. Where the strongest parts should be the weakest are. The bolts are ten times too small.

The American manufacturer goes upon the plan of the manufacturer constructing reapers, harvesters, buggies and the like. He cannot be persuaded into using the French patterns. Why, I do not know, except that the AMERICAN WILL NOT PATTERN AFTER ANYBODY, and more is the pity sometimes.

IN TIME THE AUTOMOBILE WILL BECOME THE POOR MAN'S WAGON, JUST AS THE BICYCLE HAS BECOME THE LABORING MAN'S LABOR SAVING DEVICE.

He will use it to haul his wood, convey his farm freight, to get to and from the postoffice and for the family for church.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that gives ... tuition money back. Begin any time, thorough ... Elegant complete courses in Book-... Penmanship, Etc. ... IV. CLARKSBURG and ... Write Sec. who pays tuition board ... rooms for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study hours ... Modern and convenient furniture. ... C. has a National ... and its graduates ... after by business men everywhere. Now is the best ... to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue ... for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, West Va.

The Boy Makes the Mule Go,
And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.

WITH OUR NEW PROCES

We Make the Bread Go!

Because It Is Best.

A Trial WillConvince You.

OAKLAND MODEL STEAM BAKERY,
HENRY LAUER, Proprietor.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD
Now Open for Business.
EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000
PAYS 3 PER CENT.
on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.
DIRECTORS.
C. H. JENNINGS,
U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
ELI STANTON,
W. A. HITCHINS,
J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS
OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will [make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THO. TTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,
First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.
Exclusively a Grocery Store.
CAH O PR ODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.
Everything New, Clean and First-Class.
F ... THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson XI. 2 Kings xvii, 6-18, December 11, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Captivity of the Ten Tribes.

It is the surprise of the historian—this page full of circumstantial detail written at the very dawn of authentic history. The walls of Rome were only three decades old when this record was made, yet its truthfulness has had verification in the recently discovered inscription at Khorsabad, now in the Museum of Berlin, in which Sargon says: "I beseiged, took, and occupied the city of Samaria, and carried into captivity 27,280 of its inhabitants. I changed the former government of the country, and placed over it lieutenants of my own."

The fate of the Ten Tribes has always been the play-ground of the imagination. Fancy has followed them to impenetrable localities and affirmed their final restoration to their native land. Great ingenuity and learning has been shown in framing theories and defending them. All start with the assumption that the tribes preserved their identity, and were only modified in racial characteristics by climatic and other conditions. How widely divergent the conclusions of these theorists are, is apparent from the fact that some find the missing Israelites among the Afghans, the Tartars, the Nestorians, the Jews of Malabar, the North American Indians, and, the most singular of all, the modern English. Thus one theory kills another, and all conspire to teach us that the "lost tribes" are lost.

The question of cause is more practical than that of localities. "Why?" rather than "Whither?" The question is answered in this scripture. It has been aptly called the nation's epitaph, written by the finger of the Lord. It is also an autopsy upon the nation's corpse to find the disease of which it died. The inquest is so thorough-going as to leave nothing of facts wanting. The post-mortem report is in the clearest-cut terms possible.

The children of Israel "cloaked their evil practices with the pretense that they were honoring Jehovah." But they soon threw away the cloak. They built high places, set up images and pillars, and burnt incense like the heathen forgetting that for this very reason the heathen had been carried away. They were deaf to the Lord's entreaties by the voice of his prophets. They were hardened in their disobedience and unbelief. They went to the utmost limit of heathenish superstition and cruelty in offering human sacrifices. The parental instinct was so blunted that they burned alive their own children before Baal. This brought upon them the judicial anger of Jehovah. The order for their national disestablishment was decreed in the court of heaven. Sargon, the Assyrian, was the unconsious instrument carrying into effect the decree of Jehovah, who holds nations as well as individuals accountable for their deeds.

Mosaic from Commentaries

Did secretly. Literally, they covered. "They cloaked or covered their idolatry with pretenses that it was a worship of Jehovah."—Cook. Others, with the LXX think that the meaning probably is "they decked out" their worship, employed things alien to the simplicity of the Mosaic ordinances. Gay religious full of pomp and gold. —Anon. Did secretly: They covered Jehovah with things which were not right—concealed Him so he could not be recognized.—Rahr. Tower—City: In every place was some idolatrous rite.—Clarke. The towers in which watchmen were stationed to keep guard over the flocks and crops were always in the most lonely and deserted spots, while fenced cities implied the presence of many inhabitants. So the sense appears to be "in the loneliest as well as in the most populous places." Proverbial Hebrew phrase, meaning everywhere.—Cam. Bib. Hardened their necks: A metaphor derived from those oxen, who in spite of all efforts to guide them, hold their necks set in the way they determined to go.—Pentecost. Did not believe: The original of all their sins. They did not believe God's prophets.—Patrick. Testimonies: His law is the testimony for truth and against iniquity.—Alexander. Left: As soon as any other object is set up instead of God, all he values has perished from man's worship—Lumby. Pass through fire: This idol was made of brass, and the head was that of a calf with a crown upon it. It made hollow, and a furious fire was kindled within it. When the arms were red hot, the victim was thrown into them, and was almost immediately burned to death, while its cries were drowned by drums.—Rabbin. Lord to anger: Indignation that makes God hate sin, punish it, and burn against it.—Pentecost. God's anger is not merely personal resentment because of a personsonal injury. It is profund ethical hatred of sin because it is isn.—Neely. Out of sight: The Holy Land, where Jehovah has his dwelling.—Bahr.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The fall of an empire is always an event of absorbing interest. It is a black background, against which the principles which make for and against national perpetuity can be well defined.

The fall of Israel was the inevitable conclusion of its course of unrighteousness.

All that could be done was done to save Israel from its fate. No nation ever had more faithful or fearless reformers. Amos and Hosea were last in the succession; but, like their predecessors, unsuccessful.

Israel had a striking object-lesson in the career of the southern kingdom. Its religious revival was attended by material prosperity, and the good King Hezekiah joined the prophets in the attempt to call the people back to their allegiance to God.

It is an historical sarcasm that the last king of Israel should wear the name of the earliest of the hero Judges, for Hosea and Joshua are one and the same. An historical parallel is also found in Romulus Augustus last of Roman emperors, who wore the double name of the founder of the city and the founder of the empire.

And Hoshea was far from being the meanest of the nineteen kings of Israel. Just as Louis XVI was innocent as compared with his predecessors, yet their evil courses had their inveterate denouement in him.

John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, whose tercentenary has just been observed, believed the American Indians to be descendants of the lost tribes.

It is a pure assumption to say that Israel must needs have fallen a prey to the world-powers without reference to the moral conditions of the kingdom. Palestine was naturally easy to defend and hard to conquer. National complications were such that the kingdom might have been perpetuated in the way of balance of power. Switzerland is a modern analogy.

There is a national life as well as an individual life. Providence deals with nations as if they were persons.

The Lord's plumb-line, which Amos saw in his vision, is still let down from heaven. Nations must stand true to it in order to insure their perpetuity. Righteousness exalts a nation.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Ella Conley and two little children was called to Baltimore on last Saturday on account of the serious condition of her husband, Mr. Thos. Conley, who has been a patient in the City Hospital for the past four weeks as a result of an accident in the Buxton mine, where Mr. Conley was employed. Mr Conley's back is broken and spinal cord crushed to such an extent that if he survives he will remain a helpless cripple as long as he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brydon, of Somerset, Pa., were with Mr. Brydon's parents over Sunday.

Harry Hartley, aged about 15 years, was kicked by a vicious mule on Monday, while working in the Buxton mine and now lies in a criticai condition from internal injuries to stomach and bowels.

Mr. Freeland Tibbits spent Sunday in Washington City.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county, spent Sunday with friends in the place. Mr. Bond is a member of Bond Bros., owners of the extensive lumber plant at Bond and is an enthusiastic Republican and through whose efforts twenty-five Republicans were added to the registration in this district and our majority thereby increased.

Mr. George Warnick was in Baltimore first of the week on business connected with his store.

The new Junior hall will be ready to occupy about February 1st, 1905. Mr. Sigler, of Luke, has the contract for its erection and the work which is already under way will be rushed to completion.

Commissioner Stump and Mr. John Miller started for the St. Louis exposition on No. 55 Wednesday afternoon. They expect to be gone ten days and on their return will spend some time in Chicago.

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 accommodations, east in the morning and west in the evening, will be discontinued on Sunday Nov. 27th. These trains have been kept on five or six weeks longer than customary as an experiment. Had they been a paying project or even paid expenses the company intended to schedule them regularly for the winter.

Paying Debts.

It is amazing how many professed Christians seem to have no conscience on paying their debts. Just because the non-payment of debts is not regarded as a gross immorality, many never lay it to the heart, nor feel seriously the utter ruin it works in Christian life and experience.

A Christian business man who dealt in religious books and periodicals, said that some of the most incorrigible cases of non-payment of debts he ever met, were some evangelists and professors of full salvation. The habit of going in debt, and then putting off paying of debts, will grow on the soul just as truly as the morphine habit, until the subject has no conscience in the matter, and while he would not intentionally tell a lie, will nevertheless, go right on promising to pay without seriously intending to pay, and go in debt without any clear prospect of getting out. Another strange thing is, many people who are in debt, when they get cash money, instead of paying something on the debt, thereby showing good faith, will spend their money with a new person, and take pains to shun the party they owe. If we are in debt we should repent of it, and make a covenant with God not to go further in debt, and to give one-tenth of all we get to the Lord, and not to take the Lord's tenth to pay our debts, and be careful to treat our creditors aright by explaining our circumstances to them, keeping up the interest paid on the debt until we can pay the principal. Neglecting to pay debts will ruin anybody's spiritual influence, blind the soul to clear moral distinctions, undermine any religious life, and render a person unfit to be used of the Lord, in spite of the greatest gifts or the most thrilling experiences in religion.

If any who read this are slack about paying their debts, begin at once to pray earnestly that the Lord will awaken you to its true magnitude, and to inspire you with perfect integrity to begin at once the settling up of your financial matters in perfect righteousness, and you will begin to find that God will begin to bless you both inwardly and outwardly.—Christian Standard.

"Lee and Longstreet at High Tide."

The people of this country will refuse to be prejudiced against Mrs. Longstreet's book on the life of the "War Horse" of the confederacy, by the suggestion that it is written in a spirit of friendliness to the north. Mrs. Longstreet was born in the American Union, after the Confederate struggle had become the "Lost Cause" of American history. She evidently has never known what it was to hate anything American. It was high patriotism, worthy of the opening days of a new century, that prompted a young woman of the new south to invite a valorous Union officer to write the introduction to the biography of a dead adversary.

The opening words of General Sickle's introduction to "Lee and Longstreet at High Tide" happily silence all criticism:

"If it be thought strange that I should write a preface to the memoir of a conspicuous adversary, I reply that the civil war is only a memory, its asperities are forgotten, both armies were American, old army friendships have been renewed, and new army friendships have been formed among the combatants, the truth of history is dear to all of us and the amenities of chivalrous manhood are cherished alike by the north and south, when justice to either is involved."

Sickles is one of the most famous of the surviving Union officers of the civil war. He has been prominent in Democratic politics in New York since the war and has suffered much in consequence.

The south will not fall out with Mrs. Longstreet for defending the great name she bears, now that the stout warrior is dead and cannot answer his accusers; a magnanimous people will honor her for it.—Exchange.

MAGIC REMEDY
Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus Dysentery or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill and possibly your life. At dealers 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.
KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED
permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

JOHN W. ASH,
Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
PHONE 62.

TAX SALES
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
Located in Garrett Co.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County,", subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 30th Day of December, 1904,
at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m.

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ONE-HALF ACRE, situated in the village of Kitzmillersville in Election District No. 13, of said Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary E. Blackburn to Rufus A. Smith by deed dated October 23rd, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber No. 40, folio 399, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1902, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of R. A. Smith.

No. 2.—MILITARY LOTS NOS. TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR AND TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE, containing fifty acres each, situated in Election District No. 4, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Anne D. Holbrook by Elizabeth F. Cecil by deed dated May 24th, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber No. 34, folio 591, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on Military Lots Nos 2881, 2882, 2887, 2888, 2583, 2402, 2403, 2404 and part of lot 1262 for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of Annie D. Hornbrook.

No. 3.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustees, by deed dated Jan. 17th, 1881, and duly recorded in Liber No. 5, folio 423, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on other land assessed to and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend, of E.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustee, by deed dated Sept. 16th, 1877, and duly recorded in Liber No. 3, folio 354, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear on the other land, for which is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend's heirs.

No. 5.—ALL THAT PART OF MILITARY LOT NO. TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY ONE, CONTAINING TWO ACRES, situated in Election District No. 2, of said Garrett county, and being the same property that was conveyed to Jacob Boyer by George W. Grove and wife by deed dated June 3rd, 1889, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 252, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob Boyer.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT OF LAND AND PREMISES CONTAINING TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE SQUARE FEET, situated in Election District No. 14, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Charles F. White by John Connell by deed bearing date May 1st, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 702, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Charles F. White.

TERMS OF SALE :—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W. WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before

JANUARY 1, 1905,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties concerned, I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890.

Please pay promptly.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec. 2, 1904.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 10th, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Bowser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $965.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruiting Office, 220 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator.
Bittinger, Md.
35-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ADDISON K. GEIST,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Mortagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Florence Rhoades to the Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany county, dated the 15th day of April, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 432, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants of said mortgage the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage, hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that part or parcel of

Military Lot No. 1064,

known as the west half of said lot and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the end of forty perches on the first line of said lot and running thence with said first line North 67 degrees West 40 perches to the end thereof, thence with the second line of said lot South 23 degrees West, 100 perches, thence with part of the third line of said lot South 67 degrees West, 40 perches, thence North 23 degrees East, 100 perches to the beginning.

Containing Twenty-five Acres.

This property lies along the road leading from the Hooppole road to the Deer Park road, about three miles north east of Oakland and is partly cleared and under cultivation. The improvements consist of a

Large Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and Other Necessary Outbuildings

and is conveniently located to good markets and is well adapted to truck farming.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Accident, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1298 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Asa F. Speicher and others are plaintiffs and Catherine Beeghly and others are defendants, the undersigned was appointed trustee to make sale of real estate in said proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., on the premises in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, adjoining Lot No. 6 in said town with a reserve of twenty feet for a street, beginning at a post and running with Main street south 4 perches to a post, West 10 perches to post, North 4 perches to a post, thence East 10 perches to the beginning,

Containing Forty Perches,

and being the same property of which Austin Speicher, late of Garrett county died seized and possessed.

The improvements consist of a

Comfortable Six-Room Frame Dwelling

in good repairs with a stable and other necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good well of water and various kinds of fruits trees, such as appie, pears, etc. The property is one of the most desirable in the town of Accident.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

CHAS. C. SPEICHER,
Trustee.

Order of Publication.

Buford W. Woods vs. Lydia Woods.

No. 1306 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states, that the plaintiff and defendant were married by the Rev. W. E. George at Deer Park, in the year 1894, and that they resided together at Garrett county aforesaid until about the month of April 1897; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and without any just cause or reason, the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, to-wit since the month of April, 1897, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that one child, George W. Woods has been born to the plaintiff and defendant from said marriage, and resides with his mother the defendant, that the said Lydia Woods is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendant *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon this 25th day of November, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 30th day of December, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
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Cheapest place to buy
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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson XI. 2 Kings xvii, 6-18, December 11, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Captivity of the Ten Tribes.

It is the surprise of the historian—this page full of circumstantial detail written at the very dawn of authentic history. The walls of Rome were only three decades old when this record was made, yet its truthfulness has had verification in the recently discovered inscription at Khorsabad, now in the Museum of Berlin, in which Sargon says: "I beseiged, took, and occupied the city of Samaria, and carried into captivity 27,280 of its inhabitants. I changed the former government of the country, and placed over it lieutenants of my own."

The fate of the Ten Tribes has always been the play-ground of the imagination. Fancy has followed them to impenetrable localities and affirmed their final restoration to their native land. Great ingenuity and learning has been shown in framing theories and defending them. All start with the assumption that the tribes preserved their identity, and were only modified in racial characteristics by climatic and other conditions. How widely divergent the conclusions of these theorists are, is apparent from the fact that some find the missing Israelites among the Afghans, the Tartars, the Nestorians, the Jews of Malabar, the North American Indians, and, the most singular of all, the modern English. Thus one theory kills another, and all conspire to teach us that the "lost tribes" are lost.

The question of cause is more practical than that of localities. "Why?" rather than "Whither?" The question is answered in this scripture. It has been aptly called the nation's epitaph, written by the finger of the Lord. It is also an autopsy upon the nation's corpse to find the disease of which it died. The inquest is so thorough-going as to leave nothing of facts wanting. The post-mortem report is in the clearest-cut terms possible.

The children of Israel "cloaked their evil practices with the pretense that they were honoring Jehovah." But they soon threw away the cloak. They built high places, set up images and pillars, and burnt incense like the heathen forgetting that for this very reason the heathen had been carried away. They were deaf to the Lord's entreaties by the voice of his prophets. They were hardened in their disobedience and unbelief. They went to the utmost limit of heathenish superstition and cruelty in offering human sacrifices. The parental instinct was so blunted that they burned alive their own children before Baal. This brought upon them the judicial anger of Jehovah. The order for their national disestablishment was decreed in the court of heaven. Sargon, the Assyrian, was the unconsious instrument carrying into effect the decree of Jehovah, who holds nations as well as individuals accountable for their deeds.

Mosaic from Commentaries

Did secretly. Literally, they covered. "They cloaked or covered their idolatry with pretenses that it was a worship of Jehovah."—Cook. Others, with the LXX think that the meaning probably is "they decked out" their worship, employed things alien to the simplicity of the Mosaic ordinances. Gay religious full of pomp and gold. —Anon. Did secretly: They covered Jehovah with things which were not right—concealed Him so he could not be recognized.—Rahr. Tower—City: In every place was some idolatrous rite.—Clarke. The towers in which watchmen were stationed to keep guard over the flocks and crops were always in the most lonely and deserted spots, while fenced cities implied the presence of many inhabitants. So the sense appears to be "in the loneliest as well as in the most populous places." Proverbial Hebrew phrase, meaning everywhere.—Cam. Bib. Hardened their necks: A metaphor derived from those oxen, who in spite of all efforts to guide them, hold their necks set in the way they determined to go.—Pentecost. Did not believe: The original of all their sins. They did not believe God's prophets.—Patrick. Testimonies: His law is the testimony for truth and against iniquity.—Alexander. Left: As soon as any other object is set up instead of God, all he values has perished from man's worship—Lumby. Pass through fire: This idol was made of brass, and the head was that of a calf with a crown upon it. It made hollow, and a furious fire was kindled within it. When the arms were red hot, the victim was thrown into them, and was almost immediately burned to death, while its cries were drowned by drums.—Rabbin. Lord to anger: Indignation that makes God hate sin, punish it, and burn against it.—Pentecost. God's anger is not merely personal resentment because of a personsonal injury. It is profund ethical hatred of sin because it is isn.—Neely. Out of sight: The Holy Land, where Jehovah has his dwelling.—Bahr.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The fall of an empire is always an event of absorbing interest. It is a black background, against which the principles which make for and against national perpetuity can be well defined.

The fall of Israel was the inevitable conclusion of its course of unrighteousness.

All that could be done was done to save Israel from its fate. No nation ever had more faithful or fearless reformers. Amos and Hosea were last in the succession; but, like their predecessors, unsuccessful.

Israel had a striking object-lesson in the career of the southern kingdom. Its religious revival was attended by material prosperity, and the good King Hezekiah joined the prophets in the attempt to call the people back to their allegiance to God.

It is an historical sarcasm that the last king of Israel should wear the name of the earliest of the hero Judges, for Hosea and Joshua are one and the same. An historical parallel is also found in Romulus Augustus last of Roman emperors, who wore the double name of the founder of the city and the founder of the empire.

And Hoshea was far from being the meanest of the nineteen kings of Israel. Just as Louis XVI was innocent as compared with his predecessors, yet their evil courses had their inveterate denouement in him.

John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, whose tercentenary has just been observed, believed the American Indians to be descendants of the lost tribes.

It is a pure assumption to say that Israel must needs have fallen a prey to the world-powers without reference to the moral conditions of the kingdom. Palestine was naturally easy to defend and hard to conquer. National complications were such that the kingdom might have been perpetuated in the way of balance of power. Switzerland is a modern analogy.

There is a national life as well as an individual life. Providence deals with nations as if they were persons.

The Lord's plumb-line, which Amos saw in his vision, is still let down from heaven. Nations must stand true to it in order to insure their perpetuity. Righteousness exalts a nation.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Ella Conley and two little children was called to Baltimore on last Saturday on account of the serious condition of her husband, Mr. Thos. Conley, who has been a patient in the City Hospital for the past four weeks as a result of an accident in the Buxton mine, where Mr. Conley was employed. Mr Conley's back is broken and spinal cord crushed to such an extent that if he survives he will remain a helpless cripple as long as he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Brydon, of Somerset, Pa., were with Mr. Brydon's parents over Sunday.

Harry Hartley, aged about 15 years, was kicked by a vicious mule on Monday, while working in the Buxton mine and now lies in a criticai condition from internal injuries to stomach and bowels.

Mr. Freeland Tibbits spent Sunday in Washington City.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county, spent Sunday with friends in the place. Mr. Bond is a member of Bond Bros., owners of the extensive lumber plant at Bond and is an enthusiastic Republican and through whose efforts twenty-five Republicans were added to the registration in this district and our majority thereby increased.

Mr. George Warnick was in Baltimore first of the week on business connected with his store.

The new Junior hall will be ready to occupy about February 1st, 1905. Mr. Sigler, of Luke, has the contract for its erection and the work which is already under way will be rushed to completion.

Commissioner Stump and Mr. John Miller started for the St. Louis exposition on No. 55 Wednesday afternoon. They expect to be gone ten days and on their return will spend some time in Chicago.

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 accommodations, east in the morning and west in the evening, will be discontinued on Sunday Nov. 27th. These trains have been kept on five or six weeks longer than customary as an experiment. Had they been a paying project or even paid expenses the company intended to schedule them regularly for the winter.

Paying Debts.

It is amazing how many professed Christians seem to have no conscience on paying their debts. Just because the non-payment of debts is not regarded as a gross immorality, many never lay it to the heart, nor feel seriously the utter ruin it works in Christian life and experience.

A Christian business man who dealt in religious books and periodicals, said that some of the most incorrigible cases of non-payment of debts he ever met, were some evangelists and professors of full salvation. The habit of going in debt, and then putting off paying of debts, will grow on the soul just as truly as the morphine habit, until the subject has no conscience in the matter, and while he would not intentionally tell a lie, will nevertheless, go right on promising to pay without seriously intending to pay, and go in debt without any clear prospect of getting out. Another strange thing is, many people who are in debt, when they get cash money, instead of paying something on the debt, thereby showing good faith, will spend their money with a new person, and take pains to shun the party they owe. If we are in debt we should repent of it, and make a covenant with God not to go further in debt, and to give one-tenth of all we get to the Lord, and not to take the Lord's tenth to pay our debts, and be careful to treat our creditors aright by explaining our circumstances to them, keeping up the interest paid on the debt until we can pay the principal. Neglecting to pay debts will ruin anybody's spiritual influence, blind the soul to clear moral distinctions, undermine any religious life, and render a person unfit to be used of the Lord, in spite of the greatest gifts or the most thrilling experiences in religion.

If any who read this are slack about paying their debts, begin at once to pray earnestly that the Lord will awaken you to its true magnitude, and to inspire you with perfect integrity to begin at once the settling up of your financial matters in perfect righteousness, and you will begin to find that God will begin to bless you both inwardly and outwardly.—Christian Standard.

"Lee and Longstreet at High Tide."

The people of this country will refuse to be prejudiced against Mrs. Longstreet's book on the life of the "War Horse" of the confederacy, by the suggestion that it is written in a spirit of friendliness to the north. Mrs. Longstreet was born in the American Union, after the Confederate struggle had become the "Lost Cause" of American history. She evidently has never known what it was to hate anything American. It was high patriotism, worthy of the opening days of a new century, that prompted a young woman of the new south to invite a valorous Union officer to write the introduction to the biography of a dead adversary.

The opening words of General Sickle's introduction to "Lee and Longstreet at High Tide" happily silence all criticism:

"If it be thought strange that I should write a preface to the memoir of a conspicuous adversary, I reply that the civil war is only a memory, its asperities are forgotten, both armies were American, old army friendships have been renewed, and new army friendships have been formed among the combatants, the truth of history is dear to all of us and the amenities of chivalrous manhood are cherished alike by the north and south, when justice to either is involved."

Sickles is one of the most famous of the surviving Union officers of the civil war. He has been prominent in Democratic politics in New York since the war and has suffered much in consequence.

The south will not fall out with Mrs. Longstreet for defending the great name she bears, now that the stout warrior is dead and cannot answer his accusers; a magnanimous people will honor her for it.—Exchange.

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus Dysentery or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1920 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,

Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,

Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

TAX SALES

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

Located in Garrett Co.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County,", subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,

the 30th Day of December, 1904,

at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m.

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ONE-HALF ACRE, situated in the vilage of Kitzmillersville in Election District No. 13, of said Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary E. Blackburn to Rufus A. Smith by deed dated October 23rd, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber No. 40, folio 399, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1902, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of R. A. Smith.

No. 2.—MILITARY LOTS NOS. TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR AND TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE, containing fifty acres each, situated in Election District No. 4, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Anne D. Holbrook by Elizabeth F. Cecil by deed dated May 24th, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber No. 34, folio 591, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on Military Lots Nos 2881, 2882, 2887, 2888, 2563, 2402, 2403, 2404 and part of lot 1262 for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of Annie D. Hornbrook.

No. 3.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustees, by deed dated Jan. 17th, 1881, and duly recorded in Liber No. 5, folio 423, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on other land assessed to and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend, of E.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustee, by deed dated Sept. 16th, 1877, and duly recorded in Liber No. 3, folio 354, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear on the other land, all of which is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend's heirs.

No. 5.—ALL THAT PART OF MILITARY LOT NO. TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY ONE, CONTAINING TWO ACRES, situated in Election District No. 2, of said Garrett county, and being the same property that was conveyed to Jacob Boyer by George W. Grove and wife by deed dated June 3rd, 1889, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 252, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Jacob Boyer.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT OF LAND AND PREMISES CONTAINING TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE SQUARE FEET, situated in Election District No. 14, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Charles F. White by John Connell by deed bearing date May 1st, 1890, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 762, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Charles F. White.

TERMS OF SALE :—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W. WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before

JANUARY 1, 1905,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties concerned, I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890.

Please pay promptly.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec. 2, 1904.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 10th, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 535 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Bowser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $665.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator.
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ADDISON K. GEIST,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of une next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Mortagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Florence Rhoades to the Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany county, dated the 15th day of April, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 482, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants of said mortgage the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage, hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd Day of December,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that part or parcel of

Military Lot No. 1064,

known as the west half of said lot and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the end of forty perches on the first line of said lot and running thence with said first line North 67 degrees West 40 perches to the end thereof, thence with the second line of said lot South 23 degrees West, 100 perches, thence with part of the third line of said lot South 67 degrees West, 40 perches, thence North 23 degrees East, 100 perches to the beginning.

Containing Twenty-five Acres.

This property lies along the road leading from the Hooppole road to the Deer Park road, about three miles north east of Oakland and is partly cleared and under cultivation. The improvements consist of a

Large Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and Other Necessary Outbuildings

and is conveniently located to good markets and is well adapted to truck farming.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Accident, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1298 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Asa F. Speicher and others are plaintiffs and Catherine Beeghly and others are defendants, the undersigned was appointed trustee to make sale of real estate in said proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd Day of December, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., on the premises in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, adjoining: Lot No. 6 in said town with a reserve of twenty feet for a street, beginning at a post and running with Main street south 4 perches to a post, West 10 perches to post, North 4 perches to a post, thence East 10 perches to the beginning,

Containing Forty Perches,

and being the same property of which Austin Speicher, late of Garrett county died seized and possessed.

The improvements consist of a

Comfortable Six-Room Frame Dwelling

in good repairs with a stable and other necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good well of water and various kinds of fruits trees, such as apple, pears, etc. The property is one of the most desirable in the town of Accident.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

CHAS. C. SPEICHER,
Trustee.

Order of Publication.

Buford W. Woods vs. Lydia Woods.

No. 1306 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii,* from the defendant.

The bill states, that the plaintiff and defendant were married by the Rev. W. E. George at Deer Park, in the year 1894, and that they resided together at Garrett county aforesaid until about the month of April 1895; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and without any just cause or reason, the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, to-wit since the month of April, 1895, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that one child, George W. Woods has been born to the plaintiff and defendant from said marriage, and resides with his mother the defendant, that the said Lydia Woods is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendent *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon this 25th day of November, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 30th day of December, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 15th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1904. NUMBER 42

TO PRESENT NAME OF B. A. RICHMOND

Prominent Attorney Will Be Urged for Appointment as Judge Alvey's Successor.

CUMBERLAND FRIENDS URGE HIM.

Some Upon Whom Support Will Be Counted.—He Is One of the Brainy Lawyers of Maryland and in the Prime of Life.

It is understood that the friends of Benjamin A. Richmond, Esq., of Cumberland, including most likely the membership of the Allegany county bar, will present his name to the President and recommend his appointment as the successor of Richard H. Alvey, who will soon retire as chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Mr. Richmond has for years been regarded as one of the leaders of the bar of Western Maryland and easily one of the ablest lawyers in the state. There has been very little litigation of importance in Western Maryland in the past thirty years in which he has not figured. He is counsel for the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central railroads and the Gould interests in Maryland and represents about forty corporations in Allegany county. He has always been a profound student of the law and is now one of the bar examiners of the state. His friends believe that the bar of Maryland would generally approve the appointment of Mr. Richmond as one pre-eminently fitted to make an ideal justice of this court.

Mr. Richmond is now in the prime of manhood. His friends says they will leave no stone unturned in presenting his name in such a way that it will receive the most favorable consideration. It is understood that Mr. Richmond takes kindly to the use of his name in connection with the place.

COUNTY GRANGE MEETING

Will Be Held In Oakland on Saturday, Dec. 24th.

President George E. Bishoff of the Garrett County Grange, requests us to announce a meeting of the organization to be held in Naylor's Hall, Railroad street, Oakland, on Saturday, December 24th, at ten o'clock in the morning.

At the morning session officers to serve for the ensuing year will be elected and other routine business transacted. The afternoon session will be devoted to addresses to be delivered by local speakers and others interested in the Grange.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. J. J. Speck, Mr. D. C. Bradford, Mr. Chas. Melville, Mr. Smith, camp 8, Mr. D. A. P. Lewis, Mr. Geo. Lehman, Dallas Riley, Arthur Brozene, M. R. Styons, Dr. L. H. Tubs.

JUDGE ALVEY TO LEAVE THE BENCH

Has Decided to Retire From District Court of Appeals December 31.

WAS APPOINTED TO PLACE IN 1893

In terest Keen as to Choice of His Successor.—Many Are Being Urged For the Place Soon to Be Vacant.

Richard H. Alvey, chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, will retire December 31. Judge Alvey at his home in Hagerstown stated he proposed sending to President Roosevelt this week notice of his retirement. He was sixty-seven years old when appointed by President Cleveland, in 1893, and is eligible for retirement at an annual salary of $7,500. It is estimated that he is worth $100,000.

For several years Justice Alvey.s health has been failing. Frequently of late he has been unable, by reason of illness to be on the bench. Judge Alvey said he knew nothing concerning his successor. It is understood a lively contest will be made for the place he vacates.

Judge Alvey has been at his home for ten days, but expects to return to Washington this week. He expects to clean up all legal business before him by the end of the year.

Judge Alvey is a descendant of English ancestors, who came to America with Lord Baltimore and settled in St. Mary's County. He was the eldest of the eight children of George Alvey, school-teacher and magistrate of St. Mary's county. He was born in 1826. When eighteen he became a clerk in the office of the court clerk of Charles county, studying law at night. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar. In 1850 he was moved to Hagerstown and has lived there since. He was associated as law partner with Judge John Thompson Mason and the late Gov. Hamilton. All this time he applied himself assiduously to increasing his legal knowledge. He soon occupied a front-rank position in the profession in Western Maryland.

He was nominated by the Democrats for state senator, and stumped Washington county, then strongly Whig. The result was a tie. In the second election he was defeated by only a few votes. In 1852 he was nominated a Pierce elector, and canvassed the state, which gave a large Democratic majority. When the civil war commenced he opposed secession, but felt that many of the grievances of the South were well founded.

In 1861 he was arrested by Union officers upon the charge of holding communication with the Confederates. He was sent to Fort McHenry, and finally to Fort Warren, Boston, and there held until February following, when he was permitted to return home on parole.

Judge Alvey after the war worked hard for restoration of rights of many Maryland citizens disfranchised. He drafted the present jury law for Maryland, and worked hard for its passage by the legislature in 1867. He was one of the leading figures in the Maryland constitutional convention. He was twice elected chief judge of the Fourth Maryland judicial circuit. His election made him a member of the Maryland Court of Appeals, of which he became chief judge in 1882. He retired in 1893 to take the chief judgeship of the District Court of Appeals. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the commission to settle the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Judge Alvey was twice married, first to Miss Mary Wharton, who died in 1860, and then to Miss Julia L. Hays. Nine children were born of the last union, among them being William Alvey, who lives in Washington.

The Washington *Post* says speculation has been rife among members of the local bar as to who Justice Alvey's successor will be when he retires, and several judges, who have been generally discussed for a long time as eligible candidates for the next vacancy on the appellate bench, are being talked of for the place in the event of Judge Alvey's retirement. Prominent among these are Hon. Stevenson A. Williams, of Belair, Md.; Chief Justice Clabaugh and Justice Gould, both of the District Supreme Court; Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, and Attorney Charles C. Cole, both of whom were formerly justices of the District Supreme Court.

President Cleveland appointed Chief Justice Alvey to the District Court of Appeals at the time that court was organized. He was commissioned April 15, 1893, and qualified by taking the oath of office May 1 of that year. Before that time he had served as judge of the Sixth judicial district of Maryland and afterward as chief justice of the circuit. When in Washington he resides at 33 B street northwest, and has a beautiful place at Hagerstown, where he often goes for brief visits and for the summer months.

Despite the advanced years of the chief justice, he has been assiduous in his devotion to work on the local bench ever since his appointment to the place. He has rendered many notable opinions. Some attorneys believe that he will write the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Machen-Lorenz-Groff post-office conspiracy case, although, of course, no one but the judge knows whether he will.

2,546,169 VOTES AHEAD

Roosevelt's Enormous Plurality Over Judge Parker.

The New York *Times* says A canvass by the New York Times of the popular vote at the last Presidential election, complete, except as to one county in Tennesee and four counties in Michigan, for which estimates are given, shows that President Roosevelt defeated Judge Parker by 2,546,169. He polled the largest vote ever given for a President of the United States, 7,640,560. This is more than 400,000 in excess of the vote cast for McKinley in 1900.

"The official figures for Missouri show that Roosevelt carried that State by 25,900 votes.

"A comparison with the popular vote table of 1900 shows a marked change in the Socialist vote. Debs, the candidate of the party that year, was also the candidate this year. His vote shows an increase of more than 300,000.

"Watson, the Populist candidate, ran strongest in his own State, Georgia, where he received 52,635 votes. He received most of his votes in the South and West, but only one was cast for him in South Carolina."

The total vote is given as 13,534,119, and that for each of the Presidental candidates is given as follows: Roosevelt (Republican), 7,640,560; Parker (Democrat), 5,094,391; Debs (Socialist), 392,857; Swallow (Prohibition), 248,412; Watson (Populist, 124,381, and Corregan (Socialist Labor), 33,519.

The electoral vote will be 336 for Roosevelt and 140 for Parker.

Married in Oakland.

Robt. Vogel and Miss Lewis, of Helvetia eloped and were married at Oakland, Md., last week. The girl's father attempted to thwart the young people's intentions by telegraphing the authorities in Oakland to arrest them, but when a young couple have the courage to leap Mason and Dixon's line for the privilege of "jumping the broom stick," telegrams availeth not. They were serenaded at Mr. Vogel's home last Saturday evening by several of his friends who were cordially invited to beer and lunch and all had a good time.—Tygarts Valley News, Elkins.

THE PINEY RUN OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Lot Deterred by Failure of First Well Putting Down Another Hole.

HAS REACHED DEPTH OF 325 FEET

Location Is a Short Distance Removed From Scene of First Operation—Well Will Also Be Sunk In Its West Virginia Holdihgs.

The Piney Run Oil and Gas Company started its second well on last Saturday in the meadows on the Stustz farm, about six miles north west of Finzell. Mr. Ira Logan of Rochester, Pa., has the contract and Lawrence McCandlus, James Morrow, William Schell and Frank Graham are the drillers and tool dressers. At this writing the well is down to the depth of three hundred and twenty-five feet, with fine prospects of success.

In the well which was abandoned by the company on account of the driller losing the tools in the well, and not being able to get them out, the drill penetrated five fine oil sands at different depths, the well having reached the depth of sixteen hundred feet when it was abandoned. According to the testimony of expert oil men when ever the sands are encountered in sinking a test well that is a sure indication of oil being found somewhere within the territory, though not always found in the first well.

Capt. James D. West, the noted scientist and geologist of the south, recently visited this territory and pronounced it fine oil territory. A Brazilian Government geologist recently visited this territory and gave the same testimony as Capt. West. The U. S. Government Geological Survey is getting samples from the well for the purpose of study and comparison, is being the first attempt to thoroughly test the country and the result is being anxiously awaited. The company expects to finish the well within the next month.

The Lincoln Oil and Gas Company recently completed a well just north of this tract and have a fine producing gas well which produces over one hundred thousand cubic feet of gas per day.

Just west of the company's land the Cambria Iron & Coal Co., of Johnstown, Pa., has secured ten thousand acres of land, erected a derrick and will shortly commence to drill for oil, having encountered a small flow of gas at a depth of four hundred feet while prospecting with a diamond drill.

The Piney Run Oil and Gas company will start its well in West Virginia on Monday, the 12th. This tract of land comprising of twenty-six hundred acres, lies in Gilmer county which is entirely surrounded by ninety thousand acres of land owned by the South Penn Oil Co. This is one of the choichest tracts of ore and gas lands in West Virginia, being seven miles from the Copley fields, where Copley gusher poured forth seven thousand barrels of oil per day, three miles from Indian Fork, where thirty producing wells pour forth their streams of wealth and but one and a half miles from Joes Run, where twenty producing wells give forth their greasy product.

The company is pushing the work rapidly and hope to have a good production in each field, which looks truly promising.

FIRE AT SWANTON.

Alarm Given Citizens by Passing Locomotive.

Fire on last Thursday night about midnight broke out in the blacksmith shop at Swanton, but was put out before much damage resulted. Considerable excitement was created for a time. The alarm was given by a passing locomotive and the night telegraph operator who fired his revolver several times, thus awaking the citizens of the village from their dreams.

Our correspondent states that those who had been reading the papers recently thought they were at Port Arthur, but after groping about with lanterns for a while they were attracted by the light in the old village blacksmith shop.

Estray Notice.

There come to my place recently a spotted heifer calf and a red yearling heifer, the former with no mark of identification; the latter partly white face. Owner will please come forward, pay costs and damages and take same away. C. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md.

COL PEARRE WILL ENTER A PROTEST

Will Object in Congress To Giving Maryland's Vote To Parker.

He THINKS THE LEADERS ERRED

When they Decided To Abandon Contest In the State—The Doughty Colonel Will Not Submit To the Theft of the State's Vote

A special from Washington, Dec. 12, says:

"It is my intention when the electoral votes of the states are canvassed in Congress next February to arise and protest against the acceptance of the electoral vote of Maryland," said Representative Pearre today. Mr. Pearre was in his seat today for the first time this session, and from all his colleagues he received the warmest congratulations on his very evident return to complete health.

"I think the program of our party to abandon the contest against the action of the state canvassers in giving the certificates to seven Democratic electors is a grave error. We ought to have made the fight, and I propose to do what I can to bring about an investigation of the counting of the returns. I am convinced that the state went Republican, and I intend to see if we can't prove it. When the vote of Maryland is called I shall challenge it and give my reasons; and I shall ask that Congress appoint a committee to investigate the matter.

"I think the leaders of our party ought not to have laid down. We owe it to every Republican in the state who voted the Republican ticket on election day to at least try to get justice for him. A man has a right to cast his vote as he pleases and he has an equal right to have that vote counted as he cast it. What a pretty spectacle it is to claim that we Republicans carried the state and then tamely submit to have it stolen from us! I for one won't submit. If there is any way of having the election investigated I shall try to bring about an investigation, and if it accomplishes nothing more it it will at least prove to the Democratic machine in Maryland that there are some Republicans in Marylsnd who will not permit themselves to be cheated with impunity."

CUSTER FAMILY SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Relatives of Late Jarvis Custer Say Release Was Not Signed Willingly.

WAS STRUCK BY TROLLEY CAR.

Custer Died Soon After Settlement With Company. Was A Resident Of Garrett County. Defense Is that He Died Of Natural Causes.

Miss Amanda Custer and children, residing four miles north of Barton, in Garrett county have entered a suit against the Westernport and Lonaconing Electric Railway Company for the death of Jarvis Custer, aged 58 years, and will probably claim $10,000 damages. On November 11, 1903, Jarvis Custer, while driving his wagon across the trolley tracks at Pekin, was struck by a car and hurled some distance. He sustained cuts and bruises, his wagon was broken and his produce scattered about. He was able to return home after his injuries were dressed, one of the cuts requiring stitches and not long after he settled with Joseph S. Cofrode, superintendent of the road, for $100. Several days later Mr. Custer died. Mrs. Custer also signed the release. She claims that she was unwillingly compelled to do so, while the railroad people declare that the act of her husband and herself in signing was voluntary. They also claim that Mr. Custer died from natural causes. His injuries were dressed by Dr. M. Gibson Porter, then of Lonaconing, now residing at 414 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park, Baltimore. D. Lindley Sloan, Pearre & Lewis and David A. Robb are attorneys for the plaintiff. DeWarren H. Reynolds, Benj. A. Richmond and D. James Blackiston will represent the defense.

72 CANS POWDER EXPLODED.

Quite a serious accident occurred at the Buffalo Creek Coal Mine, near Bayard, W. Va., Saturday night when Henry Gay, a young man, twenty one years of age, went into the powder house and a spark from his torch fell into a can of powder, which caused an awful explosion, there being seventy-two cans of powder, all of which went off. Mr. Gay was burned badly but it is thought not seriously.

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HOLIDAY OFFERINGS

BARGAINS all over the Store. Now is your opportunity to buy your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. :: A few suggestions: All kinds Fancy and Useful Articles in Sterling Silver, Eancy Indian Bastals, Lamps, Nickelware, Pictures and Frames, Albums, etc.

GROCERIES

From Monday, 19th, until Saturday, 24th

Between the HOURS of 10 TO 11, Will Sell

Granulated Sugar per lb	5½c
Hams per lb	12½c
Breakfast Bacon per lb	12½c
Side Meat (no bones) per lb	11c
Lenox Soap, 4 for	15c
Sunshine Soap, 7 for	15c
Merry War Lye, 4 cans for	25c
Finest Seeded Raisins, 10c kind for	8c
" Cleaned Currants, 10c kind for	7½c
New English Walnuts, 20c "	17c
Loose Muscatelle Raisins	6½c

Fine Assortment of CANDIES at All Prices.

OFFUTT'S.

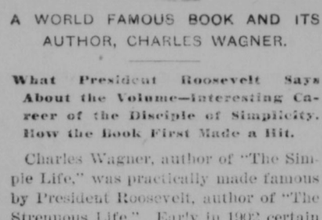
"THE SIMPLE LIFE."

A WORLD FAMOUS BOOK AND ITS AUTHOR, CHARLES WAGNER.

What President Roosevelt Says About the Volume—Interesting Career of the Disciple of Simplicity. How the Book First Made a Hit.

Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," was practically made famous by President Roosevelt, author of "The Strenuous Life." Early in 1902 certain well known New York publishers brought out very quietly a translation of "The Simple Life." At first the book did not attract much attention, except among the literary few, but among the literary few was President Roosevelt. On him the little volume made such an impression that he referred to it in one of his public addresses as follows:

"The other day I picked up a little book called 'The Simple Life,' written by an Alsatian, Charles Wagner, and he preached such wholesome, sound doctrine that I wish it could be used as a tract throughout our country. To him the whole problem of our complex, somewhat feverish modern life can be solved only by getting men and women to lead better lives. He sees that the permanence of liberty and democracy depends upon a majority of the people being steadfast in that good, plain morality which as a national attribute comes only as the result of the slow and painful labor of centuries and which can be squandered in a generation by the thoughtless and vicious. He preaches the doctrine of the superiority of the moral to the material, but he insists, as we of this nation should always insist, upon the infinite superiority of the moral and the sordid destruc-



REV. CHARLES WAGNER.

tion which comes upon either the nation or the individual if it or he becomes absorbed only in the desire to get wealth."

This public commendation from the president of the United States, who was the author of a book that seemed the very antithesis of "The Simple Life," aroused public curiosity, and in a very short time there was a large demand for the volume.

Charles Wagner is a popular evangelical in Paris, and it seems the height of incongruity that such a work should come from such a source. As Grace King says in her biographical sketch: "From the great metropolis and sovereign see of modern civilization, from the world's heart of sophistication, from Paris, the complex city, comes this volume of little essays upon the simple life. A limpid, bubbling spring, fresh and cool from its forest source, running down one of the boulevards would hardly appear more miraculous to the eye or more refreshing to the sense."

Wagner is a noted man in Paris, the kind of man whom people stare after in the streets. Among the dapper and undergrown Parisians he bulks large, with his great height and massive chest and shoulders. There are various legends, constituting a sort of little mythology, about his enormous physical strength and the feats supposed to have been achieved by him in his peasant days. For the rest he is described as a man of singular sweetness and straightforwardness of character, with a strong personal charm. He has a wide following, personal as well as ethical.

The early career of this noteworthy man is interesting. He is the son of a Lutheran minister of Alsace, born at Wibersville, in the Vosges, on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1852, while his father was preaching in the village church. He was only seven years old when his father died, and yet he was the eldest of five children. The family moved to Phalsbourg, and there Charles labored in the fields and studied for the ministry. He was sent to Paris at fourteen and took a degree at the Sorbonne in 1869. He was a student of theology at the University of Strassburg during the Franco-Prussian war, and there he underwent a sort of spiritual revolution, losing his religious faith. He read Spinoza and found in that philosopher something to compensate for what he had lost, but two simple incidents led to the restoration of his religious life.

One was the first sight of the Alps. The mountains seemed to him God's witnesses. The other event was something that has happened to nearly everybody—simply the sight of his mother on returning home after a long absence. She was there, loyal to her duty, doing her daily work with tranquil energy, never wearied and never discouraged, and the very thought of her brought quietude, content, faith.

He went from Strassburg to Gottingen in 1875, and from there he returned to Alsace and became assistant pastor at the foot of Ste. Odille mountain. His native place had been taken into the Prussian territory, his pastorate was within the new German frontier, and for the first time the political change began to weigh on him. There was no sense of political oppression, but a consciousness that intellectual independence was not possible for him in the conquered provinces. He set to work, therefore, to master the French language, accepted a position at Remiremont, in the French Vosges, and in 1882 went to Paris, where he entered upon a successful career as a minister and a literary man. "The Simple Life" is the best known of several works that he has written, though "Youth and Courage" and "The Better Way" are fairly well known to American readers.

After President Roosevelt spoke in complimentary terms of "The Simple Life" such interest in the book and its author developed in America that Rev. Mr. Wagner came across the Atlantic to lecture. One of the first men he called upon was President Roosevelt, and concerning the visit he wrote the following for Success magazine:

"I was particularly struck with the simplicity of the home life of the president. To one accustomed to viewing the pomp and ceremony which surround the rulers of Europe there seems to be something notable in the entire lack of ostentation in the Roosevelt family. I was surprised at Mr. Roosevelt's habit of inviting to his private dining table those who are doing good work in the world quite regardless of what their power or social position may be. He looks to the man himself rather than to his appurtenances, and this is a brushing away of the superfluities which is rare in men of his position. In Washington I saw his boys starting to a public school, and one of them did not even bother to wear a hat. This, of course, was a small matter, but it impressed me. In Europe the children of a ruler with not one-tenth of the power of Mr. Roosevelt do not go to school at all, much less to a public school. They have a corps of private tutors and rarely venture into the streets except in elaborate equipages.

"The observance of complete simplicity in his personal and family life by the president of the United States, one of the most powerful rulers on earth, has a wholesome influence not only upon America, but also upon the world at large."

When he landed in New York not long ago Rev. Mr. Wagner said:

"I love the American people. I wanted to see them in their own country and to know them personally. To obtain that end I learned their language, and here I am."

He referred to the kind of English he was about to speak, saying he had studied the English language only a short while ago to tell the American people of simplicity, and that if any "accidents" occurred it would not be by premeditation.

"I know that you are saying in your hearts that it is not possible to live the simple life in this great city of rushing thought and energy, this city of tremendous activities and skyscrapers," he said, "but I tell you that it is."

"It is possible to live the simple life on the twenty-fourth floor of a New York skyscraper in the midst of all the noise and confusion. The simple life is not a thing of the first floor or the fortieth, not of the shoes or the waistcoat, but of the heart.

"Once in Paris, that great city of dust and busy human life, I heard a lark singing in a garden. He was a prisoner, it is true. But when I heard him lifting up his voice to the blue sky and I remembered the freedom of the hills and the fields that had been mine as a boy, the walls and houses of the great city seemed to fade away, to stretch out and expand.

"I speak to you here in the center of one of the most tremendous cities in the world. I sing my song of simplicity like a lark in a cage—but it is a good place to sing it. The more I study your national character here in America, the more I look into the foundations of your government, the more I see of your stupendous energy, the more I realize that at the bottom of it all is the simplicity of your national character.

"I visited the White House at Washington. I found there nothing of the grandeur of the homes of kings and kaisers, but the pure simplicity of a great people expressed in the home of a chief executive. I was a guest of your president. I pressed his hand, and I had many long talks with him upon the great questions of the day. And again I felt that a splendid simplicity was at the root of your national character. Stay true to your traditions; be true to your convictions. The human race demands it of you."

Dr. Wagner told how he came to write "The Simple Life." He was called upon while a pastor in Paris to marry a workman and his sweetheart. One of the six witnesses was the daughter of a great politician.

"I talked to them upon the beauty of living simply," he said. "A few days afterward the young lady came to me to ask me to perform her marriage, and she asked me to give just the same talk that I had to the workman. There were to be 2,000 people present, including the greatest diplomats, the greatest politicians and the leaders in the intellectual and social life of Paris.

"I consented and talked to them simply and straightforwardly upon the simple life. There was a publisher present, as there always is, and the next day he asked me to write 'The Simple Life.' I did, and it has gone through the world everywhere. As for me, I intend to remain a boy, with a boy's heart, till I am an old, old man."

The author-clergyman's chapel in the Boulevard Beaumarchais, Paris, has grown from a quaint little upper room and is now too small to hold the crowds that flock to hear him, and generally more than 1,000 persons are turned away from the doors on Sunday.

The Bowsers' New Cook

He Puts In Practice Theories of His Own In Trying to Engage Her, but Without Success, and He Leaves the House In Disgust.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

UNTIL he got seated at the dinner table the other evening Mr. Bowser had no inkling that anything had happened in the house during the day. Then, missing the cook, he inquired what was the trouble, and Mrs. Bowser explained.

"I am sorry to say that Annie had to leave me this morning. Her father, who is an old man, met with an accident yesterday, and she had to go home to care for him for a few days. She may be gone two weeks, but will be back when she can."

"That's a pretty state of affairs, I must say!" he exclaimed as he laid down his knife and fork.

"But accidents will happen, you know."

"Do you know that an accident did happen, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Of course—that is, a boy came here with a note for Annie."

"Yes, a boy came here with a note for her, but I have no doubt that it was all planned out days beforehand. The girl simply wanted an excuse to get out of the house."

"But why?"

"Why? Why? Because you were grinding her under the heel of despotism, because never an hour in the day passed that you were not reminding her of her menial position, be-

"I WAS SENT FROM THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE."

cause you had no more feeling for her than a dog in the street. She was afraid that if she gave notice you would assault her with the poker or butcher knife."

"You know nothing whatever about the matter," replied Mrs. Bowser, with a good deal of spirit. "No girl was ever better treated in a place. Annie has often said she never had as good a one. No one could have hired her away from me."

"It won't do, madam. Don't think that because I haven't said anything I have not had my eyes open. A dozen times a week I have heard you grinding away at that poor girl until my blood fairly boiled. It is no wonder that the working people of this country are on the eve of a rebellion. If I was a cook in your kitchen and you ground me under your heel as you have"—

"Don't you think I'm capable of managing our kitchen?" she interrupted.

"No, ma'am, I don't; far from it. You make every cook feel like putting poison in our coffee, and only for me some of them would have done it long ago. They see the difference between us. They see that while your object is to grind them into the earth mine is to lift them up and make their positions bearable."

"And yet the one we had before Annie came quit solely on your account. She told the girl next door that you were a man to be afraid of."

"By thunder, woman, but don't talk such nonsense to me!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he shoved back from the table. "No woman on the face of this earth ever made such a remark about me, and you know it. A man to be afraid of! Humph!"

"Well, they are going to send a cook this evening from the intelligence office, and I insist that you engage and manage her. While we don't think alike on the help question, your way is probably the best."

"Don't try to bluff me, Mrs. Bowser."

"I am not trying."

"It's not my business to hire cooks and run the kitchen; but, being you have acted so mighty snippy about it, I'll have a try for once."

Mrs. Bowser refused to continue the subject, and they had retired to the sitting room and half an hour had passed when the doorbell rang.

"That's probably your girl," she said to Mr. Bowser, who was lazily smoking and half asleep, "and you can interview her in the parlor. Don't call me in on any account."

"Don't you be afraid of being called in," he replied as he went down the hall and opened the door.

It was the new cook. She was a red headed girl, with the end of her nose tilting up, and any one but Mr. Bowser would have realized at a glance that no tyrant's heel had yet succeeded in pulverizing her to any extent, but to him she seemed to be humble and half heartbroken.

"I was sent from the intelligence office," she explained as she handed over her slip.

"Exactly, my dear young lady. Please come into the parlor. It has been a beautiful day, hasn't it? You are then obliged to take a menial position, are you?"

"I'm a cook, sir, and a good one."

"Yes, yes, but in a way that is a menial position. From your general appearance I should say that you had seen better days. I pity those who have once had every luxury and cultivated surroundings, but through misfortune have been thrown out upon the cold, selfish world to take care of themselves. However"—

"I have always worked, sir," replied the girl, "and if your wife is in I'd like to see her."

"I see. Yes. My wife is in, but unfortunately she knows nothing about employing help—that is, she has no sympathy with them."

"And who's asking for sympathy, sir? I want $16 a month for doing my work, and I'm not expecting the lady of the house to be weeping over me. If your wife is not in"—

"But she is in, only I prefer to engage a girl myself. Later on she will show you the kitchen and tell you what is expected of you. This is a place, I am glad to inform you, where we have a girl's welfare at heart. At least I do. While you may temporarily be occupying a menial position, I want you to know that I realize you have feelings, the same as I have."

"That's very kind of you, indeed!" sneered the girl.

"Now and then I shall come down into the kitchen to speak a word of cheer to you."

"Oh, you will!"

"And let you know that you are not forgotten in your solitude. Do you love to read? My library is open to you, and I shall take great pleasure in selecting the kind of literature you ought to read. Do you love music? If so, there is the piano in the back parlor. I shall have no objections to your going out of an evening, but I shall want to be sure of the character of your company. I shall feel myself in a sense responsible for you, you know."

"What sort of a shanty do you call this anyway?" asked the girl as she began to back off.

"Shanty? Shanty? My dear young lady"—

"I'm not a young lady."

"Then, my dear young woman, I am surprised at your language."

"And I am at yours. I am sent here to see the lady of the house and take a place as cook, but I meet you, and you begin to chin-chin a lot of nonsense. Don't take me for a spring chicken, sir."

"You came here to get a place as cook, and I am going to hire you," answered Mr. Bowser.

"Not unless I see your wife, and maybe not then. If I stop in this house you don't come chinning around the kitchen, and you can make up your mind to that."

"Chinning! My dear young woman, while Mrs. Bowser grinds the cook under her iron heel, I seek to elevate and cheer her. I was simply telling you that you should find a home here—some one to take an interest in you—some one to sympathize and encourage. You mistake me, it appears."

"Oh, no, I don't," replied the girl. "I want no old rooster buzzing around my kitchen, and it would be none of your business about my company. When I can't take care of myself, I'll not be asking advice from such as you."

"Such as me? Please explain."

"You're an old soft soaper."

"My dear young woman"—

"And I pity your wife."

"But you don't understand. I set out"—

"Yes, I know you did, and you may think yourself lucky if I don't tell the first policeman I meet. I sized you up in a minute for an old rascal, and I only stayed on to tell you my opinion of you. If you try to prevent me from leaving the house I'll arouse the neighborhood."

"My dear young woman"— he protested again.

"Rats!" she answered as she walked out and banged the door behind her.

Mrs. Bowser had heard all the conversation through the folding doors, and when the girl left she sat down and prepared to get off something sarcastic to greet Mr. Bowser. A quarter of an hour passed without his appearance, and then she entered the parlor to find him gone. He had put on his hat and made a sneak. The cat had also disappeared. A look from the front steps up and down showed that they were not in sight.

Four blocks away in the darkness of evening Mr. Bowser was walking up and down and wondering where it hit him, and the cat was following at his heels and wondering why he would never give up like a man when fairly licked.

M. QUAD.

A Pleasant Prospect.

"What's the matter? Are you lost?"

"No. I wish I was. I'm goin' to git a lickin' when I git home."—New York Evening Journal.

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ADDISON K. GEIST,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of une next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix,
Friendsville, Md.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,
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Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

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A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
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For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

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Keyser, W. Va.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

A Long Distance Marriage

By S. T. STERN

Copyright, 1904, by S. T. Stern

With most people the story ends after the heart interest has been properly adjusted. Thus: Proposal, acceptance, tableau, finis.

In our case the situation reversed it. I had suggested to Veryl, fervently, of course, that proper economy would sanction the practice of sending out her wedding invitations and my own in the same envelopes. With the money saved thereby I agreed to purchase outright a ring—a gleaming, glistening affair—with a large single stone. To this day I do not know whether she said yes. I have a vague impression that she said nothing at all. Presently I found myself seated by her side holding her hand, which leads me to suspect that some manner of affirmation must have greeted my proposal. We were engaged. With that our story starts. Thus: Proposal, acceptance, tableau, chapter one.

For the next few moments neither of us spoke. We sat gazing into the open fire, quiet and deliriously happy. Think of it—Veryl was mine, my very own!

"Of what are you thinking, dear?" said I at length.

"I am thinking of our wedding, John. It will be splendid to be married in England."

"England?"

"Of course," she replied. "Don't you remember? Father is at Matlock, in Derbyshire. When I last left him he exacted from me a solemn promise that I should never be married during his lifetime unless in his presence. I know, dear, it means a long trip for both of us and the absence of a great many of your friends from the ceremony. But dad has my promise, and it must be kept. Why, John, you are staring at me as though I had committed a crime. Don't—don't look at me like that. Are you afraid of the ocean voyage?"

"Not that, Veryl. The situation is worse—far worse. My mother is no longer young, and I am the last of

"SHE LEFT FOR AMERICA LAST THURSDAY."

the brood. When I told her last night what I expected to say to you she asked me to be married at once. 'Laddie,' she said, 'I am getting old, and before I go I want to see you married and settled down. Promise me, son, that you will be married as soon as possible, so that I can be here to see my boy united to the woman of his choice.' I promised."

"But your mother can go to England with us, dearest."

"Impossible. She has a horror of the ocean that nothing can conquer. Why not bring your father to America?"

"If I waited for father to come to America to see me married, John, I must die a spinster. The last time we crossed it took him four months to summon up his courage to the point of embarkation. Three times we bought tickets; twice we forfeited our deposits. Once on shore, he assured me that he had suffered his last trip. John, you are such a resourceful, clever fellow that you must devise some way out of our dilemma."

At first I suggested to Veryl that half the ceremony be performed at Matlock and that we proceed by different steamers to America, where the remaining portion might be read. Veryl would have none of it. She had covenanted to be married in the presence of her parent—not half married. "And, besides, John," she added reproachfully, "if anything should happen to you on the return trip I would be a semiwidow." The lugubrious prospect of semiwidowhood invited tears, and I desisted.

The plan of marriage by cable, next advanced, met with like discouragement as being "too much on the order of an international chess tournament." Wireless telegraphy offered some slight prospect of solution, but Veryl objected on account of its uncertainty.

With the rattle of the first milk wagon on the street outside and its reminder that morning had arrived came the scheme that we finally adopted. Veryl was to go to England, I to remain behind in America. On the 14th day of June at high noon, Greenwich time, she was to stand before her father in Matlock and repeat her responses. At the same instant I agreed to go through the ceremony at my mother's home in Belmont. That necessitated a slight postponement of our honeymoon and the omission of a bridal procession. Veryl grieved over both features. I shared only half her sorrow.

As time went on Veryl became quite reconciled to our marriage plan despite the separation it involved. She is a most unconventional little person at all times, and the oddity of the arrangement doubtless appealed to her strongly. With me it was otherwise. The glory of our engagement was quite dimmed by the prospect of her departure for the other side. When she sailed on the 1st day of June my grief was abysmal. Mother has since assured me that for three entire days I ate not a morsel of food. My thoughts were with a certain ocean greyhound speeding over its Atlantic lane, and I read and reread nothing but storm reports and derelict statistics.

One Friday evening I found two small trunks in our front hallway. The maid informed me that they were there by order of my mother. When she came down for dinner that evening I noted at once an air of suppressed excitement about her, but I asked no questions.

"Son," said she after we had seated ourselves, "I bought your wedding present today. See?"

Imagine my astonishment when she held out for my inspection passage tickets for Southampton by next day's steamer.

"But, mother," I protested, "I cannot leave you. I intend to keep my promise. I know I am a selfish brute in acting as I have been doing, but I cannot help myself."

"Son," said my mother, "the Rodney is safe in every way. I have seen her captain, who is an old friend of your father, and he assures me his boat is perfectly seaworthy and that a trip at this season of the year is a mere pleasure jaunt. Yes, I am going with you. We sail tomorrow morning. Don't hug me like that! I go with you on one condition."

"And that is?"

"That our departure be kept a secret from Veryl. We must surprise her."

We had an uneventful trip. I remember very little of it. Some time during the second day we passed a lonely whale. He excited my sympathy at the time. Somehow, somewhere, we landed and took train for London. We rushed through London in a cab and found ourselves on another train. As near as I can remember we spent four months on that train, though mother says it was nearer five hours. Late that afternoon, she tells me, we reached Matlock. We climbed a long, steep hill and found ourselves in front of a very large and very gloomy hotel, bearing a gilt sign, "The Matlock Arms."

The next scene will abide with me to my dying day. A fat clerk stood in front of us and held out a long pen.

"Is Miss Veryl Preston at home?" I asked.

"No, sir."

"Where is she?"

"She left for America last Thursday with the general, her father. She said something about being married over there and planning a surprise for her fiance."

* * * * * * * *

Yes, we were married, after all. Veryl cabled that she was coming back at once after I had cabled my own whereabouts. She insisted on being married in England. I insisted on New York. We compromised on New York.

Both Astonished.

A boy, apparently a newsboy, with papers under his arm, was standing at Eighth and Market streets when a man hurriedly approached, slipped a paper from under the youngster's elbow, tossed a coin at him and then boarded a passing car. Instead of appearing pleased at having made a sale the supposed newsboy uttered a yell and started up the street in pursuit of the car, bawling "Stop thief!" at the top of his voice. He caught the car at Ninth street and rushed inside. "Gimme that!" he demanded, grabbing the paper away from the man who had taken it from him.

The boy swung off and walked away before the astonished passenger had recovered his self possession. Then matters were reversed, for in his indignation the passenger alighted and started after the boy. The latter made no attempt to escape. "You young rascal!" exclaimed the excited pursuer, collaring the lad. "What do you mean by taking that paper away after I bought it?" "Bought nothin'," said the boy defiantly. "I ain't sellin' papers. You went an' swiped me paper that I put over the boss' pictures to keep 'em clean. Look here!" And he turned the pages back, revealing to the surprised citizen several nice engravings stowed in between the leaves. It developed that the boy worked in an art store and was on the way there with the prints when the hasty individual mistook him for a newsboy and ran off with about $10 worth of art works.—Philadelphia Record.

A Coat For a Word.

A poor man may possess a wit so fine that it is capable of doing him a great deal of service and then wait a long time before an opportunity comes for him to exercise it profitably. This was the case with an elderly tramp who was once intrusted, for want of a better messenger, with an errand to the Duke of Bedford.

"Well, you're a queer fellow," said the duke on seeing him. "What is your name?"

"My name is Russell, your grace."

The duke laughed heartily, for his own name was Russell.

"And how about your coat of arms?" asked the duke. "Is that the same as the Duke of Bedford's?"

"Ah, your grace," said the man, "our arms may be much the same, but I fancy there's a slight difference in our coats!"

As this fact was only too apparent, the duke sent for a good coat of his own and gave it to the man.

Elasticity of the Constitution of the United States

By WOODROW WILSON, President of Princeton University

MUCH has been written lately as to the present day interpretation of the constitution of the United States, the cry being that it is not held in the esteem and veneration of years ago.

If that means that it is not interpreted by the supreme court of the United States as it was interpreted WHEN THE FATHERS HAD JUST FRAMED IT, then the critics are right. There is NO REASON why it should be so interpreted. The constitution was not made to fit us like a straitjacket.

IN ITS ELASTICITY lies its chief greatness. There were blank pages in it, into which could be written passages that would suit the exigencies of the day. It is constructed like one of our great modern buildings, where the nuts and bolts are so formed that they give sufficiently TO THE STRAIN put upon them.

* * *

As Kipling writes in his story of "The Ship That Found Herself," the different parts of the machinery cry to each other to give just a little under the tremendous pressure until finally she sails into port a great and harmonious whole, with every part working smoothly with every other part because the construction had been such as to allow it.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS NOT MADE TO HINDER US, BUT TO HELP US. IF IT WERE NOT SO WE WOULD LONG AGO HAVE SNAPPED THE CORDS.

The typical American is such a man as could live on our frontier. I would name Benjamin Franklin rather than Alexander Hamilton, for Hamilton, much as I admire him, was a transplanted European in his way of thinking. He was not such a man as could have formed a vigilance committee, but Franklin was the man for the frontier. If there wasn't any way to live HE WOULD HAVE INVENTED ONE.

Today our map makers say they could mark no frontier on the map of the United States. Since 1898 our frontier has been moved across the Pacific, and we can find uses for it, no doubt, just as we used the old frontier for the restless spirits who feel hemmed in by present restrictions.

What we need today is not irregular strength; WE WANT TESTED AND SCHOOLED STRENGTH. We have principles enough and ideals enough; what we need now is the method to apply our principles. We have been tolerably good mechanics, and we are now in the way to become skilled artists. Our task is to round off the product, to show it in its finished state.

* * *

Any man can be a reformer. It is easy enough to get into this chronic state of finding fault with existing conditions, but it is quite another thing TO PUT FORTH AN APPLICABLE REMEDY. If you want to make the reformer understand this, ask HIM to frame a bill, and after he has worked at it night after night he will be likely to tell you that he knows just exactly what he wants, but he'll be hanged if he KNOWS HOW TO EXPRESS IT.

I CONSIDER THAT IT IS NOTHING LESS THAN IMMORAL FOR A MAN TO ADVOCATE PULLING A STRUCTURE DOWN WHEN HE CANNOT TELL YOU WHAT TO PUT UP IN THE PLACE OF WHAT HE WOULD DESTROY.

The man of today MUST have a programme. Take this trust question, for instance. If our efforts are to be confined to "trust busting" we must approach the matter not only from the standpoint of wanting to wipe out a thing because it hinders us or because it grips us here or there. That is the ESSENCE OF SELFISHNESS, and we shall never arrive at anything by that route.

That subject, like all others, must be considered in a spirit of fairness, fairness to capital as well as to labor. We should no more seek to deprive a man of his accumulated wealth than to deprive the laborer of the fruits of his labor. If you want me to consider you witty, I may ask you to make a joke; if you want me to consider you wise, I will ask for some other show of that wisdom THAN YOUR MERE CLAIM TO IT. If we are groping today, we are groping not for principles, but for A WAY TO APPLY those principles which we have in plenty.

IT ISN'T AMERICANISM TO KNOW MY JOB BETTER THAN YOU KNOW YOURS, BUT TO HELP YOU WITH MY KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE YOU KNOW YOUR JOB BETTER. WE HAVE PLENTY OF MEN WHO ARE SKILLED AND SELFISH. WHAT WE NEED ARE MEN WHO ARE SKILLED AND PATRIOTIC.

The Mischievous Boy Is All Right

By Professor ZEPHANIAH HOPPER, Philadelphia High School

A BOY'S mischief is generally based on originality. He usually has something up his sleeve, so to speak, that is all his own—THE PRODUCT OF HIS CREATIVE GENIUS. It is this gift of originality and individual force that gives him prominence in after life, and not the mere fact that he is either mischievous or good.

* * *

ORIGINALITY GIVES HIM THE PLAN FOR SOME PRANK OR OTHER, AND THEN FORCE OF CHARACTER COMES TO HIS AID AND ASSISTS HIM IN CARRYING IT OUT.

It is INNATE FORCE OF CHARACTER that achieves success, and this forcefulness is apt to show itself in animal spirits and explosions of mischief.

Some of the most mischievous boys I ever saw are now prominent clergymen, of growing fame and influence.

Such boys are wrongly called BAD. They are simply full of energy, aggressiveness, hope and self reliance. They fight their way, if necessary, BUT THEY WIN IT.

THEY SEEM, AS A RULE, MORE CAPABLE OF PUSHING FORWARD IN LIFE THAN THE QUIET, RETIRING BOYS.

WHY?

Waste your valuable time baking when you can get better . . . . . .

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Our Bread is the health and muscle producer of the town. . . . . .

TRY IT!

Order your Fruit Cake for Christmas—the finest made 25 cents per pound. . . . . .

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First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD
Now Open for Business.
EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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One copy three months	.40
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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1904.

REV MR. GOODWIN IN THE SOUTH.

He Is Now Located at Green Cove Springs, Florida.

To the Editor of the Republican

In the dismal quiet of "this winter of our discontent" and general hunger for news in this snow bound zone, many of your readers, we are sure particularly those of Protestant Episcopal persuasion, will be cheered to have tidings of a former Oaklander, the recent Rector of St. Matthew's Parish, Garrrett county, Mr. L. E. Goodwin. He is alive and in robust health, and letters of his polished style and easy diction come to us in our mountains of ice from his pacific climate as visions of sweet summer days. After the services on the last Sunday in November Mr. Goodwin resigned, for the time at any rate, his Oakland pastorate to accept a most tempting call from Bishop Weed of the Florida See, and following a brief visit to Raltimore, left for the favored land of sunshine and flowers. He writes that his new home is Green Cove Springs, Clay County, Florida, on the west bank of the St. Johns river, a river four miels wide, a short distance above a railway connection of perhaps, less than twenty miles between the river and the time honored City of Spanish planting, St. Augustine on the Atlantic coast. Of all our Southern States Florida lies the most distant to the South, extending her arm out into the Atlantic billows as if in road and greeting of the Island of Cuba Green, Cove Springs is an abode of luxury and fashion, an apple in the eye of Southern admiration, and a Mecca sought by people of wealth and retirement from frigid Northern climates. This beautiful town is said to be blessed with an almost faultless climate; has a White Sulphur Spring gushing from a great depth three thousand gallons to the minute of limpid and beautiful water, a street railway with many other of the most modern advantages and equipment found in the best governed municipalities of this day and nation.

Mr. Goodwin's letter was dated Saturday, Dec. 3rd—a day of sleet and freezing with us—and stated that flowers were in bloom, leaves fresh, birds singing and the air as salubrious as Oakland's best summer days. He alludes to a warm welcome by a gentle bred and church serving people; of having in the Green Cove congregation not less than seven English families and a tributary charge about six miles distant but pleasantly reached by steamer on the St. John's river.

Now, Mr. Editor, in the abscence of a better amusement, stretch a line from a grassy plat in Green Cove Springs to the frost-capped altitude of Garrett—less than half the breadth of National domain—with a reporter ot each extremity jotting down the realities of the two communities. telling at the Green Cove Springs end of the fragrant breezes and mellow warmth, and the Garrett end of accumulated snows with the thermometer registering ten degrees below the zero mark, as it did today, and you will have more than an object lesson of the marvelous climatic and productive diversities of this matchless country so strangely and wisely tempered to every condition and need of man by the fashioning Hand of worlds.

Dec. 11th, 1904. RELLIM.

GARRETT MAN BUYS 20.000 ACRES

W. F. Taylor Will Conduct Extensive Lumber Operations Near Durbin, W. Va.

W. F. Taylor, president of the Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, Friendsville, Garrett county, Md., has just purchased 20,000 acres of timber land at Maurer, on the Coal and Iron extension of the West Virginia Central railway, from Mohen and Maurer. The tract is five miles north of Durbin. Mr. Taylor has commenced the installation of a plant to handle from fifteen to twenty cars of lumber a day The standard gauge road, now about five miles long will be extended far into the tract.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

EPWORTH LEAGUE OFFICERS.

Contest Between the Reds and Whites Becoming Interesting.

The contest between the reds and whites of the Oakland Epworth League is becoming more interesting every day.

The whites have as their leader Mrs. R. B. Ward, while the reds are led by Rev. J. B. Workman. Up to last Monday evening the former had turned into the cabinet some ten names more than the Reds.

The annual election of officers took place Monday when the following were chosen:

President, John W. Davis.
1st vice president, Miss Alice Hesen.
2nd vice president, Mrs. R. B. Ward.
3d vice president, Mrs. E. H. Sincell.
4th vice president, Miss Teckla Johnson.
Secretary, Miss Gertrude Shirer.
Treasurer, Mr. Albert Clary.
Organist, Miss Clara Davis.
Assistant organist, Miss Nell Workman.

TO ACT ON CANAL BIDS

Board of Public Works May Refuse to Sell.

The Board of Public Works will meet tomorrow to take farther action on the two bids which were made on December 1 for the purchase of the State's interest in the Chesapeake and and Ohio canal. It is quite likely that no definite action will be taken, and there is good reason to think that neither of the two bids will be accepted. It has been suggested that the Board, in selling, should safeguard the interests of the State and city as was done in the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad to the Fuller syndicate, and to do this it might be necessary to readvertise for proposals.

It is pointed out that during the administration of former Governer Lowndes a bid of $425,000 was rejected, and it is said that a Democratic Board could not afford to let the State's interest in the ditch go for $155,000, which is the bid of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, and the highest one now pending. It is known that two of the members of the Board of Public Works consider the bids grossly inadequate. The other bid is that of Mr. J. H. Wheelwright for $151,000 and is believed to be in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The view generally entertained in railroad circles is that if the bid of Mr. F. S. Landstreet is accepted the closing of the deal will eventually be followed by some settlement between the purchaser and the trustees of the canal. Mr. Landstreet, although making the offer individually, it was explained by his counsel, is representing the Western Maryland Railroad. The canal trustees are accepted as the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio.

If the sale is made the question then will be whether there shall be a legal fight that would prove costly to all concerned or a compromise by which the Western Maryland would be given all the rights of way it wants and the Baltimore and Ohio would get the State's interest in the canal. The belief that corporations don't engage in fights when they can be avoided encourages the belief that if a sale is made the two sides will quickly pave a way of getting together.

Governor Warfield announced today that the Board of Public Works will be glad to hear arguments from any one interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal when the Board meets at Annapolis tomorrow to decide whether it will accept or decline either of the offers made for the State's holdings in the waterway.

It is pointed out by those who favor a sale of the State's interests that bids were duly advertised for, and as $151,000 was the largest amount offered it is argued that no one is anxious to pay more; that as the matter stands now the canal is of no practical use to the State unless a large amount of money is spent to improve it, and this is not believed to be the desire of the taxpayers; that its value is in what somebody else will pay for it, and the two bids referred to were the highest offered, after extensive advertissng for several weeks in Baltimore and New York newspapers. It has also been suggested that there might be some connection between the offers made by the Western Maryland and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Governor Warfield wishes a very full and free discussion of the advisability of disposing of or retaining the canal, and any one who has logical reasons to advance pro or con will be willingly heard at Annapolis tomorrow. The Board will meet at 2 p. m. for the purpose of announcing its decision.

Resented the Compliment.

A Missouri paper wound up a compliment to a young schoolma'am with a good word about "the reputation for teaching she bears." The next day the young schoolma'am met the editor and chased him down the street with an umbrella, and at every jump in the road she screamed that she had never taught a she bear in her life.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ACCIDENT.

We are having some winter weather at present, the coldest being two above zero. Sledding is fine.

Mr. H. J. George has purchased the J. W. Boyer property and has taken possession of the same. Mrs. J. W. Boyer, for the present, is residing at Dr. W. Ravenscroft's.

Mr. Lewis Lininger, of Addison, Pa., is staying at H. J. Speicher's and attending school here.

Miss Mazie Lininger, who is teaching the Bumble Bee school, spent Sunday at Mr. Jacob Beeghly's.

The following persons spent Sundsy at J. P. Speicher's: Mr. J. A. Speicher and family, Mrs. H. J. and Mrs. H M. Speicher and families, Alvey, Willie, Frank, and Maude Spoerlein, Miss Margaret Snyder and Mr John T. Friend.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller and son, Prof. Beahm and family, spent Sunday at J. E. Gnagey's.

Mr. Cunningham, traveling salesman for the Cumberland Dry Goods and Notion Co., spent Sunday at hotel Englehart.

Mr. George Ries and family, who had been living near Meyersdale, has moved to Accident and are at F. C. Ries'.

Miss Nettie Fike, the "hello girl," spent Sunday at her home.

The farmers are making good use of the snow, hauling lime-stone and coal.

Misses Maud Spoorlein, Margaret Snyder and Mr. Lewis Lininger were the guests of Miss Effie Gnagey Monday evening last.

The Accident Literary Society will reder the following program Friday, Dec. 23rd, beginning at 7 p. m.: Song, "My Country 'tis of Thee." Address of welcome, Prof. J. C. Beahm. Recitations, Emma Garringer and Arthur Schlossnagle. Select readings, Adam Richter, Effie Gnagey. Solo, John Geis. Dialogue, Wm. Burkhard and Fred Smith. Recitations, Ettie Bowser, Prema Schlossnagle, Lena Ravenscroft. Mixed quartette. Select reading. Herman Englehart. Recitations, Mahlon Speicher, Vesta Beeghly. Male trio. Select readings, Wm. Miller, Lewis Lininger. Recitations, Wm. Richter, Pauline Garringer. Impromptu class, paper, Mazie Lininger. Song. Debate, *Resolved*, "That Columbus Ought to have More Credit for Discovering America than Washington for Defending it," affirmative, John T. Friend, Adam Richter, H. M. Speicher; negative, H. H. Flick, John Geis, Wm. Miller. Critics' report. Song, "God be With You 'till We Meet Again."

MOLASSES IN WATER TANK

Engines Were Disabled By Making Taffy Instead of Steam.

Twenty-five tons of New Orleans molasses were dumped into the railroad water tank at Fairpoint, Ohio, in mistake for water Saturday morning, by a gang of Italian laborers. On account of the drought, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been running water trains to keep water station supplied. The water is hauled in oil tank cars and a tank containing molasses got mixed up in the train. The Italians unloaded the molasses into the big tank at Fairpoint.

The engineer at the pumping station did not discover the presence of the molasses for hours, and in the meantime several locomotives stopped and took on water. None of them got very far away before the heat in their boilers began to made taffy out of the molasses and the engines were rendered useless. When the fires were let down the sweet and sticky mixture began to congeal. Traffic between Wheeling and the Holloway terminal was handicapt for several hours.

For Improved Highway.

Dorchester and Caroline counties may be expected to file applications shortly for the surveying of certain roads under the state law. At a large meeting of tax-payers in Denton on Nov. 22nd, called by the County Commissioners, the latter were requested to take such steps as they deemed necessary to secure Caroline's quota of the state appropriation, which is $7,078.16, based upon the 547 miles of highways in the county, for which a like sum must be added by the county. The residents and tax-payers of Dorchester county also held a mass-meeting at Cambridfie on Nov. 29th, and urged the Commissioners to petition for Dorchester's allotment of $7,763.98 of the state road fund. Mr. A. N. Johnson, State Highway Engineer, explained the state road law, and Mr. George W. Woodford, president of the Board of County Commissioners, advocated the taking up of the appropriation by the county. The resolution to request the Commissioners to apply for the full amount of the state road fund was then made by Mr. Sewell M. Johnson, editor of the *Democrat and News* of Cambridge, and was immediately passed.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Farmers
Woodsmen
Workmen
Laborers
this is
your last
chance
to
get
a
suit
or
overcoat
at
less
than
half
the
value
We will
positively
close up
the business
December
24th
We have
a small lot
of boys
and young
men's
suits too
Everything
going
at
cost
Cohen's
Opera
House
Oakland

PIPE ORGAN HAS ARRIVED

New Instrument for St. Paul's Church Came In This Morning.

The new pipe organ for St. Paul's M. E. church, arrived here over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning, coming direct from the factory at Brattleboro, Vermont. It will be unloaded from the car today and hauled to the church where it will be stored until men arrive from the factory to set it up, which will probably be within a very few days.

It is the desire of the church officials to have the instrument installed and ready for use at the Christmas services.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet in Oakland on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1905, for the purpose of appointing road supervisors and constables for the succeeding year.

BITTINGER.

On Saturday night the thermometer registered near the zero point. This was followed by a bright, clear Sabbath, but this Monday brings us a return of storm conditions, and we have been experiencing a north-westerly blizzard throughout the day.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Silas O. Wiley returned from Salisbury, Pa., last Tuesday and we learn is preparing to occupy the new Lutheran parsonage for the winter. Mrs. Wiley will remain in Pennsylvania for a few weeks longer.

Mr. Simon Maust, of Springs, Pa., was calling upon friends and relatives here part of last week.

Mr. Chas. Sechler went to Meyersdale last Monday to bring his sister Miss Lou up for a visit among relatives here.

A Polish priest from near Johnstown, Pa., drove to this place last Friday, and visited a village of foreigners located about a half-mile north of this place, where he performed some ecclesiastical duties.

Mr. Joel Brenneman, oldest son of Daniel D. Brenneman, died at his home near Grantsville, Monday afternoon, Dec. 13th. Mr. Brenneman was about 60 years old and is survived by his aged father, a number of sisters and brothers, who with the immediate family of the deceased have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends. This death was occasioned by pneumonia, which proved fatal within a few days of its attack.

Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe who has been quite sick for a few weeks, is improving rapidly, and his friends hope to see him out soon.

The Lutheran Sabbath school at this place will hold a special Christmas service on Saturday evening, Dec. 24th.

LEADING FLORISTS.

A Fine Establishment at Oakland Maryland.

One of the things that Western Maryland is proud of is the garden of the H. Weber & Sons at Oakland. These boys were raised in Cumberland and have done as much or more than any other persons in the country to develop high grade flowers.

Since the death of Mr. Weber the sons have carried on the business, which he established in a most mendable manner.

The REPUBLICAN is in receipt of a price list from them for their Christmas flowers. One thing noted on the price list is candy, an entirely new departure, but it is evident from the statements made by the Weber boys that this candy is as good as their flowers which their father and themselves have sold for a generation.

HUTTON.

The themometor registered 14 below zero here Sunday morning.

The Garrett Leather Company is installing another 150 horse power boiler.

C. Grusendorf holds the pig prize here, an eight month's old one dressing 352lbs.

Mrs. U. G. Palmer has just returned from a ten days visit to friends in northern Pennsylvania.

This town has become the scene of much sneak thieving, manifesting itself by raids on chicken coops, coal bins and smoke houses.

Mr. Forney manager of the Boston selling department of Swift and Company, the big Chicago packers spent a day at the tannery here last week.

John A. Connell and family are again bone fide residents of Hutton after several years residence at Crellin.

The supply of water in this section for domestic purposes is the lowest known for many years, and at this writing it looks like a veritable famine.

The People's Telepone company will begin next week to string a through telephone line to Kingwood. There has been no connection between that city and Morgantown for several weeks, and subscribers have felt the inconvenience. The service will be free to subscribers for all parts of Preston county. When the Kingwood line is completed, the People's 'phone will have connection with Cumberland, Keyser, Piedment, kins, Belington, Philippi, and other towns in the adjacent sections of Maryland and West Virginia. The company is about to issue a new and complete directory, which will be placed in the hands of the subscribers. —Morgantown Dominion.

Holiday Presents
At Small Expense. Sure to Please.

COME !
LOOK !

LADIES' BAZAAR
Second Street.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns unused talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc.	107,228 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,300 00
Due to other Banks	5,655 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. J. Morgan Orr returned Tuesday morning from a business trip east.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord, who were in Washingson for two or three weeks, returned to Oakland Monday morning.

Dr. Henry W. McComas returned to Oakland Sunday afternoon from a business trip to Baltimore and other eastern cities.

Mr. F. T. Martin gives notice in this issue of The Republican of the dissolution of the firm of W. H. Bartlett, of which Mr. Martin was a member.

Rev. E. Manges will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m. He will also preach at Deer Park in the morning 11 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Orr, of Kingwood, who have been residents of Oakland since early in the spring, occupying a residence on First street, will leave for Kingwood Saturday, where they expect to remain the balance of the winter and return here early in the spring.

State School Superintendent M. Bates Stephens, of Baltimore, was in Oakland yesterday when he visited the schools here. After inspecting the several departments Mr. Stephens expressed himself as being very much gratified with the work done by Prof. McBee and his corps of assistants.

The farmer who has his comfortable home and an abundance of the products of his farm stored away is about the most independent man to be found. His circumstances are very different from the business man who must be on the alert at all times with a score of cares for each hour.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of Lonaconing is now in the employe of this office as foreman in the mechanical department. He comes to us with excellent recommendations as to his character and skill as a workman. From the impress he has already made we feel sure that he will not disappoint.

Prof. Leo J. Rasche, director of the Woodman of the World Band, is suffering with quite a painful injury to the thumb of his left hand. A few days ago he had the misfortune to cut it with a knife, later catching cold in it, which is causing him considerable trouble at the present time.—Grafton Sentinel.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Fark, requests that services be announced to be held on Sunday next at Thayerville at 11 o'clock in the morning and also at 7 in the evening, to which all are cordially invited. He also requests the announcement to be made that prayer meeting services will be held at Deer Park every Wednesday evening at 7.30 oclock.

Messrs Hinehaugh & Edwards, the new hardware firm of Oakland whose store is located in the Mitchell building on Second street, use these columns this week in placing before the people of the county their extensive line of goods. The firm is composed of young and energetic men. Along with their hardware business they will engage in the building line also.

Messrs. Stephen Fazenbaker and S. A. Duckworth, both of District No. 4, were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Ex-Sheriff W. Perry Lee, of District No. 8, was a visitor to Oakland last Saturday where he was warmly welcomed by his many friends.

Mr. Elijah Livengood, the maple sugar king of Garrett county, Md., and Somerset county, Pa., was an early morning visitor to this office Monday.

Orphans' Court Judge George B. McMillan, of near Lonaconing, who was here Tuesday attending the session of his Court, was a social visitor to this office Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Spahr, a former resident of Garrett county but for two or three years living over in Preston county, W. Va., was in Oakland Saturday and made this office a visit.

The condition of Claude Brown, son of ex-Sheriff Austin Brown, who has been quite ill at his home in Oakland with an attack of typhoid fever, is somewhat improved this morning and in consequence his parents and friends feel very much encouraged.

Governor-elect Dawson, of West Virginia, passed through Oakland Tuesday on his way from Kingwood to Charleston, West Va., his place of abode. The Governor looks well after his strenuous campaign and we bespeak for him a successful administration of affairs in his State.

Plucky Pat Finzel, not to be outdone by a streak of bad luck by which the tools in the oil well near his home was lost early in the fall, has begun the boring of another hole in the territory nearby. His many warm friends throughout the county wish him the success his perseverence and vim merits.

The members of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Oakland, have completed their plans for the minstrel show to be given in Oakland during the Holidays and rehearsals are held every night. Among those who will take part in the show are Dr. Henry McComas, Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Henry Lauer, R. C. Townshend, Truman West and a number of others.

A special from Baltimore is to the effect that J. M. Shriver has been appointed press agent for the B. & O. and has been placed in charge of the bureau which has been created. He was formerly vice president and general passenger agent for the road and is very favorably known to the newspaper fraternity over his territory He will be able to do much valuable work for his road.

A report to the effect that Mr. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, had purchased property in Meyersdale, Pa., with the intention of moving to that town and locating, was published in the last issue of the Commercial at Meyersdale. Mr. Gnagey desires us to correct the report as it is erroneous. He has no present intention of removing from Garrett county, we are glad to add.

Rural routers and star routers throughout this section of the country as well as all others who have been compelled by force of circumstances to be out in the weather this week, have been given a strong taste of winter, the thermometer hovering near about zero and the snow several inches deep. Sunday morning the mercury registered in the neighborhood of six below as late as seven o'clock.

Ex-County Treasurer James W. White is slowly recovering the use of his left hand which has been quite sore and painful as a result of a brusie he sustained to the bone in the index finger of that member. For more than two months he has been compelled to carry his arm in a sling, but all the while he attended to business being employed as clerk in the store of the late George O. Miller on Oak street.

Died

WILT—Mrs. John H. Wilt died Friday night, December 9th, 1904, at the residence of her late husband, about three miles north of Swanton, aged about sixty-five years. Interment took place at Swanton Monday, December 12th, 1904.

SMALLPOX AT ELDER.

Family of John H. Sterling Stricken With the Disease.

At Elder, some twenty miles north of Oakland between Hoyes and Friendsville, there are at present three well developed though mild cases of smallpox, the victims of the disease being members of the family of John Henry Sterling, a well-to-do and highly respected farmer of that section of the country.

Early in November Mr. and Mrs. Sterling visited Mr. Sterling's brother at Kingwood and while there a member of the family they were visiting was taken ill. The cause of the illness was not known until after they had returned to their home when the physicians pronounced it smallpox. A short time after leaving Kingwood Mrs. Sterling was also taken ill but was not attended by a physician and in a few days she had recovered her usual health except for an eruption of the skin which was thought by her to be chickenpox. Last Friday three of her children were taken ill and Dr. Mason, of Friendsville, was called to attend them. Upon seeing the patients he suspected the disease to be smallpox but not having much experience with the disease was not fully convinced. To guard against any possible infection being imparted to others, however, he established a quarantine over the premises and it is thought that no cases will develop.

This morning the three Sterling children are improving.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Thurston, the mother of Mrs. A. Hunter Boyd, wife of Judge Boyd, and the illness of Judge Henderson, the December term of the Circuit Court for this county did not convene on Monday as is the practice, but was postponed until today when Chief Judge Boyd came up to Oakland and opened Court. Very little business will be transacted, the session being a non-jury term.

Indications point to a great scarcety of turkeys for the holidays. In years prior to this many of the farmers were around town at this season of the year taking orders for the fowls but this year marks an exception to the rule. Chickens seem very plentiful even now and nicely dressed ones are selling at 12½ cents per pound. Turkeys, what few there are of them in the country will bring anywhere from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound.

The stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will meet at Hoyes on January 14th for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the corporation to three thousand shares and at a par value of $10 per share, thus making the capital stock $30,000, which additional funds will be used to further extend the lines of the company and make some extensive improvements to the lines already erected and in operation.

Mr. J. Fletcher Friend, of Swanton, accompanied by his son, Mr. L. H. Friend, who was so seriously injured in a runaway accident near Oakland several weeks ago and lay for several days in precarious condition at the hospital here and later at his home at Swanton, were Oakland visitors yesterday. Mr. Friend, Jr., though still quite weak as a result of his injuries and wholly incapacitated from attending to business, is slowly recovering.

Mr. Truman West, owner of the West Hotel, which property has been vacant since early in the fall, is making extensive repairs to the house and it will be occupied within a short time by an up-to-date hotel man. The closing of this old hostelry which has been one of the landmarks of Oakland for more than half a century, inconvenienced a great many people who had been patrons of it for many years. When it is reopened it will be newly furnished throughout and many conveniences which it lacked in former years will be added.

James Truly, the faithful colored porter at the Commercial hotel in Oakland, is lying dangerously ill at his home on Water street with an acute attack of pneumonia. The sick man has been a familiar figure about Oakland for the past forty years or more. He is probably better known by the traveling public than any other colored man in Maryland or West Virginia, having been connected with the Glades Hotel in its balmiest days and for the past ten years or more he has occupied the position of porter at the Commercial.

Members of the Methodist and Lutheran Sunday schools in Oakland are making extensive preparations to properly observe the approaching Holiday season. In the Methodist church a special program prepared for the occasion consisting or songs, readings, recitations, etc., will be rendered in which the children, especially the younger ones, will have the leading parts. In the Lutheran church a program similar has been prepared and the parts are being rehearsed by the members of that school. Both entertainments will take place in the respective churches on Christmas eve.

NO CONTEST FOR MARYLAND VOTE

Republicans Will Make No Effort in the Electoral College.

It has been settled that there will be no contest made by the Republicans for the electoral vote of Maryland.

Within a few days Chairman Hanna will issue a statement practically in the form of an address to the people of Maryland. This address will recite the partisan character and unfairness of the present election laws, and particularly of the Wilson ballot law, which applies only to certain counties, and was admittedly passed by the Democrats in order to virtually disfranchise illiterates in Southern Maryland and in parts of the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Hanna's statement will include the result of the investigations made by him and the Republican advisory board since the last election. This will be based on reports made by precinct watchers and challengers from about 50 per cent. of the precincts of the State, those from the Eastern Shore being especially full, because a more thorough inquiry was made there to get grounds for a contest on the part of Congressman William H. Jackson. This will be largely a recapitulation, with more detail of statements which have appeared from time to time in the newspapers. The trick ballots used in some of the Wilson bill counties will be reviewed, and statements from other counties showing the number of instances in which the intentions of voters were evidently defeated through technicalities which caused the rejection of their ballots will be tabulated. It is expected to show that if all ballots intended to have been cast for the Republican candidates had been so counted the whole eight Republican electoral candidates and Congressman Jackson would have been returned elected.

The conclusion will be that the only way in which to get a fair ballot law will be to elect a Republican Legislature next fall While the Republicans may gain the House of Delegates, and are practically certain to do so if the Poe disfranchising amendment be pushed by the Democrats, it will be more difficult for them to control the Senate, as there will be so many holdover Democrats in that body. They cling to the hope, though, that there may be enough fair-minded Democrats to join with them in removing the abuses now existing.

This course, the Republican leaders believe, will be more practical and will result in more real benefit to them than a contest, which could gain them nothing and could, at best, be only academic in its nature.

CHOICE GOODS

FOR

Christmas Presents

AT

Mrs. M. L. Scott

BALTIMORE STORE

Xmas Goods.

Come and See What We Have For You.

A nice line of Handkerkerchiefs, 5c., up.
Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Pictures, Frames, Mirors
Box Paper,
Fancy Baskets.
Children's Trunks.
Whisk Brooms & Holders.
Fancy China & Glassware.
Smokers' Sets.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Pocketbooks, etc., etc.

Big Lot Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Dixon & Kelso

WILL TREAT THEIR MANY CUSTOMERS TO THE FOLLOWING

Record Breaking Low Prices FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

A No. 1 French Mixed Candy, per lb	5c
Best Broken Mixed Candy, "	9c
Strictly Pure Hard Mixed Candy "	9c
A No. 1 Chocolate Drop "	12½c
Best New Mixed Nuts, "	14c
" " English Walnuts "	18c
" " Almonds "	18c
" " Black Walnuts per peck	25c
Strictly Fresh Roasted Peanuts, per qt	5c
" Nice large Cocoanuts, each	5c
Loose Muscatelle Raisins, (large as prunes) per lb	7c
Best Seeded Raisins, lb pkg	9c
" Lundow Layer Raisins, lb pkg	12½c
Nice large Sweet Oranges, doz	20c
Extra large Florida Oranges, doz	30c
Nice large Prunes, lb	5c
Big Cape Cod Cranberries, qt	12½c
A big lot of Can Goods to close out at	5c a can
Best Brand Can Tomatoes, 3 for	25c
Walter Baker's Chocolate, per cake	19c

With EACH PURCHASE of $5.00 WORTH of the Above Goods FOR CASH, Will Sell 20 POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR For $1.00

Will take your Dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Eggs, Etc., at the Highest Price ever paid in this market.

YOURS, DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. BRICKS VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

GET IT AT

Sincell & Co.

Where Shopping is a Pleasure

Furs, Silk Waists, Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Leggins, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Wear, Sweaters, Shirts, Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Table Linens, Bed Linen, Sterling Novelties, Slippers, House Shoes, Real Cut Glass.

In connection with our regular Xmas trade we offer every Ready-to-Wear Garment in the house, such as

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Women's Suits, Jackets and Skirts, Men's and Boys' Overcoats at exactly cost.

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The Country Circus

By CAROLINE DUER

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DOLLY and I were out in the fields when the circus troupe went down the least road preparatory to its triumphal march up the main street of the village. It was a poor enough little procession—a white band wagon, carved and painted to represent a swan, between whose widespread wings five shirt sleeved men played indifferently upon different instruments; a cavalcade of six horses, three of them ridden by men in tawdry red and yellow uniforms and three by women, whose trailing white satin habits brushed the dust from the bushes by the roadside; three small vans with looking glasses let into the sides, all scarlet paint and tarnished gilding, purporting to conceal the cages of wild beasts; a Roman chariot, driven by a stalwart lady in a purple gown; two clowns on bicycles bearing aloft a red lettered advertisement, and, lastly, a little tail of such unemployed youngsters as had been able to escape from the hard handed wrath of incensed mothers.

As the last stragglers disappeared round the corner we were aware of a little cart drawn by a lazy, learned looking donkey and containing a dark haired young woman, who held on her knee a little child, whitened, painted and pantalooned like a clown. By her side was a boy of about fifteen, who divided his attention between driving the donkey, which seemed loftily unconscious of him, and admonished the young woman, who appeared hardly more heedful, for her head was turned away, and every now and then she sang a snatch of song to the baby clown in her arms.

Every word they said was blown by the south wind straight to our ears.

"You'd better drop it, Minna," observed the boy. "I tell you the old man's on to you, and he's been watchin' you closer 'n a cat for I dunno how long. If it wasn't for the kid he'd have given Jim the sack a week ago."

"Would he?" said the young woman defiantly. "Well, maybe Jim wouldn't have gone."

"Oh, go'n!" cried the boy, but whether to the girl or the donkey seemed doubtful. "You make me tired. Ain't he good to you—the old man?"

"Off and on," returned she pettishly.

"Well, it'll be more off than on if you keep foolin' with a married man, though he is the smartest high flier on the bars and the father of 'Master Snow, the youngest livin' clown.'" And he stroked the child's nose gently with the whip. "See here, Minna, you liked the old man good enough when he first took a notion to you. You held your head up to beat the band when

SHE SANG A SNATCH OF SONG TO THE BABY CLOWN.

you begun to be affianced to the boss of the whole bloomin' show. What's the matter with you?"

"I didn't know Jim then," returned the young woman shortly.

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said the boy in high disdain.

"Yes, that's it," doggedly.

The little cart moved on. At the corner of the road the young woman and the boy got out, the boy walking by the donkey's head and the young woman keeping near the child, who stood up bravely in his dazzling white and red spotted apparel, holding the reins and brandishing the whip.

"I am going to the circus, Aunt Pauline," announced Dolly with the assurance of one whose wishes have only to be made known to be gratified.

We bought red, shiny tickets from an unseen person in a covered wagon and, following the crowd through the narrow, roped way to the opening of the large tent, gave them up to a huge, crippled man who sat there on a wooden stool, with his crutches leaning against the canvas wall behind him.

I felt at once that I was in the presence of the "old man," the "boss of the whole bloomin' show"—Joshua B. Crane himself. His face was pale, square and determined, his thick eyebrows and hair were very black, and his shaved chin was of a deep blue. His shoulders and arms were muscular and powerful, but his right leg dragged stiff and distorted from the hip socket, and I thought I saw in his wrinkled forehead and the lines about his mouth the signs of irritability born of long pain and impatiently endured discomfort.

We passed by him into the tent and by Dolly's orders scrambled to the highest pinnacle of this paradise, whose gayly carpeted gateway was presided over by the pretty, furtive eyed, discontented looking Minna, and from that vantage point we complacently surveyed our surroundings.

A blast of melody announced the grand entry, and in a minute the six horses which had formed part of the procession earlier in the day were cantering heavily round and round the ring, nose to tail, while their riders smiled the fixed, hackneyed smile of fatigue and long habit.

As there was no room in the ring for further evolution, the equestrians trotted out, and during the slight pause which followed I recognized the boy who sold peanuts and popcorn as the very same who had driven the donkey cart and admonished Minna. He seemed to be somewhat undressed about the throat and to be wearing something light and spangly under his coat, from which I gathered that he was to appear later in a more glorious capacity. Nor was I mistaken, for after a muscular lady in purple tights had twisted herself in and out among the rings and swung head downward hooked by her white kid boots, after the ringmaster had held a most spirited conversation with a red headed countryman (who wanted to buy a giraffe of almost human intelligence and extraordinarily human legs), I beheld the young gentleman being tossed like a bag from the feet of one prone pink acrobat to another, apparently as composed as when he had been offering advice to unreasoning womanhood in the morning.

After this the band played galloping music to an empty ring. Then the curtains parted, and the baby clown came running in, followed by a man also in clown's dress. Their costumes were identical except that while the man wore only the usual white skullcap the baby had a tiny black chimney pot perched on the side of his head. He came trotting straight to the edge of the ring nearest us, and there he blew a shrill blast on a tin trumpet which he held in his hand. This the elder clown took away, with a mock warning to make no more noise. Another was promptly produced from the voluminous pocket, and this also was removed. After the child had been deprived of six in succession the man threatened to thrash him and then, pretending to listen, cried in surprise: "What! You want to fight me?"

"Yes," piped the baby clown, straddling to the right. "Come over here." But the ground did not suit, and again the little, shrill voice could be heard inviting his tall opponent to "come over here." But the left, it appeared, was no better.

"Hello!" says the man. "This won't do. You're making a fool of me. I want to fight, I tell you."

"Then you must run like the dickens!" cries the child and scampers out of the ring.

This produced such a burst of applause that Master Snow had to be brought back, and there, held on the shoulder of the big clown, while the band played a soft, wheezy accompaniment, he sang the song I had heard Minna teaching him on the road:

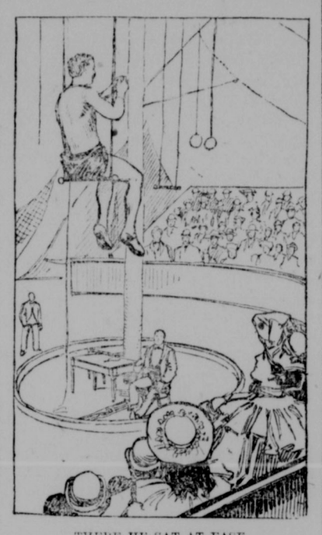
"Oh, the badger and the bear and the monkey and the hare
And the bonny birds a-singing in the greenwood tree,
And the charming little rabbits, so engaging in their habits—
And they all have a mate but me, but me,
And they all have a mate but me."

Against the brown dimness of the tent shadows the white figures stood out with the boldness of a chalk drawing. The expression of the man's face was infinitely amused, but sad and tender, as he listened to the clear little voice quavering on the last notes. When the song was finished and the clapping had ceased he let the little creature slip down into the hollow of his arm, bade him bow to the audience, bowed twice himself gravely from right to left and then walked out of the ring and disappeared between the curtains. A murmur went about that he was the child's father, as indeed I had been sure from the moment I saw them together, and presently photographs of Mr. James Snow and Master James Snow, "the youngest living clown," began to be circulated by the industrious popcorn boy, who had again resumed the outer shell of respectability. There were some of the father alone in the acrobatic costume in which he was to appear later as the "smartest high flier on the swinging bars," some of the child in clown's dress and some of the father and child together as I had just seen them. Dolly bought one of the child alone and I of the two together, and I would not part with it now for a good deal.

During the next act (the flight of a shaggy pony through hoops of fire) we noticed Master Snow, divested of his motley attire and dressed in a blue jean blouse, being put cozily to sleep by Minna in a little white hammock hanging near the entrance of the tent. He appeared to be of a placid disposition and used to take his afternoon nap in public, for he settled down contentedly as soon as she had lifted him in and never moved after she covered him up with what appeared to be one of her own jackets. For a long time she stayed by him, seated in a little rocking chair, swaying herself and the hammock lazily to and fro, and by and by I saw a man's figure, coated to the heels, but revealing a flash of scarlet when it turned, slip out from the curtain and join her.

And as I looked I also saw in the background Mr. Joshua B. Crane leaning on his crutches, and his expression as he watched what I watched was by no means a gentle one.

He was now in evening dress, and the prim ceremoniousness of the black and white seemed as oddly incongruous with the time and place as with his harsh, rugged face, straining shoulders and dragging leg. He was to perform some juggling tricks, and as he swung himself slowly forward toward the stool which had been placed for him in the middle of the ring he made an impatient motion with his head, signing that the table containing his implements should be set nearer. Whatever else he had been before he met with the accident which lamed him, he was at least a good juggler. His power over inanimate objects was amazing. He twirled a flaming hoop round and round on a paper parasol; he surrounded himself with a halo of glancing knives; he played with cannon balls as if they were marbles and broke chains by expanding his chest; he kept a bag, an open umbrella and a bit of paper circling in the air before him.



THERE HE SAT AT EASE.

It was pathetic in a way to see this broken giant sitting alone in the squalid little ring amusing his audience with sleight of hand tricks.

When we clapped he picked his crutches up from the ground beside him, fitted them under his arms, rose, bowed and sat down again.

The ringmaster now announced that one of the most remarkable feats of marksmanship in the world, "shooting the eye out of the ace of spades," was about to be performed by Mr. Joshua B. Crane, assisted by that celebrated aeronaut, Mr. James Snow.

The figure by Minna dropped its long coat and shot out into the ring, all scarlet and gold, beautiful, supple, graceful—altogether a startling contrast to the big juggler in his ill fitting evening dress.

In a minute the ringmaster and the one attendant had run Jim up to the trapeze, and there he sat at ease, rubbing his hands and looking out over our heads through the space between the roof and the sides of the tent to the strip of afternoon sky.

It had grown dark, and I heard the growling of distant thunder. Others heard it, too, and some of the people began to straggle out.

"It seems so rude to go, doesn't it, Aunt Pauline?" said Dolly. "We're going to stay, aren't we?"

"If you like, dear."

"But are they going to make a noise with pistols—are they?"

"Only for a minute."

"I think perhaps we might go, Aunt Pauline, and come back when they have finished. I hate firing."

We began to descend, Dolly holding her ears with both hands and pausing now and then to stamp with her feet, like a horse in high action.

The air seemed full of electricity, the sky grew darker and the thunder sounded nearer. The people appeared to be in several minds about leaving. Some of them sat still, some of them stood up in their places and some moved in groups toward the entrance.

In the ring the black figure raised its pistol, and above on the trapeze the red and gold one stood erect, holding a card in its outstretched hand. Crack! The card fluttered to the ground, and the ringmaster, picking it up, showed that a clean hole had been made through the center of the black ace.

"Isn't it over?" shouted Dolly, not removing her hands from her head.

I nodded, but at the same moment the ringmaster announced:

"He will now shoot the middle out of the three spot while the trapeze is in motion."

This sounded more interesting, and the exodus, which had become more general, ceased for a minute. The people nearest the entrance even sauntered back. Dolly's eyes reproached me, and her hands flew up.

The trapeze began to swing to and fro, faster and faster. The band played recklessly a medley of everything it knew. The pistol shot rang out again, the card fluttered down, the sweep of the scarlet figure continued for an instant, and then, just as the applause burst out, there were a snap and a shout and the dull sound of a body striking against wood.

The man was caught and wedged between the juggler's table and the center pole of the tent, a limp red bundle.

The crowd swarmed into the ring, and they lifted him and then laid him down again quite close to where I stood, hemmed in so that for the moment movement was difficult, but doing my best to shield Dolly from the sight. He was very pale, but his eyes were open, and he spoke to the juggler, who was leaning on his crutches near by.

"You'd given me the sack anyhow, governor," he said.

"The rope broke! It was an accident," whispered Crane hoarsely.

"You didn't use to play that trick with a real bullet, did you? Well, never mind. I'd as lief be here as tramping for another job. Let Minna look after the kid, will you? I guess his mother 'll never trouble you; she hasn't me for years."

"Is there a doctor here?" roared Crane.

I saw Dr. Dampier's gray head and broad shoulders zigzagging through the crowd. He had left his children at the entrance and was making his way back as quickly as he could.

As I hurried Dolly out of the tent I saw Minna forcing her way into the ring, but Master Snow still slept contentedly in his white hammock all alone.

A Poem for Today

THE CORN SONG

By John Greenleaf Whittier

HEAP high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands, exulting, glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest-fields with snow.

Through vales of grass and meads of flowers,
Our ploughs their furrows made,
While on the hills the sun and showers
Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain
Beneath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June
Its leaves grew green and fair,
And waved in hot midsummer's noon
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlit eyes,
Its harvest time has come,
We pluck away the frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gift
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift,
And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk
Around their costly board;
Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homespun beauty poured!

Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth
Sends up its smoky curls,
Who will not thank the kindly earth,
And bless our farmer girls!

Then shame on all the proud and vain,
Whose folly laughs to scorn
The blessing of our hardy grain,
Our wealth of golden corn!

Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat-field to the fly:

But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us, for his golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God!

A Poem for Today

MAN'S IMMORTALITY

Author Unknown

LIKE a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah made:
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here today,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan:
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in a weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream:
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race, or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole:
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear, or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day and dies tomorrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

A Poem for Today

THE TWO ANGELS

By Henry W. Longfellow

TWO angels, one of Life and one of Death,
Passed o'er our village as the morning broke;
The dawn was on their faces, and beneath,
The somber houses hearsed with plumes of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same,
Alike their features and their robes of white;
But one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame,
And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way;
Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed,
"Beat not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray
The place where thy beloved are at rest!"

And he who wore the crown of asphodels,
Descending, at my door began to knock,
And my soul sank within me as in wells
The waters sink before an earthquake's shock.

I recognized the nameless agony,
The terror and the tremor and the pain,
That oft before had filled or haunted me,
And now returned with threefold strength again.

The door I opened to my heavenly guest,
And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice;
And, knowing whatso'er He sent was best,
Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then with a smile that filled the house with light,
"My errand is not Death, but Life," he said;
And ere I answered, passing out of sight,
On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, O friend! and not at mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Pausing, descended, and with voice divine,
Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin,
And softly, from that hushed and darkened room,
Two angels issued, where but one went in.

All is of God! If He but wave His hand,
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! He looks back from the departing cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are His;
Without His leave they pass no threshold o'er;
Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
Against His messengers to shut the door?

Reflections.

[A birthday soliloquy.]

AGAIN my natal day is here,
When conscientiously I peer
Into the looking glass to see
If this past year has brought to me
Some wrinkles. Every woman knows
And dreads them as her deadliest foes!
Full well, I vow, a spinster maid,
Whose looks are her best stock in trade,
Feels like demanding days of grace
When her sole fortune is her face
And prays that Father Time would stop
And once forget to wind his clock.

So I survey my face with care.
Thank goodness, there's not one gray hair
The animation in my eyes
My (——)-and-twenty years belies.
Dear me, a tiny crow's foot shows!
Well, let that pass—under the rose—
I really think it does no harm,
But adds a certain knowing charm
And makes me look as though I knew
An interesting thing or two.
It costs, I've found, to take a look,
When learning from Experience's book!

But on the whole, I think I'll pass.
Small thanks to you, my looking glass,
For you would frankly show to me
Were I passe—but now I see
No cause for grave alarm as yet.
Still, meantime I must not forget
That tempus fugits, and 'tis wise
To snare a matrimonial prize.
A woman grows to be so sage,
Whose birthdays count up to my age;
So just as quickly as I can
I'm going to settle on "the man;"
Then, if when next year rolls around,
Still on the family tree I'm found,
'Twill be my only course, I fear,
To change my birthdays to leap year!
—Mazie Virginia Caruthers in New York Times.

His Temporary Story.

"Do I understand that you were a soldier in the civil war?" queried the pedestrian of the one armed man who had asked for alms.

"Well, I thought I was up to yesterday, but now I dunno," was the reply.

"What happened yesterday?"

"Why, one of these fellers you call statisticians doubted my story and soon figured out that I was only six months old when the war broke out and consequently couldn't have been there. I've got to get up something new, I suppose, and meanwhile, as a temporary thing, you can put it down that I tried to make a short cut by crawling under a street car and in that way lost this arm."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Not Guilty.

Sunday School Teacher—Tommy, can you tell me who threw the stone that struck Goliath?

Tommy—Ye kin search me. Our street 's all tore up, an' dey ain't no automobiles.—Brooklyn Life.

A Serious French Duel.

"Yes, William was passing by a vacant lot some place in Paris where one of these French duels was going on."

"And what did William do?"

"He looked on while the principals jabbed the air with their swords. Finally he got tired and was going away when they brought out pistols."

"Yes."

"Both fired at the word, and one shot grazed a tree in the next field, and the other tore a hole in William's hat."

"What did William do?"

"He got mad and chased the whole party two miles through the woods, but the only man he could catch was the doctor."

"What did he do to the doctor?"

"He kicked a hole in his surgical case, traded hats with him and let him go."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Down on the Farm.

Mrs. Upmore—How is your experiment of living in the country succeeding?

Mrs. Hyems—It isn't so bad as you might expect. It costs us more, of course, to have our butter and fresh vegetables brought out to us from the city, but we don't have to entertain nearly as much company.—Scottish American.

A Puzzled Parent.

"It is a difficult problem," said the conscientious man, "very difficult."

"What is worrying you?" asked his wife.

"If I use slang before our sons and daughters it will encourage them in the practice, and if I don't they will say I am a back number."—Washington Star.

As a Victim.

Mrs. Billus—Why did you tell Mr. Kajones you suffered greatly from cold feet?

Mr. Billus—What was the harm, Maria? I didn't explain to him that it was your cold feet I suffered from.—Chicago Tribune.

Professional Cruelty.

"The trouble," said the dentist, as he probed away at the aching molar with a long, slender instrument, "is evidently due to a dying nerve."

"Well," groaned the victim, "it's up to you to treat the dying with a little more respect."—Denver News.

Handicapped.

"What is versatility?"

"Versatility is having so many talents that you can't get time to make a living with any one of them."—Chicago Record.

Bill, the Back Number

By HOWARD FIELDING

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"THE man who handles the money." That is the way the more aggressive newspapers spoke of James Murdock, known to his friends as "Big Jim." The statement was substantially true. Murdock conducted the private negotiations with the men of political prominence whose favor was necessary to the consummation of the General Transportation deal, and Lucius Stagg, the financier, was his principal.

Everything was going well, except that Murdock was obliged to avoid the injunctions and other legal missiles aimed at him by certain men whom the deal would ruin. He was supposed to have fled out of the state. In fact, he was hidden in his own residence, which was besieged both day and night by an army of process servers, who were there upon orders, though most of them believed that the house was as empty as it seemed to be.

Neither Stagg nor any other man prominent in the deal dared to go to Murdock's house openly, and this peril became presently a serious annoyance because Murdock did not have the money which he was supposed to be "handling." The cash was in the hands of Lucius Stagg, who was extremely anxious to transfer it to his agent.

Upon a certain day, when the emergency had become extremely pressing, Stagg had a consultation with his lawyers, Harding, Leroy & Stevens, and as a result the firm's chief clerk was dispatched upon a very remarkable errand. In the disguise of a tramp and with the sum of $400,000 in a money belt he went to Murdock's house about 10 o'clock in the evening and succeeded in getting into the yard without attracting the attention of the process servers.

A key of the side door was hidden under the mat in the vestibule, and Wilmot was groping for it in the darkness when a strong hand was suddenly laid upon his throat, and his head was drawn back until it rested upon the shoulder of some one who stood behind him.

"Who—who's that?" gasped Wilmot in a choked whisper.

"Jes' me; only jes' Bill," was the reply. "An' this thing that I'm diggin' into your left kidney is only my revolver. See? So don't be frightened. What you doin' here?"

Wilmot remembered his disguise.

"I was thinking that I might get something to eat," he stammered.

Bill stopped to reflect upon this statement.

"I guess that's right," said he. "I guess you're only a hobo. I took you for a fly cop. But it seems that I done you an injustice. Open that door."

"Isn't it locked?" faltered Wilmot.

"It was before I called," responded Bill. "Open it, an' be blamed spry."

Wilmot obeyed and was pushed forward into the dark interior of the house. As the instrument of propulsion was the barrel of Bill's revolver there was no disposition on the clerk's part to delay the proceedings. The muzzle of the weapon was exactly upon the money belt, and any undue precipitancy on Bill's part would have wrecked a fortune. A fleeting thought

"JES' ME; ONLY JES' BILL."

passed through Wilmot's mind that Bill would have been much more careful had he known the financial consequences which would follow a discharge of the revolver.

Thus they came to the dining room, where Bill made an examination of the windows, which were both shuttered and curtained.

"I reckon we can stand a bead o' gas," said he and lighted a jet upon the chandelier. "It's a wonder," he added, "that an up to date guy like this man Murdock wouldn't have 'lectricity."

"You know him, then?" said Wilmot.

Bill spat upon the highly polished floor.

"Know him!" he echoed. "Yes, I know him. I've read about him in the papers. He's a drat pirate. I got no sympathy wit' such as him."

"Is it not imprudent to talk so loud?" asked Wilmot.

"There ain't nobody here," said Bill; "not a soul. We can do about as we please so long as we don't make noise enough to be heard on the street. Murdock has skipped. I've read all about it. There's a gang outside waitin' for him, but he ain't here, an' he ain't comin'."

Wilmot did not dare to express any doubt of this, but he ventured to make another suggestion of caution, to which, however, Bill did not reply. He drew a large bag from under his coat and began to collect in it the family silver from the sideboard and a closet, keeping his revolver ready and an eye upon Wilmot all the time. Finally in a compartment of the sideboard he came upon a quantity of cooked food and some bottles.

"Champagne!" he muttered. "What's it doin' here? An' this beef an' bread looks pretty fresh. Well, blast me!"

He brought the food and drink to the table.

"I don't understand this," said he, "but we may as well get next to it. Hungry, are ye? Well, I'm thirsty. Never was any other way. Sit down."

They took their places at opposite sides of the table, and, keeping the revolver handy, Bill opened two bottles of wine, pushing one of them across to his companion. They drank from silver cups, Wilmot sparingly, Bill with a deep, absorbing, natural thirst, like that of a sponge.

Presently Bill appeared to fall into a sort of trance. His head sank forward a little; his eyes stared at the cup from which he had drunk. Minutes passed slowly.

After what seemed to Wilmot an eternity Bill slowly emerged from his torpor. He put up his left hand and rubbed his stubbly chin. Then he pushed back the tangle of black hair that tumbled over his low forehead and in so doing dislodged the rusty hat which had been perched upon the back of his head. It fell upon the floor with an unnaturally loud sound, but Bill gave it no heed.

"I'm a back number," said he slowly; "that's what I am. Look at that stuff on the table. What 'll I get for it? Mebbe $500. It's worth a good deal more, sure. But I got to take what they'll give me. The fellers that buy this sort o' stuff are all in a combine. A gun that sells outside the ring goes to the jug. It's the same all the way around. The feller that does the work gets nothin'; the feller that's got the money an' is in the combination gets everything. I'm a back number; that's what's the matter with me."

"What you complain of," said Wilmot, "is a feature of our present industrial development."

Bill, whose head had sunk upon his breast, looked up again.

"You seem to be an edjercated man," said he, "but," he added, with a sigh, "edjercation cuts no ice any more. It's a grab game. Now, look at this man Murdock. What's he been a-doin'? Do you read the papers? Well, then you know. He's grabbed two railroads; he's ruined an old fashioned millionaire named Harrison—a sort o' back number like myself, I judge—an' a lot o' little guys that put their money in the road. But what's that? What did the fellers get that built the road, the fellers that did the work? Mebbe a few contractors an' bosses got a little rake-off, but most o' 'em was dagoes workin' for a dollar a day. An' now in comes this man Murdock, this blamed up to date pirate, an' grabs them two roads an' hands 'em over to the gang. An' they say his fee 'll be near half a million bones. Think he'll get as much as that?"

"I've heard somewhere," said Wilmot, "that it would be $400,000."

A sudden shiver swept over him as he named the sum, and for an instant the money belt against his body seemed stuffed with ice.

"Four hundred thousand!" echoed Bill. "Think what a fellow like me could do with all that money! But it ain't nothin' in these days. Why, some o' these trust magnates blow in more'n that on a steam yacht. Why 'n blazes they should do it," he added reflectively, "I don't know. I can get as seasick as I want to be for a dollar and a half goin' down to Sandy Hook on a fishin' excursion. But the stomachs o' them fellers will stand anything, I guess. It's as much as mine can stand sometimes to read about 'em."

"You seem to be a sort of a socialist," said Wilmot.

"Sometimes I get a-thinkin' about them things," he admitted. "I get a-thinkin' about people workin', workin' all over the world. They're a-goin' it all the time, for the world turns over, an' some of 'em work while the others sleep. An' what are they doin'? They're makin' things that they can't have—jes' makin' 'em for fellers like Murdock. Ain't that queer? Ain't it queer to think o' a lot o' men buildin' on a great, big, fine fireproof hotel all day an' them goin' home to sleep in 7 by 9 rooms in little fire trap tenements? I saw a lot o' men at work on a fifteen story department store buildin' today. They'll work at that sort o' thing for twenty, thirty or forty years, some o' 'em, an' when it's all over an' they're dead their wives won't have enough to go an' buy decent mournin' clothes in these same stores. Oh, well, well! What's the use o' talkin' to the likes o' you about work? You don't do any."

"No," replied Wilmot, remembering his role. "I'm a tramp."

Bill eyed him with drunken severity.

"Ain't you ashamed to sit there an' admit it?" he demanded. "Haven't you got no ambition?"

"Have you?" retorted Wilmot.

"Yes, sir, I have," said Bill, striking the table with his fist so hard that some wine spattered out of his cup, whereupon he prudently drank what remained. "I want to do somethin' big before I get laid away. I'd like to turn a trick that was really worth while—to do a job that would be talked about. But it's no use. There's nothin' in my line any more. Plain stealin' has gone out o' fashion. I don't know why that's come over me so hard tonight unless it's thinkin' about this man Murdock. He's the new, an' I'm the old, an' so," he concluded, with an oratorical gesture, "we git right back to where we started. I'm Bill, the back number."

"It may be that you neglect your opportunities," said Wilmot, whose courage was stimulated by the wine. "Mr. Murdock saw the industrial advantage that would accrue from the consolidation of these railroad lines. It was a thing difficult to accomplish, but his keen mind soon found a legal way"—

"A legal way!" exclaimed Bill. "A legal way to crack a safe! That's what he found. An', by"—Bill struggled in vain to choose an oath to fit his need, and in default of it he spat upon the floor again and went on—"I'm ashamed to be in the house o' a man like that!"

At this moment Wilmot, looking over Bill's head, saw a door slowly open. The face of young Jim Murdock appeared and his burly form immediately thereafter. With a catlike tread he came across the bare floor, his stockinged feet as silent as the tread of fate.

Wilmot felt a deadly faintness. He knew that his face must be a mirror

HE DISPLAYED A HUGE ARMY REVOLVER.

If Bill should glance into it tragedy would instantly result, but Bill, the back number, was staring blankly at the silver cup from which he had just sipped his last brief taste of the luxuries of wealth.

To Wilmot's great surprise, Murdock, instead of springing upon Bill's back, suddenly pulled a chair out from the table and sat down in it. At the same instant he displayed a huge army revolver. Bill made a noise between a groan and a gasp and stretched forth his hand for his own weapon, but to touch it was death, and he shrank back.

"I've been listening at the door," said Murdock calmly, "and I've sized this thing up. I saw this fellow prowling around the house earlier in the evening. Took you prisoner, eh? And lectured you on socialism over my wine? Well, well! Give me that little gun of yours, my friend," pulling Bill's weapon toward him along the table. "It is the modern rule that the greater absorbs the less."

He waved his enormous revolver gently to emphasize this remark, and then, taking the burglar's cheap weapon in his left hand, he looked at it with contempt.

"Expected to do me up with this thing, eh?" said he. "Well, you are a back number. Say, why didn't you bring an injunction? Then you'd have been up to date. If I'd tried to take that away from you I'd really have been in trouble, and old man Harrison would have paid you for serving it. He'd have paid you twenty times what that stuff is worth." And he pointed with Bill's revolver at the silverware upon the table.

"No, no, Bill," he continued; "it won't do. A back number? You're a dodo, that's what you are. You're a jailbird of an extinct species. And now, Wilmot, have you got the money?"

Already the clerk was tugging at the belt with weak and frantic haste, and he answered the question by flinging it on the table.

"How much?" demanded Murdock.

"Four hundred thousand."

Bill, the back number, gave a gurgling groan and fell forward upon the table.

"Brace up!" said Murdock, straightening him up with a hand upon his shoulder. "Brace up! You may live to steal the United States treasury yet."

"I ain't fit to live at all after this!" gasped Bill.

"Oh, yes, you are," responded Murdock. "Courage, my friend. And now," he added more seriously, "I shall have to ask you to excuse me. I'm expecting friends."

He rose and motioned to Bill to do the like. The burglar moved heavily, as if he were old and ill, while Murdock escorted him to the side door, lighting the way with Bill's own dark lantern.

"I'm going to let you go," he said. "You can't do me any harm."

Bill paused a moment on the threshold, and he spoke as if to himself:

"I've been up against Jim Murdock," he said, "an' I ain't lost nothin' but a four dollar revolver an' a secondhand bullseye lantern. It's better 'n I had a right to expect."

He stepped with heavy and despondent caution into the dark vestibule and went stumbling and staggering along the flagging toward the gate. Some men got under the darkest shadow of the trees to let him pass, and he did not see them. They were Murdock's friends—three aldermen of the more respectable sort and a well known political leader who is also a judge.

Sherman's Coup at Savannah

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 13, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

SHERMAN'S march to the sea came to an end early in December, 1864, and the first problem to settle was the establishment of a base on the coast to sustain his army. Savannah was the most suitable port, but was in the hands of the Confederates. General W. J. Hardee held the city with a force of 18,000 men. The Confederates were not certain as to Sherman's plans or movements after he reached the coast, but assumed that he would turn northward and strike the rear of Lee on James river. For this reason it was decided not to make a stubborn fight to hold Savannah in case he should surround it, but that Hardee should withdraw his troops and unite them with other Confederate forces in the Carolinas to dispute Sherman's march northward.

The city of Savannah is built upon a sandy plateau about forty feet above tide in Savannah river. Sherman approached it from the south across territory cut up with little streams tributary to the Ogeechee river. His troops closed in on Dec. 12 so as to form a line from the Ogeechee to the Savannah above the city. Hardee prepared to defend the place and assigned his troops and commanders to the most important points. His batteries consisted of about 100 guns, half of them of heavy caliber.

The principal work to be attacked was Fort McAllister, situated at Genesis Point, on the southern bank of the Ogeechee river, and commanding the channel of approach from Ossabaw sound and also covering the bridge of the Gulf railway across the river. It was a heavy earthwork, with its principal front toward the river, which it was intended to defend. The armament consisted of seven heavy guns in permanent position and eight light field guns. The river all around was planted with torpedoes, and sub-terra shells had been planted on the land approaches to the fort. The land defenses were strengthened by palisades and abatis. The garrison of Fort McAllister at the time of Sherman's attack numbered about 200 men, under command of a major. On the approach

"NOT YET, BUT IT WILL BE IN A MINUTE."

of Sherman General Hardee had supplied the work with fifty days' rations to enable the men to stand a siege in case the work should be isolated. It was located about fifteen miles from the city of Savannah.

During the last few days of Sherman's march the troops had been on short rations. Breadstuffs were scarce in the country passed through, and the army foraging bands had brought in but scant supplies. The first task was to get in touch with Federal transports on Ossabaw sound. A Federal scouting officer passed Fort McAllister by night in a canoe and succeeded in reaching the friendly fleet in the sound. However, it would be impossible to make use of the Ogeechee to bring the transports close to camp until Fort McAllister was in Sherman's hands. The Federal cavalry under General Kilpatrick attempted to reach the fleet along the roads leading through the swamps seaward, but had failed. Kilpatrick also attempted to take the fort by surprise, but this also failed, and Sherman ordered General O. O. Howard, whose command lay nearest the work, to send a force sufficient to carry the place by storm at the first dash. This would involve the least loss of life. Howard sent the division of General W. B. Hazen to do the work, and after a circuitous march it reached the front of the fort about noon on the 13th of December.

In order to prevent re-enforcements from reaching the fort from the Confederate lines at Savannah proper General Howard planted two guns upon a hill about two miles from the rear of the work. Near the battery was a rice mill, which stood close to the river bank and commanded a view of the fort, the river and the sound. Howard used the mill for a signal station, and while Hazen was marching forward to the attack he and Sherman looked on and communicated by signal.

General Hazen's advance guard captured a picket about a mile from the fort and got from him the particulars about the torpedoes buried in the road leading to the fort. These were removed, and a brigade of troops moved forward to within half a mile of the work. The commander of the brigade wished to dash ahead at once, but General Hazen decided to wait until portions of three brigades could be brought into position. The reserves and supports found difficulty in getting forward without drawing the enemy's fire, and it was 5 o'clock before the signal for attack could be given.

Luck favored Hazen's enterprise from the very start. The discovery of the torpedoes saved his line from heavy casualties and possibly from panic, for hidden foes are a terror to the bravest men. It happened also that just before the attack the garrison had added an abatis to the defenses on the land side of the fort by felling large trees and cutting the limbs, which when sharpened formed a hedge of wooden bayonets in the pathway of the assailants. But the attack came before they had time to remove the large trunks of the trees, and these gave good cover to Hazen's skirmishers, enabling them to get close to the fort and pick off the Confederate gunners. In this way the guns of the fort were rendered useless.

While Sherman and Howard impatiently watched the proceedings on Hazen's line from their perch upon the rice mill a tugboat from the fleet sneaked along under shelter of the river bank to communicate with the Federal commander. As the sun was going down Sherman signaled Hazen to hurry the charge, and just then the captain of the tug hailed Sherman to ask if the fort had been taken. Sherman answered, "Not yet, but it will be in a minute."

The gallant dash of Hazen's men quickly fulfilled Sherman's promise. There was a short, sharp struggle on the parapet, and then detachments from all sides poured into the fort. So swiftly did the line move that no halt was apparent either at the abatis, the palisades or the ditch. The ground on the outer edge of the ditch had been planted with Confederate torpedoes, and there the assailants lost heavily, about 200 men killed and wounded. This method of defense, barbaric as it seemed, is permissible by the usages of war. A further stroke of luck favored the attacking party at the right time. The extreme flanks of the works extended to the water, and the palisade had been constructed with a view to high tide. At the moment of attack the tide was out, and Hazen's soldiers passed safely around the obstructions on a dry beach. In fifteen minutes after the charge was sounded the Confederate flag came down. The garrison made no formal surrender, but individuals ceased to struggle when they found themselves overpowered. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was forty-eight in all. Sherman sent dispatches by the tug to Admiral Dahlgren, whose fleet lay off the coast, and went himself by steamer next day to confer with the navy about removing obstructions to the channel of the Ogeechee to enable transports to bring supplies to camp. A dispatch steamer which was with the fleet brought instructions from Grant to Sherman directing him to move his army by water to the James river and aid in the attack on Richmond.

Sherman decided to capture Savannah in any event on the 17th of December and sent to General Hardee a demand for the surrender of the city. This demand was refused, and Sherman prepared to lay siege. Hardee had no intention of remaining until he was shut in by overwhelming forces, and Sherman, fearing that the foe would escape, sailed away to Hilton Head, up the coast from the mouth of the Savannah river, where there was a large force of Federal troops. Supposing that Hardee would attempt to go north to Charleston, he hoped to interpose a force in South Carolina to cut off the retreat.

Meanwhile Hardee got out of the net, safely removing his troops and light artillery, and made his way to Charleston unopposed. When Sherman got back to the lines on Dec. 23 he found his troops occupying Savannah. His telegram to Washington announcing the capture was made public on Christmas eve and led to great rejoicing, although the escape of Hardee was a disappointment to the army. Sherman said that when Hardee refused to surrender the city there was no way out but a bloody assault or the complete investment of the place, and while he was occupied in efforts to close the last avenue the enemy slipped out.

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Servant—Mr. Smith is at the door.

Young Woman—Is his picture on the mantel?

"Yes, ma'am."

"Are the roses he sent me on the piano?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Is that book he bought me on the table?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Well, let the pug dog he gave me into the parlor and admit him. I'll be down in a few moments."—Kansas City Times.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *4—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 16—Express, daily	4 54 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8 59 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 39	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 55	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 58	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 39	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar NOON	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40

No.45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30s	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 50†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 33	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 09	5 38
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson XII. December 18, 1904.

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The Review Of The Quarter.

Biography preponderates in the Bible. "A troop cometh" whenever one lifts its lid. Shakespeare only approaches the Scripture in the multitude of characters introduced. They are men, women, and children, from every rank and station—good, evil, and neutral. The whole gamut of human emotion is run, and every conceivable experience depicted. Even a superficial reader does not fail to note this striking characteristic. It makes the Bible unique.

No one need go far for the reason. The Bible is a handbook for human conduct. Its purpose is to furnish the ethical and spiritual principles of life. It was not written to surprise or entertain—certainly not for revenue or fame. It is a Divine instrument to cultivate a Divine life in the human soul. It is to reveal God and at the same time to reveal the life that is pleasing to God.

The Bible is a cabinet of working models. We see in it characters in which the divine life is exemplified. We see that life in its inception, growth, and consummation, the utility and beauty of it. In this same cabinet we find a set of models in which the demon-life is exemplified—all phases of it—the growth, the inutility and dread denouncement. The proverb has it that "example is better than precept." On that plan the Bible is built. It is full of precepts, the categorical statement as to character and conduct. But over against every precept there are a score of examples—the incarnation of precepts. The good for imitation, the evil for avoidance. It is this characteristic which makes the Bible the most serviceable book in the world. One moment it flashes the green light of safety on the path of youth, the next the red light of danger.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Exit Elijah. Enter Elisha. The chronological order in which these dissimilar prophets appeared must be remembered. Elijah, the iron flail of Jehovah, came first and beat down a path through the foul idolism of Isreal along which Elisha, the almoner of God's mercy could walk. It has been so in the Church from the beginning. Controversialists and reformers have opened a way for the patient toilers of the kingdom to follow. The one class is as indispensable as the other.

That prophet's widow showed gumption. She did not waste time inveighing againts the cruality of the creditor. The law was on his side. Her appeal was to the chief of the prophetic society. She stated her case and claim clearly, and followed the program to the dot. There was a dash of passion in it, for she uttered (literally) a heart disturbing plea. She was thrown upon her own resources. All she had was just enough inferior oil for anointing person a single time. But she must use what she has, not what she has not. She will not move a hand in disposition of this treasure until she has the prophet's orders. "satisfy your creditors first" is the direction. Nothing is our own until all debts are paid.

One pot of oil over against a debt, and that debt large enough to enslave her sons. But no human resource is to be despised. It is the unit which is to be multiplied. She must also personally use what she has. Even the prophet can not pour out the oil for her.

This lovely idyl of Elisha and the Shunammite shines in the troubled stream of public life. We stumble upon the comparatively small domestic incident in the midst of wars and kingscraft. Hospitality, contentment, mother-love, bereavement, grief, faith and importunity,—all are shrined in this story. It casts a light upon the character of the prophet and upon the human life of thirty centuries ago.

"A mighty man—but." That "but" is the "wolf-note" that destrovs the harmony. The meanest Syrian seullion would not have exchanged cuticles with Naaman. This little girl did not mope over her hard lot. She showed a cheerful and helpful disposition. Her contribution was caught up and woveninto the providences of the ages, which is to make God known to man. Help often comes from unexpected quarters. It was not the first nor the last time when a word of wisdom was on the lip of a slave. And when misfortune is severe no advice is too contemptible.

The slowness of the human heart to apprehend God is further indicated by the next step taken by the Syrian king. He sends an army to make the prophet a prisoner. He had learned nothing in his failure to cope with the Omniscience of God. He challenges Omnipotence. This effort to arrest the prophet sets forth at once the temerity and impotence of the soul in its fight against God. The timorous servant well represents some believers when they find themselves beleaguered by temptations and unfavorable conditions.

Half measures are usually weak measures. All Athaliah's cruelty counted her nothing, because she was not quite cruel enough. If she had killed Jehoiada together with the others, she might have reigned longer. After all, she was too unsuspicious. She left the old high priest in possession of the dilapidated temple. That was her undoing.

The temple was an asylum for one boy (Joash). Every boy should have right of asylum in the Church. It should be chief shelter and resort of youth.

What the Roman Forum is to Rome and the Acropolis it to Greece, the temple is to Palestine. A history of the temple is a history of the nation. Names illustrious and ignoble, deeds valorous and despicable, doctrines of faith and usages of ritual,—all are shrined and exemplified there. It is the epitome of a thousand years. It is no wonder that the repair of such a building became a matter of State, and that the king took personal supervision of it. But the crown was not able as in Soiomon's day, to carry out the enterprise unaided. The co-operation of the people must needs be urged, and there was the reflex advantage incident to such co-operation.

The very position of Isaiah in the canon is significant. Although written later than others, it yet stands first among the prophecies. Isaiah is easily first of the prophets. He is more frequently quoted in the New Testament than all the other prophets put together. Whether every part of the book which bears the name of Isaiah was written by that prophet or not is a curious question which does not bear upon the integrity and usefulness of the book. There may have been several Isaiahs, as there were certainly several Davids, who joined in writing the Book of Psalms History of the prophets is absorbingly interesting. They make a brilliant galaxy from the Samuel on—men like Othneil, Gideon, and Samson, prophets of the sword, and Hosea, Joel, Amos, prophets of the pen. History of prophecy is equally entertaining—the function and possibility of the prophetic office; how the personality of the prophet is conserved: he is not a speaking trumpet, but a speaking man: not so much a mechanical predictor of future events as a man with a vision of the bearing of current events upon the future.

The Prophet Isaiah appears in a new role. He is parexcellence the temperance reformer of his age. He is not intemperate in his attack upon intemperance. Yet for moral earnestness he is not surpassed. Drunkenness is usually insolent. It was ribald and abusive toward the prophet. But this did not deter him. He warded off the sneer with a terrible denunciation.

The times were very evil and irreligious. The Chronicler tells of Israel's neglect of the temple in graphic phrase. They showed their backs to it instead of their faces. They shut the doors, put out the lamps, and ceased from incense and offerings. The sacred ritual was entirely discontinued. Neglect of a public edifice is a species of vandalism, slower, but ultimately as effective as the hammer of the inconclast. When sweeper and artisan left off their daily work, filth accumulated, and the holy and magnificent house was on the verge of dissolution. No reasons of State or policy deterred the young king from at once mending this evil. He did not wait until he had tested the allegiance of his subjects or debated the matter with his council of princes. He immediately addressed himself to the task of restoring religion and strenuously squared himself to the difficulties involved.

Estray Notice.

This is to give notice that about June, 1904, there came to my place a yearling steer without mark, red in color; also three two-year old heifers, which came in the early part of October, all three being red and white, marked with end off left ear and underbit out of right ear. Owner or owners will please come forward, prove property, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

42—3t* E. C. CUPPETT.

Cranberry Glade Farm, north of Oakland.

Sunday Services in St. Paul's Church

Preaching at 10:30, "Going Away from God"; Sunday school at 3:15 p. m., service of song, 7:10 p. m. in which all are urged to participate; preaching, 7:30 p. m., "The Parting of the Ways." A warm welcome, comfortable surroundiugs and attractive music are yours if you come.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

BLOOMINGTON.

Edward Riley and Edward Messenger, two well known young men of Savage, W. Va., were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Davis of Mineral county, on last Friday evening and lodged in the Keyser jail. Riley and Messenger are accused of burglarizing the Buxton and Landstreet Store at Savage a few weeks ago, and stealing coupons, tobacco and other articles to the amount of five or six hundred dollars. The hearing will take place at Keyser on Thursday of this week and it is rumored other parties will be implicated in the robbery.

An accident occurred in the Buxton mine on last Monday morning by which three men were pretty severely injured. Mr. Dennis Eagan had a leg broken, Mr. Weimer sustained a fractured arm and other injuries; Mr. James Brown slightly injured about arms and legs. The accident was caused by the rope connected with the haulage, slipping from the rollers in the fourth right heading and catching the men between the rope and the rib. The parties were residents of Westernport Hill.

Mr. Edward Devine, who has been a patient at the Western Marylnnd Hospital for the past six weeks, returned home Monday evening. Mr. Devine has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism and expects to be able to resume his position in a couple of weeks.

Mr. John Rowland, of Whisner and Rowland, Piedmont, was in town Wednesday.

Commissioner Stump commenced the erection of the iron bridge across the Potomac river on last Monday.

On account of the unprecedented drouth of the past sixteen weeks, all the wells in town except two have failed in their water supply. Snow and ice are melted for domestic purposes and our drinking water is almost counted by the drops.

Messrs. Warnick and Miller are running water wagons and relieving the condition somewhat by furnishing drinking water from Savage river. If the severe freezing weather continues, it is only a matter of a few days before Savage river will be frozen up fast and the water supply of Piedmont, Westernport and Luke cut off.

Mr. John Comp, of Altamont, was in town on Tuesday.

Messrs. Oss Bros., who recently purchased a large body of hardwood timber on Savage river, have about completed a large mill, one mile and a half west of Everett tunnel and four miles from this place. They have a large force of men grading a tram way to connect with the B. & O. R.R. at a point near the tunnel.

Good old prosperity times have certainly struck this region. The mines are busy day and night with shifts and relays of men still unable to keep abreast with their orders.

Mrs. Elzie Fazenbaker, who has been quite sick for the past few weeks with pneumonia, is improving.

Mr. Charles A. Mullen, a prominent business man of Williamsport, Md., son of our esteemed citizen, Mr. Andrew Mullen, is here on a visit to his parents and the place of his nativity.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

"Highland Hall" was sold Saturday last, under foreclosure, for $1650, to Messrs. Rathbun and Garthright and others. The property brought not one-half its value.

Mr. J. L. Echard has purchased Mr. Levi Echard's interest in the livery business at this place, and his interest in the Echard farm near Pleasant Valley U. B. church; consideration $2200.

Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton & Co. moved into their new store building last Friday, vacating the store room in the postoffice building.

The Methodist and Loch Lynn Sunday schools will have Christmas exercises and "treats" for the children.

Last Saturday was an old time wintry day. Raw winds and snow. The sleighing was all that could be asked for.

Miss Ida Whetsel is visiting in Cumberland.

Sunday morning Mr. J. L. Echard's thermometer registered 6 degrees below zero.

The W. Va. Central, Wabash system has put on through trains from Cumberland, Md., to Durbin, W. Va., where connections are made with C. & O. R. R. This arrangement brings our people 100 miles nearer Charleston, W. Va., via Gormania, than via Parkersburg, and consequently a saying of several dollars.

There will be preaching at Wesley Chapel (near Dallas Riley's) next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m.

Resigns as Railroad Agent.

J. M. Moore has resigned as agent for the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway at Bayard, W. Va., after having held the position for eighteen years, and will be succeeded by Charles F. Blackburn. Mr. Moore goes with the Hoffman Tanning Company, at Gorman.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th, 1904.

TAX SALES
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
Located in Garrett Co.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 30th Day of December, 1904,
at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m.

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ONE HALF ACRE, situated in the village of Kitzmillersville in Election District No. 13, of said Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary E. Blackburn to Rufus A. Smith by deed dated October 23rd, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber No. 40, folio 330, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1902, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of R. A. Smith.

No. 2.—MILITARY LOTS NOS. TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR AND TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE, containing fifty acres each, situated in Election District No. 4, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Anne D. Holbrook by Elizabeth F. Cecil by deed dated May 24th, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber No. 34, folio 591, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on Military Lots Nos 2881, 2882, 2887, 2888, 2583, 2402, 2403, 2404 and part of lot 1262 for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of Annie D. Hornbrook.

No. 3.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustees, by deed dated Jan. 17th, 1881, and duly recorded in Liber No. 5, folio 423, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on other land assessed to and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend, of E.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustee, by deed dated Sept. 10th, 1877, and duly recorded in Liber No. 3, folio 334, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear on the other land, all of which is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend's heirs.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT OF LAND AND PREMISES CONTAINING TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE SQUARE FEET, situated in Election District No. 14, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Charles F. White by John Connell by deed bearing date May 1st, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 702, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Charles F. White.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W. WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before

JANUARY 1, 1905,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties concerned, I refer to section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890.

Please pay promptly.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec. 2, 1904.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 10th, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully done.

R. C. MCCANDLISH, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Monday, January 2, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

W. A. MAFFETT, President.
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Sec'y 42-3t

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Saturday, January 14, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to three thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars per share.

W. A. MAFFETT,
President.
M. MATTINGLY,
P. P. MCANDREWS,
S. P. SPECHT,
D. H. CUSTER,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Directors.
Secretary. 42-4t

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Bowser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $995.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. MCMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 15, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January 3rd and 4th, 1905,

to appoint Road Supervisors and Constables

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Mortagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Florence Rhoades to the Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany county, dated the 15th day of April, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 432, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants of said mortgage the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage, hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that part or parcel of

Military Lot No. 1064,

known as the west half of said lot and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the end of forty perches on the first line of said lot and running thence with said first line North 67 degrees West 40 perches to the end thereof, thence with the second line of said lot South 23 degrees West, 100 perches, thence with part of the third line of said lot South 67 degrees West, 40 perches, thence North 23 degrees East, 100 perches to the beginning.

Containing Twenty-five Acres.

This property lies along the road leading from the Hooppole road to the Deer Park road, about three miles northeast of Oakland and is partly cleared and under cultivation. The improvements consist of a

Large Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and Other Necessary Outbuildings

and is conveniently located to good markets and is well adapted to truck farming.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Accident, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1298 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Asa F. Speicher and others are plaintiffs and Catherine Beeghly and others are defendants, the undersigned was appointed trustee to make sale of real estate in said proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., on the premises in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, adjoining Lot No. 6 in said town with a reserve of twenty feet for a street, beginning at a post and running with Main street south 4 perches to a post, West 10 perches to post, North 4 perches to a post, thence East 10 perches to the beginning.

Containing Forty Perches,

and being the same property of which Asa th Speicher, late of Garrett county died seized and possessed.

The improvements consist of a

Comfortable Six-Room Frame Dwelling

in good repairs with a stable and other necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good well of water and various kinds of fruits trees, such as appie, pears, etc. The property is one of the most desirable in the town of Accident.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

CHAS. C. SPEICHER,
Trustee.

Order of Publication.

Buford W. Woods vs. Lydia Woods.

No. 1306 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states, that the plaintiff and defendant were married by the Rev. W. E. George at Deer Park, in the year 1894, and that they resided together at Garrett county aforesaid until about the month of April 1897; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and without any just cause or reason, the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, to-wit since the month of April, 1897, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that one child, George W. Woods has been born to the plaintiff and defendant from said marriage, and resides with his mother the defendant, that the said Lydia Woods is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendent *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon this 25th day of November, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 30th day of December, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CANCER CURED
permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1904. NUMBER 43

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH NEAR BOND.

One the Son of George Wilt and Other Daughter of Riley O'Haver.

ASLEEP WHEN HOUSE CAUGHT.

And Hard Work Was Experienced by Mr. and Mrs. O'Haver to Save Themselves.—Two Children Rescued.

On last Friday morning about five o'clock the house occupied by Riley O'Haver, his wife, three children and a son of George Wilt, a neighbor who was visiting Mr. O'Haver's family, located half a mile from Bond, this county, caught on fire while the occupants were asleep, resulting in the burning to death of one of the O'Haver children and the Wilt boy and seriously burning both Mr. and Mrs. O'Haver, both of whom along with two of the children experienced a miraculous escape from horrible deaths.

From reliable sources the following is learned relative to the catastrophe. Mr. O'Haver arose about four o'clock and kindled a fire in a heating stove and then went back to bed, intending to remain there until the house became warm. He fell to sleep, however, and was awakened by the crying of an infant who, with his wife, occupied the bed. Mrs. O'Haver awakened about the same moment and seeing that the house was all in flames and about to fall upon their heads they snatched the child up and ran out the door. Their little five-year old daughter, who occupied another bed in the same room with their son aged three years and the Wilt boy, struggled from the bed after Mr. and Mrs. O'Haver had succeeded in getting out and went to the window where she was seen by her father who broke the glass and lifted the child out through the aperture thus made. Repeated attempts were made by the parents to rescue the other child and the Wilt boy but all were unsuccessful and they were burned to death.

Mr. O'Haver, clothed in nothing but a shirt, walked through the snow to Bond where he aroused the people and recited to them his sad story, leaving his wife and their two children, also thinly clad, by the burning house where they were compelled to stay to keep from freezing to death. The people at Bond were not slow in in going to the rescue of their unfortunate neighbors and within a very short time clothing etc., was being carried to the spot where the house was burning and where the wants of the unfortunate woman and children were ministered to with open hearts and willing hands.

The house was a two story log structure and was owned by Mrs. F. C. Michaels, of Westernport until a short time ago, when it was purchased by DuBois and Bond Bros., the saw mill operators at Bond.

MINE NAMED FOR COUNTY GIRL.

Miss Flossie Jacobs, Daughter of Hon. W. H. Jacobs, the Lady.

Deeds have been filed in the county clerk's office, wherein S. A. Duggans transferred to J. A. Saurbaugh a one fourth interest in the Psysica, Mineral Point, Flossie Jacobs, Dodgeville, Queen of Sheba, Darlington, and Jamesville mining claims, all located in the Portneuf Canyon. Mr. Saurbaugh is timekeeper for the Inman Mining Company, and the claims are adjoining the claims of this company. By transfer Mr. Saurbaugh becomes the owner of one-half of these claims, the other half being held by Mr. Herman Cruetzberg, commissionary officer of the Inman Mining Company, and Mr. Louis Roeder, both of whom will hold one-fourth interest in the group of claims, which is that recently located by Mr. N. A. Downey, and they are considered very valuable property. —Pocatella, Idaho, *Tribune*.

Mr. Saurbaugh is a young man from Frostburg who went to Pocatella, Idaho, last summer, and is meeting with much success with the Inman Mining Company's operations. Mr. Cruetzberg is a Bartonite well known here.

One of the claims was named for little Miss Fossie Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jacobs, she being the first child to visit the mines during her visit with her parents to Pocatella last summer. Mr. Downey and Mr. Roeder, who were at the mines, took a fancy to the little girl, and incidentally to two anchors, ornaments on Flossie's blouse, which they desired to wear on their hats. A knife was procured and the anchors transferred to the miners' hats and they forthwith named the mine "Flossie Jacobs."

NO PROCLAMATION NEEDED.

Next Monday A Holiday Without Action By Governor.

Many persons are under the erroneous impression that a proclamation by Governor Warfield will be necessary to make next Monday a legal holiday as Christmas will fall on Sunday. Section 9 of Article 13 of the Code of Public General Laws provides that when Christmas and New Year's Day fall on a Sunday the following Mondays shall be legal holidays.

By an act passed by the Legislature of 1898, commercial paper falling due on a holiday is payable the next day. Therefore, notes and bills coming due on December 26 and January 2 will not be liable to protest for non-payment until the close of business on December 27 and January 3, respectively.

Calendars Receivee.

This office acknowledges the receipt of handsome calendars from quite a large number of out as well as in-town friends.

The First National Bank of Oakland, the Garrett National, of Oakland; R. S. Jamison, Oakland, and the Antietam Paper Company of Hagerstown, are among those who remembered us.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE

STORE AND OFFICE, OAKLAND, MD.

Hammers. Saws. Planes.
Squares. Screw Drivers. Chisels.
Braces, Bits. Saw Sets.
Drills. Levers. Punches.
Nail Sets. Nippers. Oil Stones.
Rules. Gauges. Axes.
Bolts. Screws. Nails.
Hinges. Stove Fttings. Wringers.
Paints. Oils. Brushes.
Graniteware. Tinware. Stoves.
Sweepers. Fencing. Cutlery.
Silverware. Whips.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

THE PIPE ORGAN HAS BEEN INSTALLED

In St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakland.

RECITAL TO TAKE PLACE DEC. 30.

An Elaborate Program Has Been Prepared for the Occasion—Mr. Earl Byron Byers, of Allegany City, Organist.

The new pipe organ purchased several months ago by the members of St. Paul's M. E church in Oakland, arrived here last Thursday from the factory and on Friday the work of assembling and placing in position of the numerous parts, was begun by an expert builder sent by the manufacturers from Philadelphia. The work of setting up the instrument was completed Monday at noon and was accepted by the official board of the church the same afternoon.

The instrument was manufactured by the Estey Organ Company at Brattleboro, and represents the highest development of pipe organ construction. It is equipped with tubular pneumatic action throughout as well as tubular pneumatic stop action. The stop action consists of an abridged key board just above the manuals in the centre of the organ. By an ingenious arrangement of white and black keys the pressure of one opens the register or set of pipes and the pressure of another closes it. This renders it possible to make changes of registration much more rapidly than by the old-fashioned draw stop action.

The base of the organ is made of handsomely carved oak in dull finish. The pipes exposed are bronzed, without ornamentation and wholly in keeping with the church interior. There are 604 speaking pipes in the instrument, two banks of keys, twenty stops and twenty foot pedals. At any time power to pump the instrument can be attached, it now being fitted with a lever operated within.

The voicing of the instrument is as perfect as it is possible to make it. The various tones are very pure and the characteristic quality of each individual note is preserved throughout the length of the register. Each note blends perfectly with every other tone and the balance of the full organ is well preserved. Each pipe in the organ has its individual supply of wind, thereby avoiding any "robbing" of other pipes.

A recital has been arranged for which will take place on Friday night the 30th inst., when Mr. Earl Byron Byers, of Allegany City, will act in the capacity of organist. Dr. John G. Robinson and Mr. Earl Townshend will be the soloists. The program as arranged will be as follows:

PROGRAM.

PART I.

(*a*) "Fantasia" - - - *Guilmant*
(*b*) "Andantino" - - - *Lemare*

SOLO.

"Fear Not Ye, O Israel" - *Buck*
(*a*) "Pilgrims Chorus" - *Wagner*
(*b*) "Spring Song" - *Mendelssohn*
(*c*) "Vesper Hymn" —Transcription - - - - *Buck*

DUET.

"I Waited for the Lord" *Mendelssohn*

PART II.

(*a*) "Largo" - - - *Handel*
(*b*) "Offertory in E" - - *Wely*
(*c*) "Elegy in G" - - *Lemare*

SOLO.

Selected.
(*a*) "Grand Offertory" - *Batiste*
(*b*) "Hymn of the Nuns" *Guilmant*
(*c*) "Tocatta" - - - *Grison*

Organist—Mr. Earl Byron Byers, Allegheny City, Pa.

Soloists—Dr. John G. Robinson, Oakland, and Mr. Earl Townshend, Morgantown, W. Va.

Tickets will be on sale at the drug stores for this entertainment, the price of admission having been fixed at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children under 15 years.

Married.

Mr. J. Elsworth Michaels was united in holy wedlock to Miss Laura Belle Warnick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Warnick, New Germany, Dec. 14, at noon. The ceremony was performed by the brides pastor, Rev. Homer S. May, of Salisbury, Pa. About twenty guests assembled to witness the ceremony, after which all partook of a sumptuous dinner. Many useful presents were received by the bride. The couple will reside in or near Westernport. We wish them a long, happy and useful life.

MR. LOWNDES AT WHITE HOUSE.

Former Governor Calls on the President—Maryland Condition Discussed.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes was here yesterday in conference with President Roosevelt for over an hour. He discussed with the President in detail political affairs in Maryland, especially the present situation in the Republican party. Mr. Lowndes gave the President an account of the recent meeting of prominent Republicans held in Baltimore, and assured him that a number of gentlemen who had formerly taken a very active interest in party matters, but who in recent years no longer had been as prominently identified with it, were eager to resume their former activity, and he promised the President that by hard and judicious work Maryland could be placed in the list of states that might always be reasonably expected to go Republican instead of going Republican only under the stress of extraordinary circumstances. He pointed out that the steady increase of manufacturing and other business interests in the state had so fostered the protection spirit among the employes that on national elections, where the protective policy will always be the principal issue before the voters, can here after always be depended upon to be as safely Republican as West Wirginia or as New Jersey.

Mr. Lowndes when seen at his hotel seemed thoroughly satisfied with his visit to the President, and he intimated in a guarded way that he believed that in the appointments to be made in Maryland in future the President would not ignore some of the old leaders who were now again in active affiliation with the party. He said that he regarded the prospects of the Republicans in the state as most promising on state and municipal matters.

"Will you be a candidate for governor?" he was asked just as he was entering his carriage for the depot.

Mr. Lowndes chewed his cigar, and without a word entered his carriage.

SHOT IN FACE AND NECK.

Mr. Harmon Bittinger Accidentally Shot By His Brother Francis.

Last Saturday afternoon, December 17th, Mr. Harmon Bittinger and his brother Francis, were out in the woods near their home, which is locatod on the east slope of Meadow Mountain, trailing a wildcat which had been prowling about their premises, and while on diverging lines about fifty yards apart, Mr. Francis Bittinger, believing he had caught a glimpse of the cat, fired His target however, proved to be his brother instead of the beast. The load scattered over the upper portion of his brother's body, causing dangerous, and it was feared at the time, fatal wounds.

A telephone message was quickly delived to Dr. C. J. Fazenbaker at his office in Swanton, who responding to the call, found twelve large bird shot in the face, neck and body of the wounded man, and succeeded in extracting most of them.

The physician does not apprehend any serious consequences and says the patient, a most worthy man and respected citizen of Swanton District, is doing well.

Christmas Table Decorations.

The dinner table itself should proclaim the season by its decoration. A snowy cloth patterned with holly leaves or mistletoe, a centerpiece of glossy holly leaves and brilliant berries, silver candelabra and silver bon bon dishes are appropriate and dignified. Flat wreaths of holly tied with bows of "berry" red ribbod are very effective on the table, one in the center and one encircling each candelabrum. A silver or a cut glass bowl of holly and meteor roses or holly and mistletoe may be set in the wreath to complete the centerpiece. The outline of the Christmas star may he used instead of the wreaths. In this case the bows of ribbon are omitted. And for the guest cards either bells, stars, plum puddings, holly or ivy leaves, cut out and painted and ornamented with Christmas verse or greetings, are appropriate, and a little silk stocking of bonbons may be laid by each card as a souvenir.

Granted Divorce and $10,000.

The Supreme Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court of Monongahelia county, W. Va., which granted a divorce to Mrs. Mary V. Hartigan from her husband, Dr. J. W. Hartigan and also the custody of the children and was given property of the value of $10.000 in lieu of alimony.

RAPID GROWTH OF RURAL DELIVERY

There Are Now 28,073 Routes In Operation.

2,000 ADDITIONAL ARE IN SIGHT

Postmaster General Wynne Says Salutary Changes in the Classification of the Mails Have been Carried Out to the Benefit of the Service.

Postmaster General Wynne in his annual report shows a satisfying condition of affairs in the department. Rural free delivery has marched steadily forward until now there are 38,073 routes in operation and 2,000 more will be added to the roll by the middle of January. The Postmaster General says that the postal revenues have increased during the year. Salutary changes in the classification of the mails have been carried out greatly to the benefit of the service. Amendments to regulations facilitating the handling of mercantile packages in bulk have been put into effect. At home and abroad postal facilities have been extended. Exchange of money orders with foreign countries has been simplified and cheapened. Parcels-post conventions were extended to European countries as an experiment with Germany five years ago. They have been extended to Japan and the British colony of Hongkong to meet changes of trade conditions in the far East; also to Norway.

Economy and strict accountability have been enforced in all branches of the service. While the deficit of $8,779,492 is greater by $4,219,447 than for the fiscal year 1903, it must be borne in mind, Mr. Wynne says, that the expenditure authorized for the extension and maintenance of the rural free delivery service during the past fiscal year was $4,902,237 greater than the preceeding year.

Speaking of the abuses of the second-class mail privileges the Postmaster General says:

"Difficulties in the application of the law itself, which requires so many intangible qualifications, led in the beginning to the granting of those rates to publication of doubtful claims. These entries were followed by others perhaps in a less degree entitled to the privilege, and thus, the precedents having been established, abuses grew and multiplied until they became a serious detriment to the postal service. Reform was undertaken in 1901; much progress is recorded. The department has steadily proceeded upon the lines of reform since that date.

The popularity of the rural free delivery service is seen in the fact that 9447 routes were established during the year. Since 1897, when the service was started with 44 routes, it has grown so rapidly that by the end of the current fiscal year in June next there will probably be 32,500 routes in operation, requiring an appropriation of $23,120,000 for its maintenance. In addition, the department will ask for $3,000,000 more to provide for extensions during the next fiscal year, as petitions are coming in at the rate of 828 a month asking for the establishment of the service. The effect of this great number of routes is seen is the discontinuance of 5587 offices during the year, During the same time 2549 new offices were established in regions the free delivery does not reach.

The department has equalized salaries and length of routes during the year so that the carriers covering the most territory get the most pay. A carrier covering a route of twenty-four miles or over gets $720 a year, and for each mile less than twenty-four, $18 is deducted.

Just a Word for "Central."

In Nuremberg, Germany, a man was fined $6.25 for calling a telephone girl a "sheepshead" over the wire. In Vienna a man was fined $8 for calling a telephone girl a "Chinese." All of which may be right, but how is a man to relieve his feelings when he gets the wrong number?—Cleveland Leader. The plumber, the book canvasser, the lightning rod agent, the sewing machine man may be fair game for the paragrapher, but after all, has not the telephone girl a claim to mercy? Undoubtedly it is very annoying to hear her cry "busy" almost before you have given her a number, but did it ever occur to you what a nerve-racking, temper-trying position is hers answering incessaut and often impossible demands from "early morn till dewy eve" for a pittance of salary?

St. Paul's M. E. Church Services.

On next Sunday services will be held in St. Paul's M. E. church as follows: Morning prayer and praise service, 6.30; preaching, 10.30: "Christ the Wonderful: Sunday school, 2.15 p. m.; preaching, 7.30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OFFUTT'S.

HOLIDAY OFFERINGS

BARGAINS all over the Store. Now is your opportunity to buy your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. :: A few suggestions: All kinds Fancy and Useful Articles in Sterling Silver, Eancy Indian Bastals, Lamps, Nickelware, Pictures and Frames, Albums, etc.

GROCERIES

From Monday, 19th, until Saturday, 24th

Between the HOURS of 10 TO 11, Will Sell

Granulated Sugar per lb	5½c
Hams per lb	12½c
Breakfast Bacon per lb	12½c
Side Meat (no bones) per lb	11c
Lenox Soap, 4 for	15c
Sunshine Soap, 7 for	15c
Merry War Lye, 4 cans for	25c
Finest Seeded Raisins, 10c kind for	8c
" Cleaned Currants, 10c kind for	7½c
New English Walnuts, 20c "	17c
Loose Muscatelle Raisins	6½c
Fine Assortment of CANDIES at All Prices.	

OFFUTT'S.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson XIII. Isaiah ix, 1-7 December 25, 1904.

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THE PRINCE OF PEACE

(Christmas Lesson)

In the spirited style of Hebrew poetry the prophet throws himself beyond, in point of time, the event which he is describing, and speaks of it as having already occurred. He takes the mantle of night to represent the moral state of the people. They were groping in a deathly shadow. Leaders were as blind as the led. All was rayless, cheerless, hopeless. Suddenly, to the anointed vision of Israel's noble seer, there bursts through the leaden pall such a light as is never seen on land or sea. He is ready to cry, It is

"The Star, the Star of Bethlehem!"

The great darkness is matched by a great light. It floods not the plains alone, but penetrates the deepest moral chasms of earth. How must Isaiah's heart have glowed at such a goodly sight! He was in a rapture. Hallelujah was on his lips!

He sees a goodly company, an ever-increasing throng, who walk in this new light. Kingdoms of earth, islands of sea, are steadily merged into it. It spreads from the river to the ends of the earth. And the joy of the throng keeps pace with its ever-augmenting proportions. It is joy like that when, after all the heat and toil, the harvest is shouted home; or like that after battle when victors divide spoil.

And this deliverence from darkness—this lifting of the yoke of sin, despair, and death, is recognized by the prophet as supernatural and Divine. The earthly means of its accomplishment are as unequal as Gideon's lamps and pitchers against the grasshopper multitudes of Midianites and Amalekites.

The earthly, historic means of victory is always through the awful dim and carnage of battle. But here is a weaponless victory in which the very instruments of human warfare, so far from being used, shall be turned up or beaten into the implements of husbandry.

And all this because the Babe it born in Bethlehem. Born to us—to humanity. The badge of universal spiritual sovereignty shall lie upon his shoulder. Kingdoms of earth, without of necessity losing their identity, shall become His kingdoms.

The prophet-herald announces his regal titles. How dim the appellations of royalty grow in comparison to his lustrous names! Wonderful—the mystery of whose nature is the amazement of angels and men. Counselor—the unerring, unfailing Guide in truth and duty; not of the few, but of the race. The Mighty God—the very Person of the omnipotent Deity. The Father of Eternity, and the peaceful and peace-producing Prince.

The spiritual dominion of this lovely and Divine Sovereign, and its gracious concomitants of assurance to the individual and quietness to the multitude, shall unceasingly cover larger areas and include more people.

The pledge of this is the moral earnestness of the glorious Being who stooped to the incarnation, the cross, the tomb. Jesus is in dead earnest to make His mediatorial work a triumphant success. And all the armies of sky are obedient at His slightest beck.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Nevertheless ["But"]: With this transitional word the prophet passes from the dark picture of the gloom and distress of those who are led away into captivity to the brighter one of that new dawn which portends the glorious consummation of the Messianic era.—Peloubet.

Dimness: Accumulated darkness.—Clark.

Land of Zebulun: Parts that first and principally suffered in the Assyrian invasion, first also to enjoy the blessings of Christ's preaching.—Ibid.

For it does not remain dark where there is now distress: In the first time he brought into disgrace the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali and in the last he brings to honor the road by the sea the other side of Jordan the circle of the Gentiles.—Delitzch.

The developement of a definite expectation of a Messiah was gradual, and a greater distinction or scope must not be attributed to it at any given epoch of Jewish history than had been actually attained.—Peloubet.

The heighth of glorification would correspond to the depth of the disgrace.—Ibid.

These countries would be the very first remembered when the morning dawn of glory should break.—Ibid.

The Messianic hopes of the Jewish nation were really directed toward Galilee.—Ibid.

Talmud and Midrash both taught that redemption would break forth from Tiberias.—Ibid.

Land of shadow: Deadly shade, properly a title of the Hebrew Hades—a night like that of Hades.—Cheyne.

The gist of the section: Assyria shall overwhelm Israel and crush her. She shall remain awhile in gloom and darkness, but at length the darkness shall be dispelled, first in the north, then over all the land, and the Child shall be born.—Pulpit Com.

The light first streamed forth in this quarter, glorifying the region on which contempt had been poured.—Ibid.

Government upon shoulder: Government was regarded as a burden. Vizier means "burdened."—Pul. Com.

Name shall be called: Not important whether we view what follows as one name or several. Isaiah does not really mean that the Child should bear as a name or names any of the expressions, but only that they should be truly applicable to them.—Ibid.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Philosophy had proved an engregious failure. Wisdom could not know God. The sage could not save the people who lived on the same street with him, let alone the whole mass. Culture was at one end of the beam and morals at the other: as culture rose, morals sank. Roman law, Greek refinement, had proved equally impotent to save. It seemed as if the advent was delayed in order that the inefficiency of all human expedients might be thoroughly demonstrated.

A fine illustration of this, of the nature, force, and integrity of prophecy. Isaiah graphically describes what the moral condition of the race shall be at a given epoch. He describes the sudden entrance of a new corrective force, unlike any which had ever been used before; a weaponless, but victorious kingdom. He becomes more explicit. He defines the person of the king, enumerates His titles, describes the spread and perpetuity of His kingdom.

The soldier is a waning factor in current civilization. The assertion may seem paradoxical in view of the terrible war now waging. However, this very war has itself just furnished an incident of the possibility of avoiding war altogether by arbitration. Wars have become increasingly infrequent. The present may be at the last. Isaiah's blessed prophecy is on the eve fulfillment, "For every boot of those who tramp with boots in the tumult of battle and (every) cloak rolled in blood shall be for burning, a food of fire." (Delitzsch.) All the accouterments of war—its weapons offensive and defensive its blood-spattered uniforms—all shall be incinerated. The horrid demon of human hate shall give up the ghost. There shall yet be universal righteousness, peace and joy.

The universal and millennial extension of the kingdom of God does not involve the overthrow of existing civil governments. Instead of supplanting them, it will infuse them with its principles. It does not even necessitate the perpetuation of any existing ecclesiastical organizations. In its final analysis the kingdom expresses itself in the moral qualities of human souls. It is the universal spread of goodness, and this may be achieved without organized religion. The human means for the extension of the kingdom of God seem utterly inadequate. But the history of God's ancient people furnishes a helpful and inspiring analogy. "It shall be as in the days of Midian." The reference is to Gideon's breaking the seven years' dominion of the Midianites and utterly routing them. His band was paltry in numbers. His resources were grotesquely inadequate—trumpets, lamps, and pitchers. But this year was signal.

Feed The Birds.

The early snow storm will be trying on partridges in Maryland, and we learn that the State Game and Fish Protective Association has money in hand to anticipate such conditions. Secretary O. M. Dennis on Monday said:

"Snow has fallen in great volume all over the State, and our association now makes the earnest appeal to the farmers and others to aid the birds. Fortunately there have been no big snowdrifts because the winds were not high enough, but there was enough snow to cover all the natural food growth.

"Any farmers or others who find birds in distress and will feed them until they are able to care for themselves will, upon sending vouchers to State Game Warden John W. Avirett, be reimbursed for the amount expended for the food."

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

ECCENTRIC MUSICIANS

Queer Habits of Certain Men Who Attained Fame As Composers

"Perhaps the most eccentric man who ever lived was the great composer Beethoven. He was certainly the most eccentric musician," says I. F. Rowbotham in "The Strand Magazine."

"One of his eccentricities was to go out for walks usually in the pouring rain.

"After playing the piano for hours at a stretch—his favorite diversion of an afternoon—his hands often became hot. He delighted to cool them by the simple expedient of taking his water jug and pouring cold water over them till the basin was full. This would have been well enough had he not sometimes forgotten that the basis was a highly necessary item in this pastime. When intoxicated with music inspiration he often seized the water jug and walked about the room, pouring the fluid first on one hand, then on the other, ignoring the fact or existence of a basin altogether.

"Wagner was also full of eccentricities. One of his most extraordinary was to have his grave constructed during his lifetime in the back garden of his house, at a convenient distance off and sufficiently concealed so that if he were in the mood he might go and have a look at it.

"For pure eccentricity Haydn, perhaps, stands next to Beethoven in the history of musicians. In order to compose to his heart's satisfaction Haydn found it necessary to be up with the lark, on the assumption that while the birds were singing musical ideas came most freely to his mind. He first satisfied himself that every article in the study, every knicknack was in its proper place, and in perfect order, and then he sat down to write. But the most extraordinary thing we have not yet said. At this early hour in the morning for the purpose of prosecuting his studies, he invariably donned full court dress, with bobwig, sword, hat and ruffles. In no other attire could he ben a line—so he averred. He must moreover, have on his finger a particular ring, which he greatly prized—otherwise, such was his fidgety nature, not a musical idea would come into his head.

"Meyerbeer courted inspiration by a different method. The fresh morning air, the songs of birds, were as nothing to his saturnine spirit. But the rumbling of thunder, the flashing of lightning, the plash of a steady downpour of rain, never failed to inspire him with a rush of musical thoughts. For the purpose of enjoying this peculiar accompaniment and source of inspiration to the full Meyerbeer had a chamber constructed for himself at the top of his house, where he could expose himself without restraint to the fury of the elements, with nothing but a glass partition to shield him from the weather.

"The Italian composer Donizetti courted inspiration by another means quite as eccentric, but infinitely more injurious. He was accustomed to immure himself in a room, with a quantity of music paper, pen and ink and three or four coffee pots full of coffee. He began imbibing these when he began to write, and continued till the supply was exhausted. Then he ordered in more, and when that was finished another supply. The amount of coffee which he drank was fabulous—yet, he deemed it entirely necessary for his inspiration. As the result of such an extraordinary habit the once handsome man contracted the yellow colored complexion which we are apt to associate with a Chinese or a Hindoo, his lips were genarally jet black, his nervous system broke down, and this brought in its train the premature decay of his faculties.

"The eccentricity of Rossini was of a very different type to this. He wrote a great deal of music in bed—perhaps most of it. It was his habit to have a roll of music paper and a pencil always lying on a table by his bedside at night, so that in the morning, without disturbing himself in the least, and while still comfortably tucked up in the bedclothes, he might undertake the composition of an opera.

"One day after writing a beautiful duet in this manner, and almost completing it, the sheet of music unfortunately rolled off the bed and continued its dance to some distance on the floor, quite beyond the composer's reach. What was to be done? To get up and fetch it would totally disarrange the bedclothes and spoil his comfort for the rest of the morning. He resolved there fore, rather than disturb himself, to write a new duet altogether, and, having forgotten exactly how the first one went, he invented an entirely new melody for the second. In this way the opera of "Il Turco in Italia" has two duets for one situation, and the singers can always chose the one they like best.

"The eccentricities of Liszt sprang not from laziness or bad habits, but from pure caprice or vanity. He was one of the vainest men alive, and the slave of a thousand caprices. He would only play the piano when he was in the mood, and if pressed to do so against his will often became grossly insulting to his entertainers, or even his concert manager.

"Once, at Rome, he had been invited to a large dinner party at the house of an American woman who prided herself on her musical taste and enthusiasm. After dinner, when several amateur performers had exhibited their skill, Liszt was very politely requested to play a morceau. But, not being in the humor, he refused. The hostess pressed. The composer became obstinate—then rude. At last he strode to the piano, and, dashing off one brilliant cascade of notes, hurried out of the room with the remark, 'There, madam, I have paid for my dinner.'

"The eccentricities of Schumann were numberless, and they were aided, moreover, by very a peculiar temperament and an unfortunate addiction to the bottle, to which in later life he gave way.

"In order to increase the power of his fingers for pianoforte playing he made a series of the strangest experiments with his digits. One of these was to fasten a long piece of string to a beam in the roof, at the lower end of which was a ring, which his middle finger went through. The object of the string and the ring was either to raise to undue heights or to strengthen the finger, we know not which. However, by a persistent application of this engine, the unfortunate composer contrived to maim his finger hopelessly and to unfit himself forever for concert playing—the very opposite result to that which he intended."

The Amende Honorable.

In a certain town of Western Massachusetts two of the most prominent citizens are a Methodist brother and a Presbyterian brother. These are neighbors, and for the most part, dwell on good terms, except when they try to effect an exchange of horses or to talk on religion.

On one occasion the two had traded horses, and although the outcome rankled in the breast of the Methodist, they had met and started a discussion on the subject of predestination. As usual, an altercation ensued, when the Methodist lost control of himself. With mixed emotions concerning horse trades and John Calvin in his mind, he suddenly exclaimed:

"You're a robber, a liar, and a Presbyterian!"

This proved too much for the Presbyterian, and a fight began, in which the Presbyterian got the best of it. As he sat upon his prostrate opponent, bumping his head against the ground, he said:

"Take it back, take it back, or I'll bump your foolish head off!"

"I'll take it back," gasped the vanquished Methodist, "on the first two counts; you're not a robber nor a liar, but you're a blamed old Presbyterian if I die for it!"—Harper's Weekly.

Resinol Art Calandar and Record of Baby's Doings.

The new Resinel Art calendar for 1905 is one of the most beautiful calendars ever issued. Six sheets of heavy enameled paper contain on one side six beautiful color designs of babies and children, while on the reverse sides are drawings depicting child life, with spaces for the notation of baby's "saying and doings." It is a work of art that will delight a mother's heart. Sent postpaid by the RESINEL CHEMICAL COMPANY of Baltimore, Md., for two wrappers from Resinel Soap, or one wrapper and 15 cents; or for 40 cents a calendar and a cake of Resinel Soap will be sent.

THE paper money in circulation in the United States is to a very large extent dirty, and as physicians and chemists have often shown, is loaded with microbes. No other great nation permits the use of such filthy paper money. In England a paper note is not allowed to be issued a second time, though it may have been very clean when returned to the bank for redemption. There should be some such provision in the United States. A bill is now pending in Congress providing for the destruction of all paper money that may come into the Treasury or any of its branches, and the issue of freshly printed bills. It is an old question. The evil is recognized, but nothing has yet been done to provide a remedy. Disease may be and probably is spread by dirty bank bills. They form a good place for the lodgment of disease germs. Bills are in circulation which are in appearance most objectionable to handle. The expense and trouble of issuing new bills in place of the old ones has been the objection offered to legislation providing for such a change. But that should not prevent action. There should at least be a limit to the use of paper money without renewal. Congress could not do a wiser thing than to provide for the destruction of all dirty bank bills, making their circulation in some way impossible.—Philadelphia Press.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President.
College Park, Maryland.

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BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

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In the Alleghany Mountains,

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On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ADDISON K. GEIST,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of une next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix.
Friendsville, Md.

The Man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

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INDIGESTION

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CONSTIPATION

In the Grip of Environment

By HENRY WINTHROP

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Jim Blakely, the clown, came dashing out of the ring into the dressing tent and stopped short. Nellie Cosgrove was sitting on top of the leaping pad, her usually merry eyes streaming with tears. Beside her stood a man looking exceedingly awkward and uncomfortable.

Circus folk are always resentful of the intrusion of the outside world into their domain, and the fact that this stranger wore a frock coat and an exceedingly shiny silk hat was all that was needed to convince Jim that he was the cause of Nellie's tearful eyes. He strode up wrathfully, his painted face in ludicrous contrast to the intense tones of his voice.

"See here," he said fiercely, "this isn't any place for an outsider, least of all for a bloomin' dude what comes in and insults one of our girls. If you don't get out of here quick you'll be sorry for it, and I won't have to call any 'Hey, Rube!' to do it."

Spangles, the Great Dane, that did a pad riding act as well as leading a

"DON'T, JIM!" SHE SAID PLAINTIVELY.

troupe of trained dogs, pricked up her ears knowingly and rose to her feet. "Hey, Rube!" the circus war cry from time immemorial, was no new sound to her, and she looked affectionately at the left leg of the stranger's carefully creased trousers, deciding that a spot about four inches below the knee would be the strategic point for a grip.

Nellie raised a hand. "Don't, Jim!" she said plaintively. "He hasn't said anything to me. It's just that they want to take me away."

"Take you away!" he cried incredulously. "Why, you've been with the old show ever since you were a little kiddie, ever since your ma died of yellow fever in Rio, and we picked you up the next season. That was way back in 1892, and you were a little shrimp of twelve. Take you away! I'd like to see the man who'd try it!"

"It's the money," she explained despairingly. "I'm an heiress, and this gentleman is the lawyer. He wants me to go back to New York with him tonight."

For a single moment Blakely's frame grew rigid. The lawyer, a keen observer of men, followed clearly the mental strain the circus man was undergoing. He could see what the girl had never seen, that this man with the uncouth mask of zinc and carmine loved the little rider, and in the brief struggle he read the fight of an honest man with his own desires. In that short space Blakely made his fight. When he spoke his voice was cold and commonplace.

"We always said," he commented, "that your mother's people must be of the right sort. I'm glad of it. Work with the tents isn't for such as you." Then he turned, but more than the makeup came off on the towel as he hurriedly changed his face for the dog act.

As one in a daze he put his pets through their paces, and after the show was over and the concert audience was slowly filing into the show lot he still went about his work as though in a dream.

He had loved and watched over Nellie ever since that time in Rio Janeiro when, "way back in 1892," they had picked up the little slip of a girl, the sole survivor of a circus troupe which had played through South America the season before.

He had known Frank Cosgrove well, a fine, gentlemanly fellow, who had run off with an English girl when her parents had objected to her marrying the "riding master" of an English caravan.

They had come to America to escape memories, and she had taken up with circus life as willingly as though she had not been reared in luxury. It was Blakely who had persuaded Delmore to take the girl into the troupe, and it was he who had completed her education as a rider. Before a broken leg compelled him to take to clowning he had been a wonderful bareback somersaulter himself.

He had hoped some day to make her his wife when the nest egg in a city savings bank had grown large enough to warrant the purchase of a country place and assure a competence when they should have retired. Until then he had spoken no word of love, but rather had encouraged her to look upon him as her foster father.

Now he was to lose her and all that he had planned and worked and saved for. But it was best for her—that was enough for him.

He took no part in the ring bank chat after supper. He had no heart to sit there about the bank and hear the comment that would be made about the good fortune, and he went out back of the dressing tent, and, lighting the short stub of a pipe he carried, blew great clouds of smoke into the soft evening air, as he tried to think what the circus would be on the morrow, with no little Nell to make every one merry.

There in the soft light that came through the tent she found him. Out front all was life and movement. Here they were practically alone. She slipped down beside him on the overturned manger and slipped her hand into his. His horny palm closed over her tiny fingers, and he put away the pipe, but gave no other sign. It was she who opened the conversation.

"I feel like a dream girl tonight," she began confidingly. "Don't you remember how we used to plan that if we ever got money we would start a show of our own, and only have in the company people we really liked and make them do only one act apiece?"

He laughed shortly.

"It's funny what rot we think. Now you've got the money, you've got to go and live up to it. It would never do for an heiress to ride in the ring."

"I don't want to go a bit," she protested. "This is the life I know and love. I want to stay here and be myself, not another girl all dressed up, with servants and all that sort of thing."

He turned on her sharply.

"See here, Nell," he commanded. "Don't talk like that. It's hard work doing two acts twice a day. It's not for you, my girl. Make up your mind to that."

She turned up the turf with the toe of a dainty shoe. "I don't want to make up my mind to it," she protested. "I don't care for the old money. I want to be here with you and all the rest. You hurt me!" she broke off suddenly, releasing her hand from his grasp and rubbing it.

"I didn't mean to hurt you, child," he said sadly. "I was thinking." He could not tell her how that one sentence had torn at his heartstrings, already sore. He rose. "Well, I've got to go in and get Spangles ready. I'll say goodby after the show." He turned on his heel, and presently she could hear him calling to the dog. Then other sounds of preparation began, and presently she, too, went inside.

* * * * * * *

The "round top" was already packed in the wagons and on its way to the cars when Nellie emerged from the women's side of the dressing tent, where the lawyer waited impatiently for his charge. She went up to the boss property man. "Put my trunk in the wagon, Sam," she said. "I'm going on with the show."

The lawyer blustered and stormed, but she was adamant, and finally he appealed to Blakely.

"You can't go with us, Nell," said the clown, his face as white as though he had not removed his ring makeup. "There is no reason why you should stay on."

She made him a saucy courtesy. "There is every reason, good sir," she smiled. "In the first place, this is my life, the only one I know or want, and besides"—she went very close and whispered in his ear—"besides, I found out back of the tent there that—I—loved you."

And after that what could Blakely say?

The Difference.

Uncle Jared and Uncle Benjamin made a sorry pair. True there was blood on Uncle Benjamin's forehead, and he looked white and faint. But Uncle Jared, who tried to support him, walked with a very pronounced limp, displayed only one coat tail where two should have been and was rumpled and bedraggled generally in a way to suggest participation in a riot.

"What's happened to you two?" asked a townsman.

"That pesky colt of Benjamin's run away and throwed him just as I came along," Uncle Jared answered. "I'm giving him a lift along toward home."

"Look as though you needed one yourself," pronounced the inquisitor. "What's been happenin' to you?"

"Who? Me? Why, nothin' to speak of—just been to town to see the big procession. Got more or less hustled round and tromped on, but"— He stooped painfully to adjust a shoe which had been ripped open so that half of the upper flapped as he walked.

"Don't see much difference betwixt ye, judgin' by the display o' wreckage," the neighbor persisted.

"There's consider'ble difference. I take it," Uncle Jared answered, with conclusive dignity. "Benjamin's met with a accident, but I've been pleasurin'."—Youth's Companion.

The Rector's Blunder.

This is a verbatim report of a conversation that took place in an upper Broadway apartment one Thursday afternoon about six months ago:

"Is this Mrs. So-and-so?"

"It is."

"I am the assistant rector of the Jericho church."

"Oh, yes. Won't you come in?"

"Thank you. I saw your name in the registry and have been trying to find time to call on you ever since I came to the church, but somehow I could not get around to this neighborhood until today. But I think I know your children. Your son sings in the choir, does he not?"

"Yes."

"And your little girl is in Miss Anderson's Sunday school class, I believe?"

"Yes."

"How old are the children?"

"Willie is fourteen and Mamie is nine."

"Well, well, anybody would think your children were older than that."

And he doesn't know to this day why that woman has stopped going to church.—New York Herald.

Religion and the Apartment House

By Rev. Dr. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD of New York

I FIND GREAT DIFFICULTY in reaching the people that are living in apartment houses—I mean apartments from $35 to $100 a month. For instance, last spring I mailed 6,000 letters to our neighbors, having with great difficulty secured an accurate mailing list. I know the majority of these reached their destination. Almost 8,000 of these letters were sent to apartment houses. I DID NOT RECEIVE THIRTY REPLIES, whereas letters sent to tenement houses resulted in a large proportion of replies. Account for it as you may, the immediate result of the apartment on the religious life of those dwelling there seems unsatisfactory. The apartment dweller doesn't seem to have much sense of responsibility. Dwellings are readily given up. There is constant change. I have tried every way I know. I CANNOT REACH THE PEOPLE IN THE APARTMENT HOUSES.

* * *

I notice all over the city that many people, moving away from one church to a neighborhood they do not know, find nothing to attract them in that neighborhood and go to the church they came from pretty frequently first, then less and less, AND GRADUALLY CEASE TO GO AT ALL. I have followed up a number of my people, and I find it a common experience that churchgoing families have been in a new neighborhood sometimes for as many as ten years without receiving ONE SINGLE CALL from a clergyman. The city of New York still has need of men who are prepared to work AS MISSIONARIES.

You cannot win a metropolitan population by waiting for it to come to the church. It is the old, plain, simple duty—THE CHURCH HAS TO GO TO IT, and I do not know any church that does this that doesn't succeed. On innumerable occasions, both in the church and out of it, I have tried to bring to the attention of every one who would listen to me that the way to prosecute modern missionary work in our great cities is to BEGIN WITH THE CHILDREN. There is no other way. If the children are reached by well trained and sympathetic Christian people the missionary success of the church so reaching them is assured. If, on the other hand, the children of the district are not influenced no PERMANENT work can be built up and the Sunday school work becomes increasingly difficult.

ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THIS IS THAT THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MUST COME INTO CONTRAST WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Self Government Is Anarchy

By Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PARKHURST of New York

OUR natural preference is for self government, which is a bombastic way of saying that WE PREFER TO DO AS WE PREFER TO DO. Self government, if you construe the term strictly, is simply ANOTHER NAME FOR ANARCHY. The men who are a moral failure, the nations that have perished, all of them owe their fall to the attempt to administer themselves by rules that are no quotation from that which is eternally right, no quotation from the law of God's own divine righteousness, but by rules that men and nations have legislated for themselves AT THE SUGGESTION OF MOMENTARY EXPEDIENCY, passion and ambition.

IT IS A BLEMISH UPON THE FAIR FACE OF THAT DOCUMENT SO DEAR TO THE HEART OF EVERY TRUE AMERICAN, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THAT IT ASSERTS THAT GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

THAT IS FICTION. One of the very reasons that we have to have governments is that there are so many people who refuse their assent to government. That is why we have criminal courts and jails, and if ALL the people in this town who in one form or another are refusing their ASSENT TO GOVERNMENT were to be shut up the jails required would be so numerous as almost to crowd upon the residential portions.

WE LOVE LICENSE AND SPELL IT LIBERTY MERELY FOR THE SAKE OF COSSETING OUR SELF RESPECT.

The Dangers of Violent Athletic Exercise

By Professor WALTER DILL SCOTT, Northwestern University

I HAVE made tests in the psychological laboratory of young men who are prominent athletes and of others who are lacking in all athletic ability.

The first thing brought out in the tests was that ATHLETES ARE NOT STRONGER THAN OTHER HEALTHY YOUNG MEN. Many good football players are not particularly strong in tests of strength.

The second thing I discovered was that athletes are not particularly rapid in their movements. I frequently found that persons of no athletic ability surpassed the athletes in rapidity of movements and muscular strength.

The next thing which I found in my tests was that ATHLETES BECOME EXHAUSTED MORE QUICKLY THAN NON-ATHLETES when both are putting forth their best energy for a continuous period. In my tests to reach complete exhaustion I found that athletes would be exhausted within a few minutes or even in a few seconds, but persons of less athletic ability could not be exhausted in the same time.

My explanation is that an athlete is a man who has all his muscular energy under control AND IS ABLE TO TRY HARDER than others. He is thus able to exert himself in such an extreme manner that the tissues of the muscles and nerves are unable to recuperate as fast as they are torn down, AND EXHAUSTION RESULTS RAPIDLY as a natural consequence.

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This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1904.

THE DAY OF HOPE.

The day of the Nativity is the day of hope—the day of hope to the struggling conscience of man; to the human nature which is uplifted in Christ and made partaker of God; to the families of men who believe that sacred human love is not given to perish with the earth, but in Christ is destined to some eternal purpose; to all who labor and pray for the coming of a kingdom where God shall reign in men, and men shall live in peace and good will, where

The war drum shall throb no longer and the battleflags be furl'd
In the parliament of men, the federation of world.

THE CHRIST CHILD'S CRADLE.

La sainte creche—the holy cradle—or the portion of it which is preserved, is in fact only a part of the grating that was placed across the stable trough in Bethlehem to hold the fodder for the animals that fed there. It became the cradle of the infant Saviour when he was laid within the rough trough by his mother and came in time to be regarded as one of the most sacred things on earth. This broken piece of the grating was taken from Bethlehem at the time of the Mussulman invasion in the year 642 and was carried to Rome, where Pope Theodosius took charge of it as one of the most precious of relics.

Whether or not the grating now shown is the true relic, it is certainly extremely old and is interesting for that reason and because of associations that have gathered about it since it became one of the mementos cherished in the Imperial City. It is one of the greatest treasures of the ancient Church of Santa Maria Maggiore.

It consists of five worn bars. These are of wood, worm eaten and gray, that looks as though it might be oak powdered with flour. The bars average about a yard in length, and the entire grating is suspended in a crystal case by silver ribbons.

This case is supported on carved gold and silver feet, and its full length is a meter, its height half a meter. It is surmounted by a beautiful enameled statue of the infant Jesus.

During the year this magnificent reliquary is inclosed in a golden case and disposed on one of the altars of the church. At Christmas time it is exposed to view, and the festival of the nativity terminates with an imposing procession in which the relic is carried, the solemn occasion being presided over by a cardinal.

THE TARIFF AND EXTRA SESSION.

It is now substantially settled, says the Philadelphia *Press* that the President will not call an extra session of the new Congress next Spring to deal with the tariff. If such a session is called at all it would be for October, just preceding the regular long session into which it will merge.

This determination grows out of a comparison of views at Washington, and is probably the best conclusion that could be reached. If the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in consultation with the Finance Committee of the Senate, could satisfactorily frame the politic corrective amendments to the tariff this Winter, and if Congress could promptly put them through in March or April and thus settle the matter, that would be the wisest course. But this is impracticable. More time is required to prepare the way.

There are two things to be kept specially in view. The first is to effect a substantial agreement in advance on the policy. The second is that whatever changes are made in the tariff should be made early enough not to run into the Congressional elections. If they come at the beginning and not at the end of the long session it will be all right. An extra session in October which should finish the work by December would meet the requirement.

Meanwhile the conservative and rational sentiment of the country and distinctively of the Republican party grows in favor of a moderate and reasonable readjustment of some schedules of the tariff. The action of the Union League of New York is significant. By an emphatic vote it has passed a resolution requesting Congress "to investigate the question of the conditions of manufactures as affected by the tariff with the view of making such changes in the present rates as will remedy unjust conditions, if any such exist." This resolution calls for inquiry, but it plainly contemplates amendments. The Union League is a Republican organization. It embraces a great body of representative business men. Its expression indicates that there is a powerful and widespread sentiment in the same direction.

Not less significant is the attitude of the Pittsburg *Gazette*. That conservative Republican journal, published in the very citadel and sanctuary of protection and intelligently reflecting both its interest and its feeling, recognizes that some of the schedules would be improved by a readjustment of rates, and that there can be no objection to it provided there be no unsettlement of general conditions. In an article the *Gazette* makes its position plain. Instead of declaring an unreasoning opposition to any change it accepts the wisdom of rational inquiry and of modifications which will rectify rates that have been outgrown. It opposes an extra session of Congress to take up the subject as calculated to create disturbance, but its objection probably does not apply to an extra session which would practically be a part of the regular session. Coming from the center of the iron and steel industry, its whole expression will carry much weight.

There is no abatement of the protective principle in any of these utterances. But Republicans are more and more coming to perceive that such corrections as will better fit the tariff to present conditions will make protection all the stronger for the future.

"The fact that the good roads has now thousands of earnest supporters in this State," says the Baltimore *News* in a recent editorial, "was demonstrated at Annapolis last winter when the legislature passed a bill proposing a Constitutional Amendment which gives the State authorities power to make appropriations to the several counties for good roads work, and the fact that a good start has been made on the improvement of Maryland's roads is one on which the State and the counties should be congratulated, even while they are being urged to spend more money on the public arteries of travel."

With the conclusion of work in Prince George's county, Anne Arundel county, Baltimore and Frederick counties, over twenty miles of road petitioned for under the provisions of the new State aid road law shall have been surveyed, and the specifications and estimates will be prepared this winter for the work next spring. Over 150 miles of State road have been petitioned for in all, more than twice enough to utilize the amount of State and county appropriation, and nine counties out of twenty: three in the State have filed petitions for these roads, all but one of these desiring to take up the total allotments.

Effort has been made by the counties to file their petitions before January 1, 1905, in order to obtain the road surveys, specifications, and estimates free of cost. Wherever this is not done, one half this cost must be borne by the county. Petitions have already been made for so much road that it will be impossible to have all these roads surveyed this year. Queen Anne's county heads the list with petitions for 50 miles; Baltimore county asks for 47 3-4 miles; Harford county 16 9-10 miles; Prince George's county 15 miles; Talbot county 10 miles; Allegany county 4 1-2 miles; Washington county 3 2-10 miles; Anne Arundel county 1 mile; and Frederick county 1 mile. Surveys have been completed for the Washington, Allegany and Harford county roads and six miles in Prince George's county are now in process of completion. Anne Arundel county road, part of the Baltimore county and Talbot county roads, and one mile in Frederick county will be the last to be surveyed until next spring.

Talbot, Anne Arundel and Frederick counties have been the last to take advantage of the law, and movements are now in progress in other counties throughout the State to act definitely upon the matter, notably Wicomico, Dorchester and Caroline counties, which within the past several week have decided in open mass-meetings of their tax-payers to take up their full appropriation.

The last petition was received December 5th from Talbot county, for the surveying of 10 miles from Easton to St. Michael's along the Bay Side road. The opportunity which the provisions of the petition from the Anne Arundel County Commissioners allow for the construction of a thoroughly modern road, irrespective of length and cost, is a source of satisfaction to the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey, as the requirements of a good road may be fulfilled here by utilizing the best of material and construction and so securing a model road which will prove to be all that is claimed in its behalf as an invincible argument for scientific highways.

THROWN OUT BY THE THOUSANDS

What Reports to Chairman John B. Hanna of State Central Committee Show.

Chairman John B. Hanna, of the Republican State Central Committee has received reports from about 70 per cent of the election precincts of the city and state in response to his circular note sent prior to the election to Republican judges and watchers. The circular note was asked to state the number of Republican and Democratic ballots rejected and, as far as possible the reason for the rejection.

The returns show that ballots were rejected by the thousands and that both Republicans and Democrats suffered heavy losses, the Republican losses exceeding those of the Democrats in proportion of 8 to 5. The figures prove that if the intention of the voter had been taken into consideration, as was done under the former ballot law, Maryland would have given Mr. Roosevelt from 3,000 to 4,500 plurality over Judge Parker.

The exact losses suffered by the two parties cannot be ascertained, because in hundreds of cases the voter did not make sufficient marks to enable the watchers to determine whether he desired to vote for the Republican or Democratic candidates.

The reports show the practice of bribery in several sections of the state. The evidence is found in peculiar marks on the face and on the back of ballots. These marks conveyed the intelligence to the watchers that the goods had been delivered as bought.

The mistakes in marking the ballot, which led to the wholesale rejection, were due to the arrangement of the names on the ballot, an arrangement which was so devised that it was an aid to Democratic illiterates and a puzzle to Republican illiterates. A cross mark placed at the top of the column of names of electors for president voted the whole ticket of eight names. But the space for such cross marks was by inadvertence or design arranged immediately above those for marking any individual name. Many hundreds of voters in good faith believed that the proper place for marking the whole electorial ticket was the square space opposite the name of the first elector, and accordingly large numbers of votes were cast for but a single elector, instead of all eight. The returns show that this belief prevailed among Democrats as well as Republicans, as both Mr. Brown, the leading Democratic elector, and Mr. Bonaparte, the leading Republican, received much heavier votes than any of their colleagues on their respective tickets.

In commenting on the result in Maryland immediately after the election Chairman Hanna, of the Republican State Committee, said: "It is important to note that, had this election been close, turning in the final result upon the vote of the state of Maryland, the blunders of a few voters in this state might have given the decision to one side or the other. It would have been highly humiliating to the authors of the iniquitous ballot law in Maryland if Judge Parker had missed reaching the White House as a result of combined trickery and blundering for which they were responsible."

Mr. Mudd's majority in the Fifth district would have been larger if the ballots cast for him had been counted according to the intention of the voters. In his own home county (Charles) the proportion of rejected ballots was two to one against the Republicans.

In Anne Arundel county the rejected ballots exceeded 700. It was not discernible in most instances of rejected ballots which were Republican and which were Democratic. As far as the calculation can be made there were 450 Republicans and 250 Democratic ballots thrown out.

What is true of Anne Arundel is also true of St. Mary's and Calvert counties.

Six precincts of Howard county heard from give 69 Republican and 51 Democratic ballots as having been rejected.

It would be supposed that because of the comparatively small colored vote in the Sixth district the Republicans did not suffer heavy losses in that district because of rejected ballots. Such, however, was not the case. The amended ballot law abolishing the party designations opposite the names of candidates was operative in Frederick, Washington and Garrett counties. The absence of the party designation served to complicate the ballot and led to hundreds upon hundreds of mistakes in marking.

In Frederick county there were 278 Republican and 216 Democratic ballots rejected. There were probably 200 additional ballots rejected on which the intention of the voter could not be determined.

Washington county returns show that 200 Republican and 150 Democratic ballots were rejected. In the Twenty-first district of that county 60 Republican and only 14 Democratic ballots were rejected. Probably 200 other ballots were rejected.

In Garrett county the two parties suffered about equally because of rejected ballots. The total number of ballots rejected in the county did not exceed 100.

In Montgomery county, complete returns from which have not been received, about 350 Republican and 200 Democratic ballots were rejected.

In Allegany county 400 Republican and 600 Democratic votes were rejected.

Over 5,000 ballots were rejected in Baltimore city, of which, as far as can be ascertained, 3,000 were Republican and 2,000 were Democratic ballots. There were hundreds of other ballots which contained private marks, showing that bribers had gotten in their work.

THE KNOCKER.

He Is Bad Because He is a Moral Degenerate.

Perhaps the least specific business in the world is that of the habitual fault-finder. Not only does one addicted to this practice soon loose the good will and friendship of his associates, but he is sooner or later despised and shunned by all men.

Lowell Otus Reese writes as follows in the Submarine, published at Coachella, California:

"There's nothing on earth that I hate like a Knocker.

"A soft corn is a gentleman to him and beside him the meanest microbe is a pillar to the church.

"Give me my choice of a Knocker for companion or a violent death, and I'll say, start up the fireworks.

"And his name is Legion,

"Some people are bad because they don't know how to be good. But the Knocker is devilish because he is a moral degenerate who dosen't feel happy unless he is murdering a reputation or crucifying a sensitive heart.

"God created man in his own image and pronounced him good. But the Knocker crawled in under the fence.

"If I had my way about it, I would clothe the Knocker in barbed wire and make him eat red-hot shingle nails forever and evermore.

"I'd give a lot to know whether they will put the Knocker in the hereafter. It's a cinch he won't fly any, and if the devil is half the shrewd gent I fancy he is he won't let him get within hailing distance of the Styx. If I had old Charon's job, I'd sink the boat and drown the Knocker in the darkest place about the ferry. And then I'd wade ashore and go on strike until the whole Knocker family was put on the black list.

"That's me!

"The Knocker is a human rattlesnake with the rattles off. He never lets you know he is going to strike until he shoots a bunch of venom into you, and then he crawls off and lets the poison work.

"Man born of women is of few days but full of trouble. But the Knocker is a pestilence, and death passes him far too often.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss L. B. Mason, Miss Susie Dawson, Mr. D. Townshend, Emory Thompson.

Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back.

For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes.

To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food.

To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood.

Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

He stands for Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil—a delightful food and a natural tonic for children, for old folks and for all who need flesh and strength.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Dennis Friend, Aged 22 years, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Dennis Friend, a son of Stephen Friend, aged about twenty-two years, and living at Goss' lumber camp, several miles north of Oakland, died on last Thursday evening, presumably from heart disease.

The young man had been to Oakland and drove home in a sled to which two horses were attached. Within sight of the house where he resided he was seen by some of the inmates to rise up and then fall over on his face. The horses kept on to the house and when the young man failed to get out of the sled some of the people in the house went to his help when they made the discovery that he was breathing his last. He was carried into the house and restoratives administered to him but he failed to rally.

His funeral took place on Sunday morning.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Seventh Annual Meeting to be Held Next Week at College Park.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, the county vice president of the Maryland Agricultural Society, left at this office yesterday some literature relative to the annual meeting of the Society which will take place at the Maryland Agricultural College on next Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 28th and 29th, at which Mr. Brown expects to be present.

The circular announcing the meeting says "everyone interested in fruit, flowers or vegetables is invited to attend. The annual gathering of horticulturalists grow more important yearly to those who meet together there. They afford an opportunity of meeting with friends and fellow workers, and much valuable information may be obtained from the addresses and discussions which are given by leading horticulturalists from this and other States. Also by cooperation in the business affairs of the Society, the members may be able to obtain valuable information and aids to their trade in transportation, markets, legislation, etc.

One of the features of the Society meeting this year will be the awarding of prizes for the best selection of apples and vegetables. Parties making shipment of exhibits should address the same to the Baltimore Refrigerating Company, 408 S. Eutaw street, Baltimore. Mark for Maryland State Horticultural Society and send bill for expressage to Prof. J. B. S. Norton, secretary, College, Md.

Exhibits that do not require cold storage may be shipped direct to the Society at College Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SUNNYSIDE.

H. G. Sanders, Esq, recently returned to his home from an extended visit among the W Va Hills. It is said that "Uncle Henry" is very much impressed with the people of Braxton county.

It is said that Miss Bertha Sanders will soon change her present residence after she changes her name. Oakland is the place she will likely reside.

We learn there is a move on foot by the Red House congregation to purchase a pipe organ after the new church building is completed.

Rev. Rose, of Gettysburg, Pa., preached a very instructive sermon last Sunday morning to a large and appreciative audience at St. John's Lutheran church. Rev. Rose will be with us till the first of January, after which time Revs. Yeagley and Hopkins of Fairmont and Parkersburg respectively, will minister to our people.

This place recently organized a literary society with Prof. Hauser as president. We learn that the attendance is large, the order good and the conductors very instructive.

St. John's Lutheran church at Red House will give an entertainment on Xmas eve. Arrangements have been perfected for the musical Sanders family to furnish the music on that occasion.

Mr. Hervey has discovered that coming among us on horse back to see the object of his love wont win. Better come in a jolt wagon next time.

Mr. Young Lohr was a pleasant visitor in this community on last Sunday. He came up from Oakland in a sleigh, not on horse back, nor in a jolt wagon, took one of our fairest young ladies to church at Red House and returning to Mrs. Brenninger's spent the afternoon and evening most pleasantly.

Wishing the editor and his staff a merry Xmas and a profitable 1905, will stop to go again.

A Christmas Game.

A Yuletide version of the donkey party is played thus: On a sheet sketch or paste a design of a Christmas tree. Have each branch of the tree terminate in a circle containing a number, using the numbers from one to ten or one to twenty-five, according to the size of the tree. Each person playing is blindfolded in turn and is given a rosette with which he must "decorate the tree." Each person aims to pin his or her rosette on or near the highest number of the tree. Each competitor has three trials, three numbers to which he pins nearest being written down to his credit by the hostess, who keeps tally. The one whose three numbers added together gives the largest sum total wins the first prize.

Holiday Presents
At Small Expense. Sure to Please.

COME!
LOOK!

LADIES' BAZAAR
Second Street.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns spruced talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

BAUMGARTNER'S
BIG
BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, 5C
CREAM PITCHERS.
THREE PAPERS PINS.
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS.
CAKE PLATES.
AND LOTS MORE.
Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc	107,328 59
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,300 00
Due to other Banks	5,675 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Its up to you to see that every child in town gets its share of Christmas joy.

Those who predict a white Christmas appear likely to make a bull's eye this time.

Mr. T. C. Claget, of Rowlesburg, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. M. R. Hamill spent two or three days this week at Cumberland and his old home near Blaine, W. Va.

Rev. E. Manges will preach in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church on next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

Fred. Cropp, who has been up in West Virginia several months, arrived home Tuesday to spend the Holidays.

Miss Julia Lawton, who has been at Fairmont several weeks engaged professionally, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday evening.

Miss Rebecca Thayer arrived home from Western Maryland College yesterday morning to remain until after the Holidays with her parents.

Mrs J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland, was in Oakland last Saturday and Sunday as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William R. Offutt.

Miss Inez Wellman, of Davis, W. Va., who is a teacher in the Davis public schools, is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Workman.

Miss Grace Loar went up to Grafton Tuesday morning to remain during the week as the guest of her brothers, Messrs. Lawson and George Loar.

W. J. Durst, an aged man, without home or friends, was brought to Oakland last Friday from a point near Swanton and placed in the jail as a county charge.

In the Presbyterian church the Sunday school children will receive their Christmas treat Sunday evening. No special program has been prepared for the occasion.

Mr. George W. Moon, of Sang Run, was in Oakland last night, coming here to meet his son Gilbert, who returned home from school at Buckhannon for the Holidays.

Paul Naylor, who was at Morgantown attending the University during the fall term, returned to Oakland Monday to spend the Holidays with his parents.

Messrs. Stewart Hamill and A. T. Mathews, who were in Baltimore during the fall finishing up their law course, have returned to Oakland to remain during the Holidays with relatives.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of near Bayard, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday on business. He will leave this county for Baltimore some time next week where he will remain during the winter.

Coasters in various parts of town are having fine sport these nights. So far no serious accidents have befallen those taking part in coasting but there is plenty of time yet for that if present weather conditions continue to exist.

Mr. Ernest Bush, of Eglon, was in Oakland yesterday making some Holiday purchases.

Attorney William R. Offutt was confined to his home several days last week with an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Norman S. Heindel and children left Oakland Tuesday morning for Baltimore, where they will be guests of relatives and friends during the Holidays.

Mr. Herman J. Georg, one of the Accident merchants, was in Oakland Tuesday on business connected with the purchase of real estate located in his home town.

Mr. George B. Weber, a member of the firm of H. Weber & Sons, the Oakland florists, was in the city last night on business, returning home on train No. 4.—Grafton Sentinel.

The Methodist brethren are very much elated with the success attending the installation of the new pipe organ in their church in Oakland. This organ is the only instrument of its kind in the county. It cost about $1500.

Rev. W. H. Faust, Baptist minister at Deer Park, announces that he will preach at Deer Park on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting service will be held Wednesday evening at 7.30, to which all are cordially invited.

Rev. J. E. Weigle, pastor of the Cranesville M. E. church is holding a revival at Herrington school house in which an unusual interest is being manifested. He was assisted Tuesday night by Rev. Workman, of St. Paul's M. E. church.

Prof. Ed. A. Browning, county superintendent of schools, is in Cumberland this week attending the Teachers' Institute of Allegany county, where on Tuesday afternoon he delivered a lecture entitled, "The Beauties of Literature and How to Find Them."

Rev. J. L. B. Jones, on his way from Cameron to Rowlesburg last Saturnay evening, became very sick on the train and came on here to receive attention. He had so far recovered Sunday evening as to be able to return home.—Terra Alta Republican.

The annual rush at the local express office is now on. The forces are kept busy through long hours, collecting, distributing and dispatching the numerous packages that come and go. The real congestion will not begin, however, for a day or two.

Rev. Weigle is conducting a very successful revival in the Herrington Manor school house, and was in Oakland yesterday, having come here to procure legal advice concerning a disturbance which took place at the meeting the night before, which was brought about by a malcontent.

"Who is the richest man in the world?" asks an exchange, and begins measuring millions against millions. All wrong. The richest man in the world is the one that gets the greatest amount of happiness out of what he has, whatever it is. It is an old truth, but it was never truer than it is today.

Mr. Charles S. Friend, of Swanton, who entered the employ of the Wildell Lumber Company as manager of the store owned by the corporation, has resigned his position and is now employed as a traveling salesman for Armour & Co. of Chicago. Mr. Friend's headquarters will be at Piedmont, W. Va.

The Christmas services of the Methodist Sunday school will be held in the church auditorium on Monday night instead of Saturday night as was stated in these columns last week. The Lutheran school will celebrate Christmas on Saturday evening when the announced program will be carried out in full.

The tannery of the Hide and Leather Company at Bayard, which has been idle for three years, will start up in a few days, very likely this week with a full force of men. The tannery handles upper leather, is the property of an independent company, employs about sixty men and is the most important industry in Bayard. Last week workmen were engaged in putting the plant in order, so that a start can be made this week.

WATER FAMINE CONTINUES

Drought Continues and There is No Relief In Sight.

Unless rain falls within a very few days the water famine will prove even more disastrous than it has so far. With the heavy fall of snow and prevailing cold, freezing weather what little water moving in the small streams has been frozen solid, thus cutting off the supply in that direction.

Wells and springs never before known to go dry have been drained to the last drop for weeks. Farmers as well as many people in the town are compelled to melt snow and ice for domestic use and to keep cattle alive. The water works in many towns have been doling out water to the consumers and have forbidden the use of bathtubs and other luxuries. This condition is general throughout Western Maryland, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Many large mills and factories have been compelled to close down for lack of water.

FILE MORTGAGE FOR $1.500.000.

The Amount to Be Expended for Completion of Morgantown and Kingwood Road.

Arrangements have been completed for filing the million and a half dollar mortgage of the Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company on January 1, 1905, to the West Virginia Trust Company of Elkins, W. Va.

This mortgage is being given to the West Virginia Trust Company as trustee to secure the sale of a million and a half dollars worth of the first mortgage five per cent gold bearing bonds of the Morgantown & Kingwood railroad and are payable semi-annually.

The issuing of these bonds is taken to mean that an enormous amount of work is to be done by the M. & K. company and that they will extend the road east from Reedsville through Kingwood to Rowlesburg and west from Morgantown to Rowlesburg to connect with the Wabash road.

The road has been surveyed and located both east and west and there is no reason to doubt but that building operations will begin soon at either end of the road.

The M. & K. road promises to be of the greatest advantage to that section as it will ultimately give an outlet to the vast natural wealth both in the Deckers creek valley and the western portion of Monongalia county Senator Elkins has been promoting the road.

Up in Fairmont a goat strayed into a neighbor's yard and was shot and killed. A great lawsuit is now on to determine the right to butt in.

The extent of the smallpox outbreak at Fairmont is causing lots of mental anguish to the people of that town. The health officer has issued a statement including every case in the town or vicinity, but many people refuse to believe it. Needless to say the report is an exact statement of conditions.

The Messrs. Cohen, of Somerset, Pa., who have been in Oakland two months or more where they conducted a clothing store, will vacate the room they are occupying on Saturday of this week and ship their goods to the above town. These gentlemen have made many friends during their brief stay in Oakland and have conducted their business in a straightforward manner.

Mr. Lewis Gortner, Second street, has as his guest his nephew, Mr. Otto Gortner, of Seigen, Westphalia, Germany, who arrived here Monday evening to remain his guest indefinitely. Mr. Gortner's purpose in visiting this country is to acquire a knowledge of the English language as "she is spoke" here. He expects to remain in this country about eighteen monthe and then return to his native land.

N. B. Browning and wife, E. W. Forman and George Forman and wife left Tuesday evening for Gainesville, Fla. E. W. Forman and George Forman and wife will locate at Gainesville in the bottling business and Mr. and Mrs. Browning contemplate staying in the state all winter. We are sorry to lose the Messrs. Forman but hope their business quest will be successful. —Terra Alta Republican.

Mr. D. A. C. Porter, who recently moved his family from Oakland, Md. to this city, is spending a few days at home. Mr. Porter is at present employed by the Philippi Suspender Company as traveling salesman. Although having been away from this city for many years, he still has a tender spot in his heart for Grafton, having been born here. At the time of his birth his father, Mr. W. A. Porter now deceased, was agent for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this city, and will be quite well remembered by all of Grafton's oldest citizens. Mr. Porter has taken up his residence at No. 447 West Main street, and expects to make this city his permanent home. Graftonians will accord him and his estimable family a hearty welcome to citizenship.—Grafton Sentinel.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SEVEN ELEPHANTS IN EXPRESS CAR

Big Animals Passed Though Oakland Sunday Night.

Seven big elephants bound for St. Louis passed through Oakland Sunday night on train No. 1. The big animals were in care of the United States Express Company. They were in a well heated car and seemed contented with their surroundings. Their supper consisted of several bales of hay. The elephants were received by the express company at Elizabeth, N. J. They were consigned to the United States Express Company at St. Louis, and were in charge of two attendants.

No New Cases of Smallpox at Elder.

The smallpox at Elder, near Friendsville, where there have been three or four cases this winter, the patients all being members of the Sterling family is well under control. No new cases have developed, owing to the rigid quarantine established at the breaking out of the disease.

A number of the residents of Friendsville, who were in contact with the Sterling family and who were quarantined in their homes at Friendsville, have shown no symtoms of the disease and the quarantine will shortly be lifted.

Friendsville Circuit Church Notices.

The services in the churches of the charge have been arranged as follows: Sunday, the 25th, Selbysport, preaching at 10.30 a. m.; at Blooming Rose, 3 o'clock p. m.; at Friendsville, 7.30 p. m.; Sunday, the 1st of January, will be quarterly meeting day in Friendsville church, when Dr. Ward, our Presiding Elder, will be with us. Sunday, January the 8th, we will preach at Hoyes at 10.30 a.m.; at Kendal at 3 o'clock p.m.; at Friendsville at 7.30 p. m. There will be no services held at Elder until all danger of smallpox is over.

W. M. Lister, Pastor.

K. OF P. CLUB ROOMS

In the McComas Building Ready for Occupancy.

The suite of rooms in the McComas building on Second street which have been placed at the disposal of the knights of Pythias lodge of Oakland for use as club and assembly rooms, have been furnished at the expense of the donor and are now ready for occupancy by members of the lodge and visiting brethren from other states.

The rooms, two in number, are heated with steam and lighted with electricity and are very comfortably furnished with tables, chairs, etc., and adorning the walls are numerous fine and expensive pictures.

CHOICE GOODS FOR

Christmas Presents

AT

Mrs. M. L. Scott

BALTIMORE STORE

Xmas Goods.

Come and See What We Have For You.

A nice line of Handkerkerchiefs, 5c., up.
Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Pictures, Frames, Mirors
Box Paper,
Fancy Baskets.
Children's Trunks.
Whisk Brooms & Holders,
Fancy China & Glassware.
Smokers' Sets.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Pocketbooks, etc., etc.

Big Lot Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Dixon & Kelso

Will Treat Their Many Customers to the Following

Record Breaking Low Prices For the Holiday Season

A No. 1 French Mixed Candy, per lb	5c
Best Broken Mixed Candy, "	9c
Strictly Pure Hard Mixed Candy "	9c
A No. 1 Chocolate Drop "	12½c
Best New Mixed Nuts, "	14c
" " English Walnuts "	18c
" " Almonds "	18c
" " Black Walnuts per peck	25c
Strictly Fresh Roasted Peanuts, per qt	5c
" Nice large Cocoanuts, each	5c
Loose Muscatelle Raisins, (large as prunes) per lb	7c
Best Seeded Raisins, lb pkg	9c
" Lundow Layer Raisins, lb pkg	12½c
Nice large Sweet Oranges, doz	20c
Extra large Florida Oranges, doz	30c
Nice large Prunes, lb	5c
Big Cape Cod Cranberries, qt	12½c
A big lot of Can Goods to close out at 5c a can	
Best Brand Can Tomatoes, 3 for	25c
Walter Baker's Chocolate, per cake	19c

With EACH PURCHASE of $5.00 WORTH of the Above Goods FOR CASH, Will Sell 20 POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR For $1.00

Will take your Dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Eggs, Etc., at the Highest Price ever paid in this market.

Yours, **DIXON & KELSO.**

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FONDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

GET IT AT

Sincell & Co.

Where Shopping is a Pleasure

Furs, Silk Waists, Neckwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Leggins, Handkerchiefs, Infants' Wear, Sweaters, Shirts, Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Table Linens, Bed Linen, Sterling Novelties, Slippers, House Shoes, Real Cut Glass.

In connection with our regular Xmas trade we offer every Ready-to-Wear Garment in the house, such as

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Women's Suits, Jackets and Skirts, Men's and Boys' Overcoats at exactly cost.

This alone is a saving that will enable you to make purchases for Presents.

Come and See and Be Convinced.

Sincell & Co.

Christmas With the Bedouins

By
Frederick A. Ober

Copyright, 1904, by Frederick A. Ober

MY guide's name was Mohammed, and he was a renegade. He wore the funniest of baggy breeches, which were always wabbling from side to side, a bob-tailed Turkish jacket, slippers with their heels chopped off and a red fez perched upon the top of his head, which was as bald as the end of an egg. He had a wicked smirk on his face and a malicious twinkle in his eyes, but for all that he served me faithfully and cheated me only to the extent of 20 per cent. That was his limit, self set, on all the purchases he made for me and the bills of whatever sort he contracted. If he didn't get it out of me he took it out of the Jewish merchants, who added it to the next purchase, so I made nothing by trying to buy at cut rates when Mohammed was not around.

I picked him up at the Bab el Sok, the great market place of Tangier, while haggling for a matchlock with a barrel eight feet long and a snickersnee, or hand forged knife, with blade two feet in length adorned with inlay of arabesques. I wanted them both, but the prices were way out of reach, so I was about to leave them there when Mohammed appeared on the scene. He had been eying me from a corner of the great wall the while, biding his time.

"You want gun, want knife?" he asked me. "Bueno, I get um half price. That do?" I nodded "Yes," and get them he did with a celerity that won my regard at once, and from that moment he was my self constituted bodyguard during my stay in Morocco.

He came to me one day in a state of excitement with the information that a caravan from the interior had arrived at the Sok that morning, and as the leader was a friend of his he could easily secure me a passage. I had expressed a great desire to go on a caravan journey, but had changed my mind on account of hearing that the Bedouins of the Atlas mountains were prowling around the foothills and gathering in every stranger in sight.

"Yes, that right," admitted the truthful Mohammed, "but bandit don't touch this caravan because it protected."

"Why not?" I asked. "It can't be much of a show if it isn't worth while for the robbers to 'touch' it, seems to me. Don't think I care to go."

Mohammed placed his lips close to my ear after looking around to see that there were no listeners and said, 'Robber don't want to do something to this caravan, 'cause he leader a bandit himself!"

"Oh, ho! And yet you say he is a good friend of yours?"

"Very good friend. When I get money 'nough I join he band."

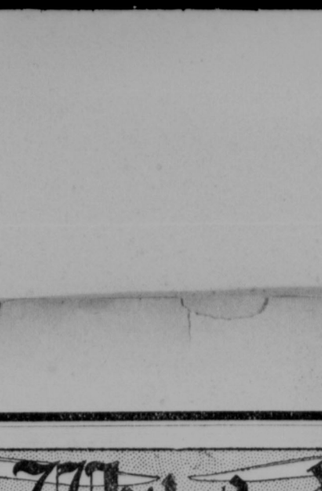
Mohammed [illegible] himself proudly erect and slapped his breast. He evidently expected applause. But he only grinned and showed his big white teeth when I remarked in a manner that was intended to be sarcastic that he seemed to be doing pretty well as a bandit within the walls.

"Yes," he admitted, "plentee money, p'raps, but no excitement! But come see caravan man; no time to lose; start this afternoon."

The caravan man was, if possible, more rascally looking than Mohammed, but the promise of a new sort of adventure appealed to me, and we soon closed a bargain. He agreed to furnish a mule for each of us and to keep us as long as we cared to stay, sending us back to Tangier by the first escort of soldiers that should appear. As a Bedouin born and bred he at first insisted upon my riding a camel, but "once bitten twice shy" is true of that evil beast, and I refused point blank. Then he offered a donkey, but we finally compromised on the hybrid, and late that afternoon, having arranged with the United States consul to send out a search party if I did not return on time, I started on my first caravan journey in Morocco.

It was then three days to Christmas, and I had promised the consul that I would try to be back to take a bite of turkey with him, but as it turned out I was several days late and passed perforce that day of days in the Bedouin camp. But I had my Christmas dinner just the same, as I will now proceed to relate. Being in doubt as to the good intentions of my Bedouin friends, I carried a revolver of heavy caliber snuggled close to one hip, but had no occasion to use it during the journey, which covered two days out and as many back, with three days in camp.

There were some sixty of the Arabs, all men and boys, with not a woman



THE ETHIOPIAN FROM TIMBUKTU.

around, which fact was in itself suspicious, as the Bedouins generally travel with their families, including babies in arms and patriarchal head of the clan. By their having divested themselves of their women and children and being stripped to nothing "more than the law allows" they proclaimed that they meant to do some rapid riding and perhaps some illegal plundering. It was none of my business, of course, as they treated me well enough, but I soon learned that they were actually engaged in a "razzia," or robber raid, among the shepherding Arabs of the foothills and that the pretense they had made of going to Fez was to throw the sultan's soldiers off their guard.

All went well, however, during the time I was with them, and when on the morning of the fourth day a detachment of our men came in from an all night raid, driving before them a flock of several hundred sheep, I said nothing, but there was no doubt as to how the rascals got those sheep. We were then encamped in a grove of cocoa palms that adorned an oasis within a small valley surrounded with high hills, upon the crests of which our sentinels were posted.

As my robber friends had taken good care to select for their "razzia" a defenseless community that could not make reprisals in short order, it was in peace and quietude that they prepared to celebrate the outcome of their raid and at the same time, as it chanced, the advent of Christmas day. This latter was not, of course, the result of intention, but it happened that the natal day of the Nazarene fell due coincidently with the Mohammedan festival of Jebraiel, the archangel, and the pious villains "laid themselves out" for the biggest kind of festivity.

Within our "douar," or camp, composed of black and shaggy camel's hair tents there was no turkey or goose or fowl of any sort, but there were sheep galore. These the Bedouins slaughtered by dozens and brought the gory carcasses to the campfires, where they were taken in hand by the cooks and pitchforked on long poles as spits by patient Arabs, who were bent over almost double for hours at a time. Wrapped in their "haiks" and burnooses, with the pointed hoods hanging down their backs, they appeared like a lot of old women pottering over the fires, but through it all they maintained an air of dignity, and if any one had questioned their capacities they would have whipped out their long knives and have carved up an argument with neatness and dispatch.

There was no table, and we were seated around the fire in a large circle—first the chief men of the tribe, including their guest, then the inferior members, and lastly several concentric circles of lean and mangy curs, which were snarling and fighting all the time over the bones we threw to them. The Bedouins' finger nails were curved and sharp as scimiters, so they had no trouble in rending the ribs of sheep apart and tearing off huge mouthfuls, which disappeared as if by magic. Besides the meat we had big dishes of "cuscussa," or "kusskuss," into which the Arabs all dipped their hands, scooping out the rice and gravy and conveying the stuff to their mouths.

Observing that I was somewhat hesitant in following their example, the old chief pawed out some of the choice bits and, before I knew what he was about, crammed them into my mouth. As this was considered the highest honor an Arab could bestow upon a guest I made a pretense of liking it, but never experienced a happier moment than when at last a slave came around with a basin of water with which to lave our hands and beards, proclaiming that the feast was over.

"Now we go see powder play!" exclaimed Mohammed as every adult Arab took up his ever present musket, with barrel of iron or brass several feet longer than himself, and mounted his fiery, untamed steed, which had stood all the while saddled and bridled close by. The powder play, or "lab-el-barada," is a superb exhibition of horsemanship to the accompaniment of a rattling musketry fire and demoniac yells from half crazed men. In reality it is a sham battle, and when the Bedouins, having galloped off to the edge of the oasis, came charging back in a whirlwind of dust and with the thunder of 200 hoofs, yelling like fiends and firing off their guns promiscuously at the sky, at the ground and in every direction around them, I certainly thought the men of the foothills had descended in a body for revenge.

I sought a tree at once. Mohammed declared I shinned up it, but he got me down before any of the Bedouins saw me, fortunately, they were so drunk with excitement.

"Allah 'l Allah; el hamadu, l'illah Allah," they shouted in grand chorus—"God, O God; praised be the God of heaven"—but even with these pious ejaculations on their lips the mad Bedouins looked less like saints than devils let loose from the nether regions. They were black with powder smoke; their gallant steeds, [illegible] them some of Araby's best [illegible] incalculable value, were flecked with foam and blood, but the "play" was kept up for an hour, during all the time of which an old Ethiopian from Timbuktu sat quietly beneath a palm and sawed away at an aboriginal violin.

At last, spent and quivering, the horses were reined up on their haunches in front of the camp, but scarcely had their masters dismounted than there was a great outcry: "They come, they come to avenge the razzia! Mount and meet them, men!" Before they had mounted, however, it was discovered that those approaching were the soldiers from Fez, by whom I was to be escorted. They were about 100 in number and had been out collecting the sultan's taxes.

"How much did they get?" I asked Mohammed after we had arranged for returning with them to Tangier.

"How much? Oh, you mean how many? Well, not many; 'bout fifteen," answered Mohammed carelessly.

"What, dollars?"

"No, heads. There they are in that heap. They bad men—tax dodgers." There they were, sure enough, three packs, containing five heads each, which were to be taken to the city and nailed up above the gates as a warning to tax dodgers throughout Morocco.

COOKING THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Marjorie and Mistletoe

By Hilton R. Greer

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Marjorie and mistletoe!
Rarer combination
Never stirred man's heart, I trow,
With sweeter expectation!
Shining spray of mistletoe,
Snowy beads a-cluster,
Lips that lure and eyes that glow
With a June day luster!

Marjorie and mistletoe,
Both suggesting kisses!
Craven be who dares forego
Such supernal blisses;
Craven be, a dullard slow,
Needing small condolence;
Wise the wight, where kisses grow,
Who plucks them nolens volens!

Sleet may beat and swirling snow
Blur the darkened window;
Crooning winds, now high, now low,
Chant a shrill crescendo;
What reck I, where dark eyes glow,
Of starless skies and stormy?
Marjorie and mistletoe
Make endless summer for me!

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How We Bought Our Christmas Presents

By ELLERY NYLE

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JOHN and I were married and went to housekeeping just after Christmas. John didn't earn very big wages then, and, although our needs were not as many as they are now, still they were needs and had to be paid for, so we decided to begin in a small way.

We rented only one room, but in Chicago the rent for one room was as much as for a whole house in the little country village where I came from. How we did enjoy furnishing that room! It was a large room, and one corner of it, where my cupboard and my oil stove were, I curtained off for the kitchen, and there was plenty of space left for the folding bed and the few chairs which we had.

Our walls looked bare. I had only one picture, a branch of lilacs, and they looked so natural you could almost smell them.

"We must buy some pictures," said John.

"Not just yet," said I. "Wait a little. We can't get everything at once." And the next day when John came home from his work he stopped in the door in surprise and delight. I had tacked here and there on the wall clusters of bright colored autumn leaves which I had gathered and pressed the fall before.

"Don't you think now we can wait till next year for pictures, John?" I asked.

"Why, it's ten times prettier than pictures, Susie," he exclaimed as he caught me in his arms.

"And it cost only 5 cents for the tacks," said I.

It is surprising how little can please us when we have but little. I do believe we enjoyed those bright leaves better than $15 worth of pictures.

Well, we got along swimmingly. By thinking a little before we bought we made John's wages cover everything. We agreed together that we would not buy a single article till we had the money to pay for it. Sometimes we had to go without things we wanted for several weeks, but waiting for them made them worth all the more.

After John had gone to his work and my home tasks were all done I would sit at my sewing alone and keep thinking. I kept thinking ahead quite a way, as far ahead as next Christmas. John and I had never had a Christmas together. There were some things that I wanted to get, and wouldn't it make a merry Christmas if I could get them then? How could I manage it? And I kept on thinking about it day after day.

John was in the habit of getting up early and going to market for me while I got breakfast, and he would often bring home twice as much as I knew what to do with.

"Why, John, we can't eat all that! Why did you get so much?" I would say.

"Oh, it looked so good it made me hungry! Yes, we can eat it all. I'm as hungry as a bear."

One evening I told John that if he would give me $3.50 a week I would furnish the table with that and do the marketing myself.

"Why, it costs us more than that now, Susie! Three dollars and a half is only enough for one person's board!" exclaimed John.

"Well, we are one, aren't we, John?"

"Yes, but we have two mouths."

"Well, I'll agree to fill them both with $3.50."

"Then here it is," said John, "and you may begin tomorrow morning," and he handed me out $3.50, but he looked incredulous.

I spent 25 cents out of it the next day and less than that the day following, and at the end of the week I had 50 cents left.

"How does it hold out?" asked John when he handed me the next $3.50.

"I have not got in debt," I answered.

How I did hold on to that $3.50 each week! Sometimes I saved more and sometimes less, and on one or two occasions I spent more than the $3.50 when we had company, but nearly every week I managed to keep some of it and put it in the savings bank. We had enough to eat too. Did I have everything I wanted? Of course I didn't. There was many a nice thing that I liked that I didn't get, but you know you can't eat your cake and have it too. We have to deny ourselves in order to accomplish our ends in anything, and I was none the worse off for doing without.

One evening as John lighted his cigar and began to read his paper I said:

"John, we've been learning how to live better since we've known each other, and I've been wondering if—if I dared to ask—why you smoke?"

"Because I'm a fool, Susie," blurted out John and threw his cigar into the grate. I was frightened at what I had done, and John went on:

"I know smoking is no earthly benefit to me. I know it makes me disgusting to you. Don't deny it. I've seen you wipe your mouth on the sly after I've kissed you."

"BECAUSE I'M A FOOL, SUSIE."

I slipped my hand into his. "John," said I, "you have one cigar left in your pocket. Give that to me. Promise me that this cigar shall be the first one you smoke, and when you want to smoke and can't do without any longer come to me, and you shall have it."

"I'll do it," said John, and he handed me the cigar, with glistening eyes. "Susie, you can save a man if anything can." And we clasped hands on it and sealed it still closer than that.

I have that cigar yet, and six years have passed.

We talked it over further, and I proposed that John should hand me the amount he had been in the habit of spending for cigars each day as long as he could go without, and he agreed to do it. I did not tell him what I wanted to do with it.

So every day he gave me 10 cents, and I put it sacredly away, and whenever it amounted to a dollar I put it in the savings bank.

Well, the months went by till December, and the Saturday before Christmas I went to the bank and drew out my small deposits. I had kept two accounts—the cigar fund and the table fund, I called them. The cigar fund was just $29.40, and my table fund was $21.32. Could I believe my own eyes! It fairly made me dizzy. Over $50 to spend for Christmas! This was what I had been dreaming about ever since last February!

My feet scarcely touched the pavement on the way home. I sang all the while I was getting supper. Would John never come? At last I heard his step. How his feet dragged! What could be the matter?

"Do you know next Monday is Christmas?" asked John gloomily.

"I do," I replied in so jubilant a voice that he turned and looked at me.

"Susie, I wish I were rich."

"Why, John, aren't we comfortable, and isn't it better to enjoy what we have than to mourn over what we have not?"

John still looked gloomily into the grate. "Brown stopped me tonight to show me a Christmas present he has bought for his wife, a beautiful gold watch. He has been saving up money for it for a year. Susie, you deserve a Christmas present if anybody does, but see how much I have to buy one with," and he bitterly tossed his scant purse into my lap, "not quite $1.50."

"But, John!" and I laughed in his face. I couldn't hold back any longer. I threw myself into his arms and showed him both my hands full of money. "This, John, is what you did not smoke, and this is what we did not eat. We are rich, John! We don't owe a cent. We have a month's rent and coal paid for in advance, and we have the whole of $50.72 to spend for Christmas!"

John looked at the money, then at me. He couldn't speak for a minute; then he said, "Susie, you're a brick!"

I don't believe there was ever a happier couple walked the streets of Chicago than John and I were that evening when we went out to buy our Christmas presents. Nor was there ever a merrier Christmas in one room than there was in ours. How far a little money will go when one spends it carefully! We were surprised at the things it bought. There were some books for John that he had been wishing for—he had taken to studying a little evenings of late—and there was a little rocking chair for me to sit in at my sewing, and there were a new dress and a pair of gloves for me and a set of silver teaspoons, and there were an overcoat for John and a pair of slippers and a big easy chair, and there was a fine big chicken for the Christmas dinner, with celery and everything to go with it, and a few candies and nuts to make it seem like a holiday. And after everything was bought that we had been needing we still had $8.50 left.

After our Christmas dinner was over and we sat before the grate close together John said to me:

"Susie, how did you save so much out of the $3.50 a week for the table? You always had enough and just the right thing. I believe you could make a feast out of nothing."

"It is all due to a little management and economy, John," I said.

"I think for the coming year I would better give you $4 a week, so you can save still more."

"That will make $25 more saved," I laughed. Then I asked, "John, are you sorry you gave up smoking last winter?"

John drew me close to him as he answered, "Susie, you have made this Christmas worth a thousand times more to me than a year's smoking."

"Not I, John. I couldn't have done it if you hadn't quit smoking."

"And I couldn't have quit smoking if I hadn't had you."

An Interrupted Soliloquy

By KEITH GORDON

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"Ugh!" breathed Louise Rainor in disgust as she rubbed away viciously at the glove on her shapely hand. "How I loathe and despise poverty! I actually believe I shed the odor of gasoline just as Madge Carr does the odor of violets!"

"Economy! Economy! Economy!" she continued, punctuating her words with a pull at the fingers of the glove which she was now fastening upon a line where several others dangled in pathetic helplessness. "How I hate the word!"

Talking to oneself has always the advantage of affording relief to pent-up feelings without encountering opposition. So it may have been as much on account of the explosive quality of her thoughts as of the fluid she was using that Louise had selected the far end of the back lawn for her operations that morning.

The fence was high and almost concealed by a network of spring greenery. For a moment the girl forgot herself, lost in admiration of the scene about her—the great old trees under which three generations of Rainors had played and the velvety sward upon which a robin was hopping about in a businesslike search for food.

Then she sighed again, two ominous lines appearing on her smooth forehead.

A silk waist was plunged into its gasoline bath with an energy born of rebellion at things as they were.

"If I had a son," she burst out, carried far beyond the proper scope of maidenly meditations by the strength of her feelings, "I'd teach him from his youth up that money was the greatest thing in the world."

She paused in her work and glanced defiantly about. She ached to have somebody hear the shocking sentiment she was voicing, but the only living thing in sight was the robin, and he was intent upon his own affairs.

"I would!" she affirmed, as if her remark had met with protest. "It's all very well to talk about honor and nobility and all that, but the only thing that the world pays any attention to is money.

SHE CALLED SOFTLY, "JACK!"

"Look at the Rainors! They've been honorable men and true for generations, and the result is that mamma and I haven't money enough to get the roof mended and that the last of the name has to clean her gloves and gowns herself or wear them soiled!

"There's that Seymour girl, just as ordinary as she can be! But nobody cares how 'nouveau' the money is, so long as it is there. I wouldn't have thought, though, that Jack"—

Her nostrils quivered and she dabbed away at the waist in her hands ratherly blindly. During the period of silence that followed, the collar of a light silk waist was subjected to a long and exhaustive friction. One would almost have thought that she had forgotten where she was and what she was doing from the automatic way in which she worked and the unseeing expression of her eyes.

"I don't care in the least"—her voice was really beautifully cool and indifferent—"but it's painful to see people toady so to money—people at least that you care—that is, that you've known a long time.

"She's the very type of a girl that I've heard him laugh at a hundred times, but just the same he danced with her three times at the Willoughbys', was out riding with her yesterday and is probably decorating that gaudy veranda of theirs at this moment."

A careful examination of the waist as she pinned it on the line beside the gloves absorbed her for the next few minutes. Whatever a Rainor did had of necessity to be well done, and no professional cleaner could have eyed his work more critically and minutely than she did hers.

"I suppose the glitter of the millions she will have dazzles him!" she observed scornfully. "Money makes any one fascinating. Too much nonsense has been written about love. Somebody ought to write a great big, stirring epic about money. Properly done, it would make the 'Niebelungen Ring' read like a nursery tale! Don't men and women sell their souls for it?"

Her head went up, and she waited, with a waist suspended dramatically above the gasoline, as if challenging some unseen auditor to contradict her statement.

"I don't blame him a bit!" were her next words, by which the reader will glean that she had made a long stride in tolerance. "I'd do the same thing myself. I'm going to, in fact. Old Mr. Masham's heart and money are mine for the taking, and I'll write him this very morning. What glorious times mamma and I will have when I'm mistress of that fortune—only I wish the poor old man would—

"It doesn't make any difference. I hate poverty, and I'll never marry a poor man. Never!"

Such was her absorption that she failed to notice a tall youth who was coming across the lawn toward her. Seeing that he was unobserved, he came up behind her softly, just in time to catch her vehement declaration. His face reddened, and the surprise that he planned seemed suddenly unadvisable.

"Nobody asked you to, miss, he said," was his mocking retort. And Louise turned toward him with a start. "Odd habit of yours—talking to yourself," he added, somewhat sourly.

"It lightens one's domestic duties," was the lofty rejoinder. "Why didn't Miss Seymour run over with you?" she continued sweetly. "It would have given her a chance to see how 'the other half lives,' you know!"

"Hang Miss Seymour!" crossly.

"From the way you've been dancing attendance upon her"—

Lifted brows and a shrug completed the sentence, but it was apparent that Miss Rainor was highly scandalized. Then she became serious and sisterly.

"Really, Jack, you ought to think about the future—about posterity, you know. Think how important money is and what a golden opportunity you have!"

As she spoke his face became more and more gloomy. Strangely enough, her spirits seemed to rise as his sank.

"Hang posterity!" he growled.

"Mercy, what a vision you call up! Nothing but gibbets and dangling figures as far as the eye can see!" she laughed merrily. "But, seriously, you ought to think of my advice. Money is a very important thing."

There was a brief silence, during which he glared at her in moody indignation.

"Has old Masham spoken?" he asked at last with biting sarcasm. "Oh, I have sense enough to see that I'm not wanted here," he continued without waiting for a reply. "I came to tell you something, but it scarcely seems worth while. I was answered before I had a chance to ask."

He jumped up and started off across the lawn with great strides. The girl watched him with wicked, exultant delight. Suddenly a swift change came over her face, and she called softly, "Jack!"

He turned and regarded her uncertainly, while she looked hurt and amazed. Then he slowly retraced his steps.

"I fancied you had something to tell me," she observed innocently.

"It wouldn't be worth while. You see, I am a poor man."

She clasped her hands behind her and looked him over speculatively, then she shook her head.

"No, I don't call you a poor man. You're big and strong and rather nice. Besides, you have the kind of blue eyes that I like"—

She stopped for a moment, and then she finished softly:

"Old Mr. Masham is my idea of a poor man."

The "Born Fixer" at Work.

"Our clock stopped the other day," said a woman. "When I wound it the pendulum refused to swing. William told me to let it alone until he had time to fix it.

"One evening after dinner William took down the clock. He told the servant to bring him the kerosene oil can. He poured half the contents of the can down the back of the clock. Incidentally he ruined the tablecloth and his trousers. But I didn't mind that. It never pays to interfere with a born fixer when he's fixing something.

"After William had tinkered with the timepiece for an hour he decided to wait until the next night. When he had gone downtown next morning I took it to a clockmaker.

"'Jimminy,' he exclaimed, 'who's been monkeying with this? To remedy the original trouble would have cost you 40 cents. Now you'll want a new face, since this one is soaked with oil. You're in for $4.50 all right.'

"I had the clock in its usual place when William came home to dinner. But he never seemed to notice it. Said he was going to a neighbor's that evening to help him fix his automobile."—New York Press.

Benny on the Kangaroo.

The kangaroo is an animal with four legs, but it only uses half of them at one time. This is because its front legs ain't of much account. What it does not have in front legs it makes up in hind legs. The reason why the kangaroo stands up straight like a man is that its tail is too heavy for it and kind of pulls its head up in the air. I have heard it said that if you cut off a kangaroo's tail the tail will grow another kangaroo, but the kangaroo cannot grow another tail. Once there was a man who drew a kangaroo in a lottery. When he found he could not ride the animal he traded it for a bicycle, which is far more useful, and you do not have to feed it. Let us learn from this not to be cast down when obstacles rise before us on our pathway through life, and if we are good and obedient to our teachers we will succeed. The kangaroo does not walk, like a bird or a human being, but jumps. I would rather be a grizzly bear, which is content with peanuts and raw meat and sleeps through the long, dreary hours.—Chicago Tribune.

When Her Husband Saw the Milliner

MR. STANDISH was mad when he went into the millinery establishment, and the longer he stayed the madder he got. Presently he walked over to a stunning black creation that [illegible] on a peg near the window and s[illegible]

"This is t[illegible] want to see you about."

The proprie[illegible]e forward. "What can I do for you[illegible]e asked.

"You can fix this hat over the way my wife asked you to," said Standish explosively. "She wants the feather put on the other side, that bow moved to the front, and she wants the rim to bulge a little more over the temples.

"She says you've refused to make any alterations on the ground that the addition or subtraction of another stitch is bound to ruin it, but I tell you that's all nonsense. My wife knows how she wants her hat to look, and if she can't stand up for her rights I'll do it for her. She is coming around this afternoon to try the hat on again. If it isn't ready by that time there'll be no end of a row."

The proprietor twirled the black hat on his forefinger and looked from it to the head saleswoman lugubriously.

"I remember," he said, "that the lady who ordered this hat did bring it back yesterday to be remodeled. Perhaps it will be possible to make the alterations suggested, after all."

The manager's humility made Standish feel very proud of himself. "That's the only way to deal with those fellows," he said when he left the shop. "You've got to meet them on their own level. It takes a man to do that. No wonder women get cheated out of their very eyeteeth. They haven't got sand enough to say the things that have to be said to secure their rights." Throughout the day Standish continued to revel in self congratulations, and he actually went home half an hour ahead of time to see if his wife's hat had been metamorphosed into the thing of beauty he had suggested.

"Well," said he jubilantly, "was the hat all right?"

"All right?" said Mrs. Standish. "They hadn't even touched it. How could you expect it to be all right when you didn't stop in to see about it?"

"But I did stop," protested Standish. "I saw everybody about the place and laid the whole establishment out in great shape. Here's their card. I picked it up as I was passing out."

Mrs. Standish took up the card and read the name aloud.

"O-o-o-o-oh!" she cried. "Is that where you went? Why, you got into the wrong place. What on earth will that manager think? He must think you are crazy."

"I don't care if he does," said Standish limply, "but I would like to know what the owner of that black hat will say if they make it over according to my directions."—New York Press.

Trouble Coming.

Mr. Roach—This is an outrage. I'll bet my rival posted that.—San Francisco Examiner.

Conventional.

They were parting.

The light in the hall was dim.

"Good night," he said, bending to press a kiss upon her cheek.

"Now, if you ever tell any one," she began.

"Ah," he whispered, "I printed that kiss there, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith."—Chicago Tribune.

A Natural Inference.

"How long have you been the husband of the defendant?"

"Twenty-four years."

"Eh! She's just testified that her age is but twenty-eight. How do you explain this?"

"We—we married young, your honor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Simply Couldn't Do It.

"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"You bet I wouldn't."

"I can't understand how you can have any faith in such a silly superstition."

"No superstition about it—Saturday's pay day."—Detroit News.

No Cause For Alarm.

Bunny—Ma, there comes a hunter.

Old Rabbit—Sit right still. He won't hurt you. That old chap has been shooting around here every fall for the last ten years, and he's never hit anything yet.—Detroit Free Press.

A Conscientious Architect.

Caller—I have $10,000 to put into a house, and I wish to select a design.

Honest Architect—Yes, sir. John, show the gentleman the plans of our $3,000 houses.—New York Weekly.

He Spoke From Experience.

"Colonel, do you think there is any money in horse racing?"

"Yes, indeed. All mine is."—New York Times.

Finish Fight at Nashville

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 16, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE battle of Nashville was not ended with the capture of Shy's hill by Thomas' troops on Dec. 16, for that event destroyed the Confederate left only. The Confederate commander, General J. B. Hood had planted his line to defend Shy's hill on the left and Overton's hill, where the right of his army rested in the position taken up during the night. General Thomas had been so far satisfied with the results of the fighting on the 15th, by which the Confederates were driven back at all points, that he made no new disposition of his troops, but decided to let them complete the work so well begun the first day.

After the fall of Shy's hall and the destruction of the enemy's left Thomas turned his mind toward a flanking movement to be made by General J. H. Wilson's cavalry in rear of Hood's disrupted left flank. Meanwhile the Federal skirmishers in front of Overton's hill pushed forward and reconnoitered the Confederate works at close view. One of the brigade commanders in the line confronting Overton's hill, Colonel Post, thought an assault on the hill, though costly, would carry the point. He was permitted to make the attempt, and General J. B. Steedman's second colored brigade, troops never before under fire, was ordered to advance on an opposite face of the work and make a feint in support of Post. Post's men moved at a run, but when within twenty paces of the parapet a concentrated fire of musketry and grape checked them. Colonel Post fell severely wounded, and the power of impact was lost by the scattering of the ranks. Thompson's colored soldiers became excited when the canister struck them and turned the feint into a headlong charge up to the parapet, where they, too, were hurled back. This was the failure of the day on the Federal side, and half the losses of the whole field occurred there.

As soon as Shy's hill had been conquered and the lines adjoining gave way General Wood's men marched up Overton's hill unopposed, and the Confederate army from left to right dropped away in a state of wild disorder, soon ending in a stampede.

In covering the retreat Chalmer's division of Forrest's cavalry corps maintained their fighting reputation. General E. W. Rucker's brigade planted itself squarely across the Franklin pike, the main avenue of retreat, where Wilson's advance, led by Hatch, thundered down in pursuit soon after night came on. Rucker rode up and down the line outside the barricades to direct and inspire his men. Turning back hastily to avoid some obstruction, he ran into the Tenth Tennessee (Federal), not discovering the mistake until surrounded. Colonel Spalding of the Tenth demanded his sword, which Rucker offered him savagely, point first. Spalding parried and knocked the weapon out of Rucker's hand, who quickly wrenched away that of his antagonist. Spalding picked up Rucker's blade, but before the two could resume the duel Rucker's men began to shoot from behind the barricade, receiving an answer from Hatch's carbineers. Rucker's elbow was shattered by a ball, and he surrendered to Spalding. Meanwhile Forrest's other brigade had galloped back to seize bridges and crossroads on the routes of retreat. With their usual spirit his men held them until the infantry columns had recrossed the Tennessee, not, however, as an army, but as a mob which had yielded up the glories earned in three years of fighting to Thomas on the heights of Nashville. And it cost but 400 Federal lives to save the city and destroy Hood.

Night was falling on the 16th when Thomas' victory over Hood was seen to be complete. A drenching rain set in and, with the darkness, added to the confusion in the Federal lines which were converging as the troops pressed forward upon the two roads by which the Confederates were retreating. These roads were about two miles apart. Wilson's cavalry in carrying out the flank movement directed by Thomas earlier in the day had covered the westerly road on Hood's left with his guns, and this turned the mass of retreating Confederates over to the Franklin pike on the east. Forrest's Confederate cavalry, acting as a rear guard for Hood, skillfully delayed the advance of Wilson's troopers toward the Franklin pike and by this means enabled the larger part of the retreating army to escape capture. There was barely a semblance of organization among the Confederates until they crossed the Harpeth river at Franklin, where they had suffered a bloody repulse on Nov. 30, and where, in fact, as Thomas declared, the fate of Nashville was really decided.

When it was all over Hood confessed that he ought never to have advanced on Nashville after the experience at Franklin. He felt that it would be fatal to the morals of his army to retreat southward from Franklin in the face of defeat. He knew that Thomas was getting re-enforcements and that he would be outnumbered at Nashville, but thought his own men would be better satisfied with total defeat if it came on the heels of a second trial.

At Franklin Hood made dispositions to buffet the pursuing enemy, but a Federal division under General Johnson crossed the Harpeth below the town, turning Hood's flank and forcing him to speed his march southward and abandon his hospital at Franklin, with over 2,000 of his wounded who were unable to march. Fortunately for Hood, the Federals were not able to make rapid pursuit south of the Harpeth. Wilson's cavalry was entirely out of rations. The densely wooded hills, muddy roads, the soft plowed fields rendered quite impassable by recent rains and above all the rapidly rising streams made it impossible for flanking columns to dash across country and overtake the retreating foe.

Hood, of course, destroyed all the bridges behind him, making new difficulties for his pursuers. The country had often been marched over by both armies and was denuded of supplies for both men and horses. The forage bags and haversacks were empty, and the march could not continue until the supply trains came forward from Nashville. A heavy rain which set in on the second night of the pursuit turned to a violent snowstorm on the next night, and General Thomas ordered the cavalry corps to remain in bivouac. The experience proved how difficult it is to really wipe out an army even after it has been defeated by overwhelming numbers unless it is actually surrounded.

The delay of Wilson's corps was a godsend to Hood, who marched steadily on and put his army across Duck river at Columbia, three days' good march from Nashville. The bridges at Columbia, which Thomas had refrained from destroying a month before, thinking that he would need them in the pursuit of Hood, to which he had looked forward confidently, Hood used for the transit of his army and wagons and then destroyed, making a second check upon Federal pursuit. Furthermore, he reorganized his shattered infantry into brigades to be in a condition to fight if pressed too close. As each of the reorganized brigades mustered only 500 men, half the maximum size for a single regiment, it was evident that the once proud Army of the Tennessee was about as badly battered as an army can well be and yet keep a front turned against the enemy.

At the crossing of the Tennessee river, the next great obstacle in the way of Hood's retreat, another Federal oversight played into the hands of the Confederates. A Federal pontoon

A DUEL ON THE LINE OF BATTLE.

bridge had been left at Decatur, on the river above Hood's point of crossing, when the post was evacuated by Thomas' order in November. Swollen by the constant rains, the tide tore the bridge loose and carried it downstream, where Hood picked it up and laid it before the arrival of his own train, which was delayed by the terrible condition of the roads between the Tennessee and Duck rivers.

Even this bridge was disputed before Hood had crossed his men over, for a couple of Federal gunboats which chanced to be cruising in the vicinity steamed toward it and would have riddled the frail structure with all its human load, but Hood happened to have at hand a battery of light guns, and the gunboats backed away after a few shots had been fired at them. This was the last shot of the army under General Hood. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Ells and Barleycorns.

There are two or three standards of measurement which appear in the tables, but which comparatively few people understand. The hairbreadth, the barleycorn and the ell are the most common stumbling blocks and need explanation. The table of measures says that three barleycorns make one inch, and so they do. When the standards of measure were first established three barleycorns, well dried, were taken and laid end to end, three being understood to make an inch in length. The hairbreadth, now used indefinitely and conventionally for infinitesimal space, was a regular measure, sixteen hairs laid side by side equaling one barleycorn. The ell was the exact length of the forearm of Edward III., who established, or rather revised, the system of weights and measures in use in his time.

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7 17	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9 26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4 53	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10 26	P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11 54	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12 27	A. M
No. 8*—Daily	6 04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6 30	A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5 12	P. M
No. 10—Express, daily	4 34	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8 32	P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 5	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15*	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	11 59	*7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 35
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 29
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x	ar Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49*	9 35*	lv Gorman	*9 35	*5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Bobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43*	10 32*	Thomas	*8 38	*4 18
7 10*	11 00*	ar Davis	lv *8 05	*3 40
6 50	10 37	lv Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7*25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15*	11 59*	ar Elkins	lv *7 00	*2 40

NOON					
No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4 No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M. P. M.
3 30x	6 30*	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30* *8 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13 9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09 8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55 8 44
4 10x	7 15*	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45* x8 35
					A. M.

	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
	x8 30	12 35*	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	*2 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10*	1 15*	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20*

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 55	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

*Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
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Send for prices

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Wilt, widow of the late John Harry Wilt, died at the home place near Hitchcock's tunnel, B. & O., on Friday evening, Dec. 9th, at the age of 74 years. Mrs. Wilt had been in ill health for the past five years, having suffered from two attacks of paralysis, the last one a few days prior to her death. She was buried in the Swanton graveyard on the following Sunday.

Messrs. Edward Riley and Edward Messenger, of Savage, who were arrested few days ago for breaking into the Buxton-Landstreet store at Savage and lodged in the Keyser jail, had their preliminary hearing at Keyser last Thursday and were held under $500 bond for their appearance at January term of court. Messenger furnished bail; Riley was unable to do so and was remanded to jail.

Mr. William Moorehead moved from town last week and is now a citizen of Lochiel borough. He still votes in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Price are the proud parents of a bright little daughter born on last Thursday morning.

Miss Florence Howard, youngest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Howard, is home from St. Mary's College to spend the Christmas vacation.

The ice harvest is at its height. Messrs. Warnick and Miller our enterprising merchants have garnered large crops of clear sparkling crystals 8 to 12 inches thick.

Mrs. Smith, a widow aged 52, living with her son, Mr. Thos. Smith at Windom, died suddenly from heart disease last Saturday afternoon. Her remains were buried in the Warnick grave yard at Warnick on the Monday following.

Mr. William Mickey, Jr., oldest son of Trainmaster Mickey, W. Va. C. Junction underwent an operation for appendicitis on last Friday morning at the Cumberland Sanitarium. Mr. Mickey is reported to be getting along nicely and his ultimate recovery assured.

BITTINGER.

Hark we hear again the story,
Hear it ringing far and wide;
Christ is born, to Him be glory;
Crown Him King this Christmas-tide.

Deep within the tranquil bosom,
Cradled in Love's manger fair;
Rests the Prince of Truth and Wisdom,
Wondrous peace is treasured there.

Christmas blessings rich, we wish you,
Kindred, friend and all mankind;
May no spray of gladness miss you,
Search and cheer you all will find.

Officer Harvey of Friendsville, came over to this place last Saturday and placed one J. S. Thustin under arrest, on a criminal charge. The prisoner was taken to Friendsville where he was given a hearing.

Mr. Simon Maust, of Springs, Pa., is seen among friends here this week.

The Lutheran Sabbath school of this village will celebrate the Christmas anniversary by rendering a special service in connection with a Christmas tree display on Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, to which all are cordially invited.

Our unpretentuous little village has recently produced a modern weather prophet, who bases his prognostications upon the antics of a camphor bottle, and it is now up to the goose bone fellows to "go away back and sit down."

We extend to THE REPUBLICAN and its host of readers, Christmas greetings, and best wishes for a joyous and happy season.

MEADOW MOUNTAIN

Clarence and Noah Colmer were at Thayerville church last Sabbath evening.

Will and Harry Bailey went to Bond Monday.

Mr. Loyd Winters, Miss Susie Lohr Mr. William Lohr, Miss Estell Kitzmiller, Mr. Luie Beckman Miss Annie and Fannie Lohr were callers of Miss Bessie and Maudie Colmer Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Bailey and son Harry are here from Pennsylvania visiting William Bailey and wife.

The protracted meeting closed on last Friday evening at North Glade.

Mason Brothers are running their mill full blast.

Mr. Harry Bailey has purchased a fine stump puller and is going into the stump extracting business.

The ball and oyster supper, given at Mr. Jeff Green's was largely attended and all reported a good time.

Mr. Oscar Broadwater is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. William Colmer is getting his new house completed. He is about ready for the plasterers.

Estray Notice.

There come to my place recently a spotted heifer calf and a red yearling heifer, the former with no mark of identification; the latter partly white face. Owner will please come forward, pay costs and damages and take same away. C. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md.

FRIENDSVILLE.

The new M. E. pastor, Rev. W. M. Lister, preached his first sermon in our church here last Sunday evening to a large congregation and gave us a solo after the sermon.

The water in the river is very low and many wells are nearly dry. Snow-water is used for many purposes.

A Christmas entertainment will be given in the Lutheran church next Saturday night, to which all are invited.

There is no danger of the smallpox spreading in our town, as the only person standing a chance to contract the disease is under rigid quarantine.

We are sorry to report that Miss Cora Fike, who has been quite ill for several weeks, does not improve any.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church every Sunday evening beginning with next Sunday evening, when there will be League services at seven o'clock, and preaching at 7:30 by the pastor.

Not for many years has there been as good sleighing snow at this season of the year as we have had for the last two weeks.

Mr. Ralph Friend spent Sunday with his wife near Hoyes. He has resigned his position with Mr. Herring, where he has been employed for some time, and accepted a lucrative position in Meyersdale, where he took up his work last Monday.

Mr. Thomas Bishoff of Hoyes, was enjoying sleigh-riding in our town first of the week, along with many others.

The members of the M. E. Sunday school will be given their annual Christmas treat in a quiet way in the church next Sunday.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. James Jarboe, son of Mr. James M. Jarboe, of Loch Lynn, has been appointed agent of the B. & O. at Richwood, W. Va. Jim is to be congratulated.

Saturday evening next the Methodist Sunday School of this place will have appropriate Christmas exercises and treat for the scholars.

Brain-bend Seminary closed Friday last for a two weeks vacation.

Miss Kate V. Hardy is visiting at Princeton, New Jersey.

Scores of people from this vicinity visited Oakland last Saturday.

Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton, & Co. displayed in their front windows two attractive Christmas trees the past week.

Rev. N. Hart and wife are visiting in and about Thayerville.

The Loch Lynn Sunday school will not hold special exercises this year, but the children will receive "gifts" at the regular session of the school on Christmas day.

Mr. Irwin Sperry, ticket agent of C. & O. R. R. at Norfolk, Va., will spend Christmas with his parents at this place.

Our merchants have on hand a good supply of beef, pork, chicken, turkeys and rabbits. A nice rib roast sells at 10 cents per pound.

This time last year quarantine was established between the Park and Loch Lynn, on account of the smallpox. We are thankful for the health and privilege we enjoy today.

HUTTON

Miss Marie Grusendorf gave a party Saturday evening in honor of her cousin Will Schroder, of Big Run, Pa.

The Sunday school here under the direction of W. M. Miller, superintendent is making preparations for a Christmas entertainment.

Frank B. Palmer came home Tuesday morning from Charlotte Hall where he is attending school, and will remain until after the New Year.

C. Maust and family of Uniontown, Pa., are spending the holidays with friends here.

The Preston Rail Road is receiving a great many cars of rails and reports say that they have down already ten miles of new track.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mason lost a child Monday.

Sleighing fine—never known to be better in December.

Died

TRULY—At his home on Water street, Oakland, last Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, after an illness of a few days of pneumonia, James Truly, aged about fifty years. The deceased was a highly respected and well known colored man of Oakland where he was born and reared, being a son of the late Eli Truley, who was drowned a number of years ago by falling in a well at the Corrigan house on Alder street. The deceased leaves, besides his widow, one son and one daughter, both of whom are grown. His funeral took place Sunday afternoon from the A. M. E. church in Oakland, the services being conducted by Rev. William Walker. Interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

GOOD-ROADS LAW VALID

State Appropriation Held To Be Constitutional.

Judge Burke, sitting in the Circuit Court at Towson, decided this morning that there is nothing in the Constitution of the state to prohibit the Legislature appropriating a sum of money annually for the purpose of aiding the various counties in building good-roads. Notice of an appeal from Judge Burke's decision to the Court of Appeals was immediately entered, and the case will be taken up at once.

As the result of a long crusade in favor of better highways the Legislature last winter passed a bill appropriating $200,000 annually for good roads, the money to be divided among the counties in proportion to the mileage of their road systems whenever such counties by proper action decide that they would bear one-half the cost of improving the roads. The State Geological Survey Commission was authorized to survey the roads to be improved and to have general supervision of the work. Over 150 miles of good roadways have so for been petitioned for.

Baltimore county was among the first counties to apply for part of the appropriation, which does not become available until January 1, 1905, and already surveys have been made of 47½ miles, the county's limit under the bill. Mr. Frank Bonsal recently filed suit in the Circuit Court for injunction to prevent the County Commissioners, acting as highway commissioners, from accepting and using any of the State appropriation on the ground that the Legislative act was unconstitutional.

Mr. Redmond C. Stewart argued the case this morning, for Mr. Bonsal, basing his plea as to the unconstitutionality of the act entirely on the section of the Constitution of 1867 which prohibits the lending of the State's credit to private individuals or the appropriating of money for works of internal improvement. Judge Burke, in deciding against Mr. Stewart's contention, took the ground that the prohibition was intended to apply to appropriations for such purposes as railroad and canal construction work, and not to road word. He denied the injunction without even asking Messrs. John J. Donaldson and Osborne I. Yellot, who represented the County Commissioners to make their arguments.

Because of a doubt that existed last winter as to the constitutionality of direct appropriations for good roads, the Legislature passed a constitutional amendment submitting the good-roads question to the people. This, like the Poe disfranchising amendment, was not signed by Governor Warfield, and the question whether or not these two amendments shall go on the official ballots next fall is now before the Anne Arundel county court. Should the Court of Appeals sustain Judge Burke's decision, there will then be no necessity for the adoption of the good-roads constitutional amendment, but if the same court holds that the amendment was legally passed without the Governor's signature, the amendment will have to go on the ballots anyhow, and be voted upon.—Baltimore News.

Anderson Chapel Christmas Entertainment.

Members of the Anderson Chapel Sunday School, Swanton, are formulating an excellent programme to be rendered Saturday evening, December 24th, 1904. This school is one of the well established institutions of the community and its Christmas fetsivities never fail to attract attention and instruct the public.

Coal Bin Economy.

Moisture in a room in winter saves fuel. This tip is not given by the coal dealers but has been published in the weekly bulletins of the health departments. And it is perfectly consistent too. Scientific tests, moreover, have amply proved that a percentage of moisture of about 50 with a temperature of 65 yields the best heat and comfort. With a temperature of 74 and a relative humidity of 30, as compared with a room heated to 68 degrees and a relative humidity of 60, the latter has been found to be the most comfortable.

Estray Notice.

This is to give notice that about June, 1904, there came to my place a yearling steer without mark, red in color; also three two-year old heifers, which came in the early part of October, all three being red and white, marked with end off left ear and underbit out of right ear. Owner or owners will please come forward, prove property, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

42—3t* E. C. CUPPETT.
Cranberry Glade Farm, north of Oakland.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th, 1904.

TAX SALES
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
Located in Garrett Co.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 30th Day of December, 1904.
at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m.

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

No. 1.—ALL THAT LOT OR PARCEL OF GROUND CONTAINING ONE-HALF ACRE, situated in the vilage of Kitzmillersville in Election District No. 13, of said Garrett county, and being the same land which was conveyed by Mary E. Blackburn to Rufus A. Smith by deed dated October 23rd, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber No. 40, folio 380, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1902, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of R. A. Smith.

No. 2.—MILITARY LOTS NOS. TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR AND TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE, containing fifty acres each, situated in Election District No. 4, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Anne D. Holbrook by Elizabeth F. Cecil by deed dated May 24th, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber No. 34, folio 591, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on Military Lots 2881, 2882, 2887, 2888, 2863, 2462, 2463, 2404 and part of lot 1262 for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of Annie D. Hornbrook.

No. 3.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustees, by deed dated Jan. 17th, 1881, and duly recorded in Liber No. 5, folio 423, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on other land assessed to and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend, of E.

No. 4.—ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OF LAND CALLED "THE GLEANINGS," CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, situated in Election District No. 6, of said Garrett county, and being the same property which was conveyed to Elijah Friend by J. H. and Robert Gordon, Trustee, by deed dated Sept. 16th, 1877, and duly recorded in Liber No. 3, folio 384, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also to satisfy and pay the balance of the taxes due and in arrear on the other land, all of which is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Elijah Friend's heirs.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT OF LAND AND PREMISES CONTAINING TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE SQUARE FEET, situated in Election District No. 14, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Charles F. White by John Connell by deed bearing date May 1st, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 762, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Charles F. White.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W. WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park. - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before

JANUARY 1, 1905,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties concerned, I refer to Section 59 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890.

Please pay promptly.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec. 2, 1904.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 10th, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Monday, January 2, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

W. A. MAFFETT, President.
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Sec'y 42 3t

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Saturday, January 14, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to three thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars per share.

W. A. MAFFETT,
President.
M. MATTINGLY,
P. P. McANDREWS,
S. P. SPECHT,
D. H. CUSTER,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Directors.
Secretary. 42-4t

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Bowser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $665.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator.
Bittinger, Md.
35-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 15, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January 3rd and 4th, 1905,

to appoint Road Supervisors and Constables

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Mortagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Florence Rhoages to the Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany county, dated the 15th day of April, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 432, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under the covenants of said mortgage the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage, hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, all that part or parcel of

Military Lot No. 1064,

known as the west half of said lot and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at the end of forty perches on the first line of said lot and running thence with said first line North 67 degrees West 40 perches to the end thereof, thence with the second line of said lot South 23 degrees West, 100 perches, thence with part of the third line of said lot South 67 degrees West, 40 perches, thence North 23 degrees East, 100 perches to the beginning.

Containing Twenty-five Acres.

This property lies along the road leading from the Hooppole road to the Deer Park road, about three miles north east of Oakland and is partly cleared and under cultivation. The improvements consist of a

Large Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and Other Necessary Outbuildings

and is conveniently located to good markets and is well adapted to truck farming.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
In Accident, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1298 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Asa F. Speicher and others are plaintiffs and Catherine Beeghly and others are defendants, the undersigned was appointed trustee to make sale of real estate in said proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

FRIDAY,
the 23rd Day of December, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., on the premises in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the town of Accident, Garrett county, Maryland, adjoining Lot No. 6 in said town with a reserve of twenty feet for a street, beginning at a post and running with Main street south 4 perches to a post, West 10 perches to post, North 4 perches to a post, thence East 10 perches to the beginning.

Containing Forty Perches,

and being the same property of which Austin Speigher, late of Garrett county died seized and possessed.

The improvements consist of a

Comfortable Six-Room Frame Dwelling

in good repairs with a stable and other necessary outbuildings. On the premises is a good well of water and various kinds of fruits trees, such as appie, pears, etc. The property is one of the most desirable in the town of Accident.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

CHAS. C. SPEICHER,
Trustee.

Order of Publication.

Buford W. Woods vs. Lydia Woods.
No. 1306 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states, that the plaintiff and defendant were married by the Rev. W. E. George at Deer Park, in the year 1894, and that they resided together at Garrett county aforesaid until about the month of April 1897; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and without any just cause or reason, the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, to-wit since the month of April, 1897, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that one child, George W. Woods has been born to the plaintiff and defendant from said marriage, and resides with his mother the defendant, that the said Lydia Woods is a non-resident of the State of Maryland

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendent *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon this 25th day of November, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of December, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CANCER CURED
permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904. NUMBER 44

ORGAN RECITAL IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Will Occur on Next Friday Evening as Announced.

THE PROGRAM IS ELABORATE.

Local Talent to be Assisted by Vocalists from Other Points.—Tickets of Admission Now on Sale.

Arrangements have been completed for the pipe organ recital in St. Paul's M. E. church on next Friday evening, which event has been extensively advertised through the medium of the local press and by announcement at the various services held in the church during the past week. The program which was printed in these columns last week and again republished today, will be carried out to the letter. In addition to the local talent to take part in the rendition of the music, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, of Grafton, W. Va., will render assistance. Both are musicians of note and are well known in Oakland where they resided prior to their removal to their present home.

On the printed program above referred to will also be found a complete description of the organ. Mr. Byers, the organist, is a finished musician, and is sent here by the builders of the instrument for the occasion.

The program follows:

PROGRAM.

PART I.

(a) "Fantasia" - - - *Guilmant*
(b) "Andantino" - - - *Lemare*

SOLO.

"Fear Not Ye, O Israel" - *Buck*
(a) "Pilgrims Chorus" - *Wagner*
(b) "Spring Song" - *Mendelssohn*
(c) "Vesper Hymn"—Transcription - - - - *Buck*

DUET.

"I Waited for the Lord" *Mendelssohn*

PART II.

(a) "Largo" - - - *Handel*
(b) Offertory in E" - - *Wely*
(c) Elegy in G" - - *Lemare*

SOLO.

Selected.

(a) "Grand Offertory" - *Batiste*
(b) "Hymn of the Nuns" *Guilmant*
(c) "Tocatta" - - - *Grison*

Organist—Mr. Earl Byron Byers, Allegheny City, Pa.

Soloists—Dr. John G. Robinson, Oakland, and Mr. Earl Townshend, Morgantown, W. Va.

Ticket of admission have been printed at this office and also the program which will be distributed the evening of the entertainment. The prices of admission will be fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children under 15 years.

Estray Notice.

There come to my place recently a spotted heifer calf and a red yearling heifer, the former with no mark of identification; the latter partly white face. Owner will please come forward, pay costs and damages and take same away. C. R. Savedge, Deer Park, Md.

DISAGREEABLE WEATHER COMING

Heavy Storms of Snow, Sleet and Wind May be Looked For.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks makes these predictions for the month of January:

First storm period, reactionary, is central on the 4th and 5th. The indications are that the storm period reaching into January from December, 1904, will cause unsettled weather up to this reactionary period. The causes at this period will be at a minimum, the secondary Vulcan influence and the Moon in conjunction with Sun being the main factors.

By the 4th changes to warmer will be the order in western parts, a corresponding fall of the barometer will attend the rising temperatures, and rain and snow will visit wide extremes reaching north and south; as the general storm conditions advance eastwardly to the Atlantic about the 4th to 6th. A prompt change to rising barometer, northwesterly winds and much colder will set in behind the storm areas the west side of storms to Atlantic.

The second storm period, regular, includes the 9th to 13th, being central on the 17th. The regular Vulcan period, with Moon on the equator, in apogee, and at first quarter, are the causes at this time.

Decided change to warmer, winds shifting to southerly and falling barometer, will appear to the westward about the 10th. During the 11th, 12th and 13th rains will visit Southern and Central states, turning to snow in the north and as storms reach sections east of Mississippi River. One the 11th, winter lightning and thunder are likely toward the south. Blizzardous conditions and very cold will appear with rising barometer out of the northwest progressively behind these storms. If barometer is low in the south at this time, severe cold will be induced possible to the gulf. Watch barometer and indications.

Third storm period, reactionary, is central on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and is almost sure to bring in a spell of threatening, stormy weather that will run into the storm period following.

The fourth storm period, regular, is central on the 22nd, extending from the 20th to the 25th. The cause disturbing this period are the regular Vulcan influence, the Mercury equinox central on the same day with the Vulcan period, with full Moon on the 21st, in perigee on the 23rd, and on the equator on the 25th.

In all reasonable probability this period will bring the worst storms and weather of the month. It will come in with rising temperature, falling barometer, quickly causing general cloudiness and rains. The barometer will fall phenomenally low, generally the rain will turn to destructive sleet over vast regions, and the culmination of the perion will bring dangerous blizzards out of the northwest, attended by rising barometer and extreme cold wave. Let nothing divert your attention from the possibilities of this period, and the very great cold to follow. This is one of the times when severe cold will penetrate far into the South and East.

The fifth storm period, reactionary is central on the 28th and 29th. The Mercury purturbation continues into this period, there being only one other cause of disturbance—the Vulcan reactionary.

Cloudy, stormy, blizzardous conditions will leap up to this period; about the 28th and 29th, the general cold will relax, the barometer fall and renewed storms of rain and snow return to most parts. The month promises to go out with high barometer and clearing, cold weather in most parts.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

And Social Gathering Held at the School Building Last Friday After noon.

On last Friday afternoon the Oakland High School, assisted by other members of the public school, rendered a very interesting and enjoyable entertainment, consisting of addresses, recitations, songs, readings, etc., at which was present a number of invited guests.

The opening address was made by the Prof. J. Frank McBee, A. M., the principal of the school. His scholarly address was full of meaning and to the point in modern and up-to-date educational work.

He said with emphasis parents and friends of the school were always welcome. He was anxious to have the earnest cooperation and support of the parents in assisting the children to lay a solid and substantial foundation for an education which would serve them and help them through life.

The programrendered was as follows:

Song, "Christmas Welcome,"—by school.
"Recitation," Paul Workman.
Song.
Recitation, May McCrobie.
Song, "Massa."
Reading, Miss Leary.
Song, "The Christmas Sleighride"—school.
Recitation, Reta Fraley.
Solo, Olivette Shartzer.
Recitation, Clara Shrout.
Gems, Two young ladies.
Recitation, Katie Wolf.
Song, "Dixie", school.
Recitation, Miss Workman.
Solo, Grace Falkenstine.
Merry Christmas.

Rev. J. B. Workman addressed the school and urged the parents to lend a helping hand by uniting their efforts with the teachers of the several grades thereby encouraging teacher and assisting the child.

Mr. Daniel Hinebaugh, trustee, made a very encouraging and complimentary address. He was followed by trustee J. E. Harned who made a few remarks expressing his satisfaction and appreciation of the work being done by the teachers and the educational interest manifest throughout the school.

A number of visitors were present and all enjoyed the inspiring songs and recitations. When the entertainment was over the High School and visitors adjourned to a room across the hall where a feast of refreshments consisting of ice cream, cakes, fruit and candies of the most delicious sort were served by the ladies of the high school, adding to the happiness of all present. A vote of thanks was tendered the school for heir splendid entertainment in its entirety.

Prof. McBee was presented by the ladies of the high school with a very handsome fountain pen as an expression of appreciation of his earnest efforts in their behalf. The entertainment was novel and thoroughly appreciated by all in attendance.

HUTTON

The storm of Sunday did much damage to fruit trees, telephone lines and telegraph wires.

Mr. Biggs, night operator here, has moved into one of the Connell houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Sluss, of Cumberland, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Canty.

The greatest Christmas blessing to this section this year was the replenishing of springs and wells by the abundant fall of rain and snow.

This village ought to be well versed in current events. We have three newsboys selling 20 to 25 papers daily.

The "Hutton Switchers" are curious to know what can be the attraction that takes the tall, handsome B. & O. telegraph operator down to the tannery so many evenings a week,

Call For Your Letters.

Lakin Friend, Pete Growall.

CHRISTMAS QUIETLY OBSERVED IN OAKLAND

Aside From Services in the Various Churches Nothing of Moment Occurred.

THE WEATHER UNFAVORABLE

Observances of the Day in the Churches—Business Suspended On Monday—Ice and Rain Interferred With Business.

This has been an extremely happy and pleasant Christmas season to the people of Oakland and surrounding country, notwithstanding the weather conditions, which on Friday and Saturday last were as bad as the they well could be when a driving rain and sleet storm set in covering the entire country, trees, houses, fences and everything exposed to the furies of the elements with ice upwards of half an inch in thickness and entirely dissipating the snow which up to that time had covered the ground to a depth of several inches, making the the sleighing the best we have had in this community for years, and consequently paralyzing business so far as its coming from the country was concerned.

In the Lutheran church the holiday was celebrated Saturday night by the children of the Sabbath school when a well laden tree was filled with gifts and candy for the little ones who assembled in large numbers to participate in the rendition of the specially prepared program for the occasion and to receive from the hands of the Sunday school officials their annual treat of good things.

In the Presbyterian church is simple service consisting of devotional exercises and the distribution of gifts for the children of the Sunday school took place on Sunday evening.

The holiday was celebrated on a somewhat broader scale in the Methodist church Monday evening when the scholars were treated to gifts and candy from the school and their teachers. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion. The literary entertainment which was rendered by the little tots reflected great credit upon those who selected the program and expended their energies in perfecting the participants in performing their several parts.

Christmas coming on Sunday, the day was generally observed by the business men the following day, Monday. Nearly all business was suspended by those engaged in commercial pursuits who enjoyed the day at their firesides, the weather being of such a nature as to keep everyone within doors.

BITTINGER.

The bountiful rain fall that came last Saturday and took away the snow disappointed the young people who were planning for Christmas sleighing parties, but it delighted the good old farmers whose springs and wells were dry. So the farmers are over the drougth and the young folks will get over the disappointment.

Two daughters of Mr. Amos Bittinger, of near Oakland, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Brenneman, at this place.

Mr. G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, came home yesterday, to spend the holiday season with his family here.

Mr. Fred Snyder, who has been employed at Davis, W. Va., for some months past, came here to spend Christmas with his son Master Clark.

Messrs. T. B. Wiley and Amos Reckner went to Lonaconing last week with produce for market. While there the snow left and they were forced to sled it home in the mud.

Miss Fannie Witsel, of Avilton, came to this place last Sunday and was accompanied home by her son George who has been attending school here.

Miss Annie Buckle who is employed at Grantsville, spent Christmas with her parents at this place.

Congressman Pearre Home.

Congressman and Mrs. George A. Pearre arrived in this city from Washington Saturday and are guests of Col. Pearre's sister, Mrs. Merwin McKaig, Baltimore street. Col. Pearre was at his office Tuesday and greeted many of his friends, who called to extend the compliments of the season. The Congressman is in excellent spirits and seems to have regained his former good health.—Cumberland News.

CHRISTMAS IN ANDERSON CHAPEL

The Festival Season Appropriately Observed.

Saturday evening, December 24th, the night before Christmas 1904, will be memorable among the local happenings of many church people of this community,. Even before the early hour of this short-day season when

"Nature had let her sable curtain down
And pinned it with a star,"

residents of Swanton and its out lying sections, were gathering in the Protestant Episcopal Chapel in anticipation of the Sunday school Christmas observances previously advertised.

While the weather of the outside was chill and trying to an extraordinary extremity, all was cheerful and glowing within the walls of the brightly illumined building. The interior of the church had been dressed and beautified by lavish trimmings and adornments, and at the chapel rail was a spacious table laden with choice fruits and confections for juvenile members and prizes and presents for those of riper years. An admirably chosen programme of music and recitations captured and held in willing bondage attention from beginning to end. Participants in several of the renditions acquitted themselves with such taste of manner and grace of expression as to merit more elaborate mention than space for this article permits us to indulge.

As an agonizing prelude to the distribution of the sweets to the young and gifts to others, the Superintendent briefly addressed the audience, pointing the contrast between the "Peace and good will" dwelling in our borders and the fierce and sanguinary war now raging in the Eastern Hemisphere as not only to menace a dismemberment of mighty power but as to jeopardize existing diplomatic commercial relations of the world.

Referring to Sunday school advancement and propagation in general, he stated that at a World's Convention of Sunday Schools last April in the ancient city of Jerusalem it was statistically shown that the Sunday schools of the United States now number more than one half of all the Sunday schools of the whole world. If that assertion is correct we should carry it in the transparencies and bear it upon the banners in the march of American progress.

That the occasion was enjovable and the performances entertianing to the respectable audience assembled, was convincingly attested by such orderly attention and deferential behavior as reflected credit upon the visitors and won the gratitude of the school.

RELLIM.

SLEET STORM KNOCKS OUT TELEPHONE LINES

A Strenuous Time Experience By The Local Company Monday.

WIRES DOWN IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

Repairs Made Tuesday and Yesterday—The Service Again Established and Giving Good Satisfaction.

The sleet storm which set in here on last Saturnay evening and continued throughout Sunday and Monday and up to a late hour Monday night had the effect to cover everything exposed to it with a thick coating of ice, breaking down telephone and telegraph wires, stripping trees of their limbs and branches and in many instances the weight of the ice was so great that immense trees which had withstood the storms of many generations were entirely uprooted.

The local telephone lines were a mass of entangled and broken wires, paralyzing the service for two days notwithstanding the fact that men were at work from the outset of the storm making need repairs, but the ice congeated so quickly that as fast as one break would be mended another would occur. The repairs to the lines were completed yesterday and this morning the service through the country and to Cumberland has been re-established and is giving excellent satisfaction.

The telegraph companies suffered largely also. Wires were not working hardly at all on Sunday and Monday. It was barely possible to keep the train wires in repair and thus keep traffic on the move.

From an artistic standpoint the sight of the ice covering all nature was a most magnificent one, especially so when the glint of the sun's rays struck the ice which gave back myriads of scintillating sparks.

Real Estate Sold.

On Friday last Mr. Chas. C. Speicher, trustee of the estate of his recently deceased mother, the late Mrs. Austin Speicher, sold at public auction at Accident for the sum of $1560 the property owned by the deceased.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine. Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE

STORE AND OFFICES: OAKLAND, MD.

A Part of What We Handle

WASHING MACHINES	SLEIGH BELLS,
Wringers	Guns, Revolvers
Wash Tubs	Ammunition
Wash Boilers	Whips
Wash Boards	Ice Tongs, Ice Saws
Clothes Baskets	Skates
Clothes Horses	Electric Bells
Clothes Lines	Hand Bells
Clothes Pins	Cow Bells
Wash Pails	Wall Lamps
Irons, Ironing Boards	Decorated Lamps
Grind Stones	Lanterns
Shovels	Dog Collars
Forks	Desk Trays
Crow Bars	Waste Baskets
Lumber Hooks, Chain	Safety Razors
Wire Stretchers	Hair Clippers
Step Ladders, Window Glass	Butcher Saw Blade
Stove Mats	Rat Traps
Food Choppers	Wood Bowls
Sausage Stuffers	Brooms, Bird Cages

COME IN AND GET A CALENDAR.

Clearance Sale

Preparatory to taking Invoice will sell at :: ASTOUNDING LOW PRICES :: :: ::

Men's Clothing
Men's Overcoats
Men's Shoes
Ladies' Coats In All Styles
Ladies' Suits

... AT ...

OFFUTT'S

When Lovers Disagree

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

WHO shall decide when lovers disagree?

For disagree they are sure to, as they have done since time began, whence the oft quoted aphorism about the much accidented course of true love. Considering how universal a concern love is, what a tremendous part it plays in our lives from the first moment we have anything to do with it, and to what infinite vicissitudes it is exposed, OFTEN FROM THE MOST TRIVIAL CAUSES, it seems deplorable that counsel and aid in such a portentous matter should be administered in such a desultory and empirical fashion as at present. There are no regular tribunals of sentiment, no qualified counselors of love, no Cupid's advocates in regular practice. THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY is rife in the domain of the heart no less than in the world of society.

There was a time, without going back to pagan antiquity, when the sentimental code was AS PRECISE AND AS FIRM as the criminal one—a great deal more so, in fact—and when its provisions bore all the weight of SPIRITUAL and chivalric laws.

It was in the time and in the land of chivalry, in old Provence, when the popes were at Avignon and the troubadours in the chateaux, ere love had been superseded by formal "gallantry," that the courts of love flourished.

Although it was not a question of "woman's rights" in those ingenuous days, the Provencal courts were INVARIABLY composed of women, all, of course, beautiful and young, though "expertes en galanterie" and rose crowned graduates in the school of the heart. They held their deliberations, rendered judgments AND METED OUT PENALTIES OR PRAISE, sometimes in myrtle trellised pavilions beneath the shades of olives and pines, again (in winter) in stately halls, enriched with the armorial bearings of the fair and noble advocates enthroned in state. Here are some of their dicta, which hold as true today as when they were first formulated:

"Love ne'er lodged in the house of avarice."

"IT IS UNBECOMING TO MAKE LOVE TO ONE WHOM IT WOULD BE UNSEEMLY TO MARRY."

"You must learn to keep a discreet tongue before you can learn to love."

"FACILITY DEPRECIATES POSSESSION; DIFFICULTIES EXALT IT."

"No one can have two SINCERE loves at the same time."

"The gifts and pleasures of love must be voluntary AND MUTUAL."

"Love CANNOT rest stationary. It must continually either augment or diminish."

"WHEN LOVE BEGINS TO DIMINISH, THE END NECESSARILY IS NOT FAR OFF."

Unions and Trusts Are Expressions of the Socialistic Spirit

By Bishop THOMAS F. GAILOR of Tennessee

IN the presence of admitted dangers, of problems unanticipated and of TRUTHS HALF SEEN, the idea of the social man as the only true man, and of social obligations in the community, the state, the nation, is the great and fruitful and splendid idea of our time.

Socialism is in the air. Primarily it means organization, the combined efforts of the many FOR THE GOOD OF ALL.

The American trade union and the American trade trust are each in their way EXPRESSIONS of the socialistic spirit, and doubtless have their use and place in the progress of the world.

But when they forget their limitations, when they aspire to become ENTHRONED OLIGARCHIES and to dictate absolutely the industrial conditions to 80,000,000 of free people, they are inviting ruin, they are sowing the wind TO REAP THE WHIRLWIND.

The world's tendency today is toward union, organization, combination AND SOLIDARITY. Then let us encourage the individual, for there are some things, and they are the finest things in life, which only the INDIVIDUAL can furnish. Against the dominion of mere machinery we must set up the claims of art, literature, science and religion. Out of the dull routine of mere mechanical industry we must save manhood by creating, fostering, INDIVIDUAL TASTE AND CULTURE. Against the rule of the average and common we must strive to make our people recognize and approve the supremacy of that which is original and noble. This is our educational ideal.

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY IS AMERICA'S MOST TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY. THE GREATEST TRUST IN THE WORLD IS THE TRUST OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The Broad View of Education

By CHARLES W. DABNEY, President Cincinnati University

MODERN democracy, realizing the menace of ignorance TO HER VERY EXISTENCE, has resolved that every child within her bounds, rich or poor, white or colored, shall have an opportunity to get all the education it can take. NOTHING LESS THAN THIS will meet the requirements and fulfill the ideals of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

Schoolhouses and schoolmasters are cheaper than jails and soldiers, but we do not found the public school on any such ground as this. Such arguments for free schools are little less than an insult TO A FREE PEOPLE. The democracy establishes its public schools to train new citizens and fit them for self government, and when it shall have done its FULL duty in this respect there will be no need of policemen and soldiers.

THERE IS NO CLASS, NO ARISTOCRACY, IN EDUCATION. EDUCATION IS FOR ALL.

The C. O. D. Man

He Tells How He Wrote Poetry and Lived High.

"THAT'S all O. K.," said the C. O. D. man, as he received and pocketed a coin of the last vintage. "The C. O. D. system, on which I have been doing business for the last five years, saves bookkeeping, banking and lots of other trouble. You get what you pay for, and I get the money, and neither of us has to send out a collector.

"As a dilapidated gentleman, making a tour of the country every year, I have no rating in the commercial agencies, and as an interviewer your checks might be marked 'N. G.' at the bank. Now, to proceed.

"Three years ago I was up in Connecticut on the wander, and as my old shoes, which, by the way, once belonged to a member of the legislature of

"I CAME TO A GOOD LOOKING FARMHOUSE."

that state and were run down at the heel, had blistered my feet, I looked for a place to lay up for three or four days and take things easy.

"You can understand by that I was willing to do light work for some farmer for a bed in the haymow and a few meals in the wood shed. That's the difference between a professional tramp and a dilapidated gentleman. The one won't work under any circumstances, while the other quits the road occasionally to take up the hoe.

"Along about sundown I came to a good looking farmhouse with a middle aged woman sitting on the piazza. I opened the gate to be told to go on about my business, and though I offered to work for my board the terms were refused. I was turning away when the woman suddenly changed her mind and called me back and said:

"'Perhaps you are not a regular tramp?'

"'No, ma'am, I'm not. I'm only a dilapidated gentleman making a farewell tour of Connecticut.'

"'What is a dilapidated gentleman?' she asked as she looked me over in a puzzled way.

"'It's an ex, ma'am—an ex-Harvard man, an ex-swell young fellow, an ex-son of a millionaire who wouldn't marry the parlor maid his father had picked out for him, an ex-member of society who has become disgusted with the world and taken to sauntering over the country. I can hoe corn or potatoes, cut grass, milk cows, repair fences, sing a song, feed the hogs, write poetry or most anything else.'

"'You say you can write poetry?'

"'I can, ma'am.'

"'Then you may stop tonight, and tomorrow I will talk to you further.'

"I had no idea what she was after in the poetic line," said the C. O. D. man, "but after a good supper, a good bed and a square breakfast she called me into the sitting room and explained that she was a widow. In fact, she was three widows in one. She had married three times and buried three husbands. I started out to sympathize with her, but she hinted that she was going to change her name soon for the fourth time and wasn't looking for condolence. She wanted poetry instead. She hadn't erected a gravestone for any of the three yet, but was going to give an order for the trio in a bunch, and she wanted something better than 'Sacred to the memory of ——,' etc. I got her idea of what she wanted, and she said she'd give me board and lodging for a week if I hit it. I took pencil and paper to the barn and sat down, and in about an hour I was ready to show her the following:

"I grieve for Thomas lying here—
In health I ne'er forsook him,
But held his hand until the last
And wept when death o'ertook him.

"Full kind and gentle Thomas was;
His nature it was cheerful.
And, though he died long years agone,
His widow still is tearful.

"That seemed to dispose of No. 1 all right," said the C. O. D. man, "and I sharpened my pencil and went after No. 2. It wasn't much of an effort to get off the following and add an extra verse for his being 'next:'

"For thirty days James Speedwell lay
Upon his bed a-dying,
And all this time the doctor, he
To save his life was trying.

"But death had marked him for his own—
A case it was of fever—
And, though he clung to his dear wife,
He had to die and leave her.

"Her love for him will always last;
His kindness she'll remember.
Her tears will ever fall for him
In May or in December.

"That brought me down to No. 3," said the poet, "and as I had lots of time I did the handsome thing by him as follows:

"And now we come to Henry Clay,
So wise and good and tender
That if he is an angel now
His neighbors needn't wonder.

"No unkind words e'er passed his lips,
No word but love was spoken;
He thought the world of his dear wife
Until his back was broken.

"One summer's day he hied him forth
Into the field for haying,
And one short hour had only passed
When he was found a-laying.

"His back was broken and his neck
Was also badly twisted,
And, though a doctor came at once,
On dying he insisted.

"He died at sunset, noble man,
And he was duly buried,
And ne'er will Henry be forgot,
Though oft his widow's married.

"When I submitted my humble effort for criticism," said the poet, "the widow kicked a bit over the last two lines of the last verse, but after thinking it over for a couple of hours she came to the conclusion that it was all right. For five days I had nothing to do but sleep, eat and lie in the shade, and when I at length jogged on she made up a suit of clothes for me out of what the three lamenteds had left and added a fifty cent piece and her blessing.

"That was the only time I ever entered the field against Longfellow, and I came out of the contest better than I hoped for." M. QUAD.

Left a Letter on the Desk.

Our little youngster, six years old, has just reached the "learning to write" stage in school. Sometimes his teacher has the children copy moral precepts from the blackboard into their copybooks. Among these was the statement, "Kind words are never lost." In Freddy's book, however, written clear across the paper to the other margin, this appeared: "Kind words are never los." When he was asked, "Where is the t, Freddy?" he replied: "Oh, there was no room on the paper for the t, so I left it on the desk. You can see it there if you go to the school."

The same youngster has a sister who was married recently. Being on a visit to her parents and happening to catch Freddy in some mischief, his sister reproved him. "Umph!" sniffed Freddy. "You needn't scold me. You don't belong in my family anyway."—St. Louis Republic.

He Was Ready.

"At a certain Swiss hotel," said an American tourist, "when I got ready to go I tipped everybody who had waited on me to the slightest extent and was ready to drive off when an individual appeared and asked if I had forgotten his existence.

"'And what did you do for me?' I asked.

"'I am the undertaker in the canton,' he replied.

"'But, thank heaven, I have not needed your services.'

"'That is not my fault, monsieur. For two weeks have I been ready to patch up your mangled remains and send them on to your friends with my condolence, and yet you have refused to go up on the mountain and meet with a fall. It is not for what I have done, but for what I should like to have done.'"

A Budding Diplomat.

She was exceedingly pretty, with soft blue eyes, a scarlet mouth and little wisps of gold blowing around her brow, for all the world like tendrils. But as she looked up from her desk and saw the troublesome boy whispering behind his book her eyes dilated, and two perpendicular lines between her eyebrows were plainly visible.

"Tommy! Tommy Taite!" she called sharply, with a tone of command in her silvery voice. "You are whispering again."

But Tommy was not only troublesome. He was clever as well.

"Please, ma'am," he said, putting down his book and looking at the young teacher sweetly, "I was just tellin' Billy Brown what nice things all the gentlemen say about you when you walk along the street."—New York Press.

Not the Real Article.

Cholly—Some of us fellahs were discussing the drama lawst night, and I got an idea in my head—

Miss Pepprey—You didn't, really?

Cholly—Pawsitively! Fact, I assuah you! All my own idea too.

Miss Pepprey—Oh, that's different. You'll find it wasn't really an idea.—Philadelphia Press.

No, of Course Not.

"I suppose you expect me to pay this bill and look happy?"

"Oh, no; merely to pay it."—New York American.

Society.

Ida—Yes, he is throwing all the cards in the range. Says he will never play another game of bridge.

May—H'm! "Burning his bridges behind him," I suppose.—Brooklyn Citizen.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

THE

Hustling Store Company

CONTINUE TO

CUT PRICES

until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS

are arriving daily.

Bring in your

Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour

and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ADDISON K. GEIST,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of une next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix,
Friendsville, Md.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
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DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
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R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
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The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Spendidd New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

When Lovers Disagree

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

WHO shall decide when lovers disagree?

For disagree they are sure to, as they have done since time began, whence the oft quoted aphorism about the much accidented course of true love. Considering how universal a concern love is, what a tremendous part it plays in our lives from the first moment we have anything to do with it, and to what infinite vicissitudes it is exposed, OFTEN FROM THE MOST TRIVIAL CAUSES, it seems deplorable that counsel and aid in such a portentous matter should be administered in such a desultory and empirical fashion as at present. There are no regular tribunals of sentiment, no qualified counselors of love, no Cupid's advocates in regular practice. THE SPIRIT OF ANARCHY is rife in the domain of the heart no less than in the world of society.

There was a time, without going back to pagan antiquity, when the sentimental code was AS PRECISE AND AS FIRM as the criminal one—a great deal more so, in fact—and when its provisions bore all the weight of SPIRITUAL and chivalric laws.

It was in the time and in the land of chivalry, in old Provence, when the popes were at Avignon and the troubadours in the chateaux, ere love had been superseded by formal "gallantry," that the courts of love flourished.

Although it was not a question of "woman's rights" in those ingenuous days, the Provencal courts were INVARIABLY composed of women, all, of course, beautiful and young, though "expertes en galanterie" and rose crowned graduates in the school of the heart. They held their deliberations, rendered judgments AND METED OUT PENALTIES OR PRAISE, sometimes in myrtle trellised pavilions beneath the shades of olives and pines, again (in winter) in stately halls, enriched with the armorial bearings of the fair and noble advocates enthroned in state. Here are some of their dicta, which hold as true today as when they were first formulated:

"Love ne'er lodged in the house of avarice."

"IT IS UNBECOMING TO MAKE LOVE TO ONE WHOM IT WOULD BE UNSEEMLY TO MARRY."

"You must learn to keep a discreet tongue before you can learn to love."

"FACILITY DEPRECIATES POSSESSION; DIFFICULTIES EXALT IT."

"No one can have two SINCERE loves at the same time."

"The gifts and pleasures of love must be voluntary AND MUTUAL."

"Love CANNOT rest stationary. It must continually either augment or diminish."

"WHEN LOVE BEGINS TO DIMINISH, THE END NECESSARILY IS NOT FAR OFF."

Unions and Trusts Are Expressions of the Socialistic Spirit

By Bishop THOMAS F. GAILOR of Tennessee

IN the presence of admitted dangers, of problems unanticipated and of TRUTHS HALF SEEN, the idea of the social man as the only true man, and of social obligations in the community, the state, the nation, is the great and fruitful and splendid idea of our time.

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Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

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Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

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Early application necessary for admittance.
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Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ADDISON K. GEIST,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of une next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix,
Friendsville, Md.

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All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,
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Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

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Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
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INDIGESTION

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Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell
25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

How Thomas Held Nashville

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 15-16, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

AT Nashville Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, Thomas gave the Confederates in the west their Waterloo. The scene was within 140 miles from the old battlefield of Mill Springs, where three years before he had inflicted upon them a Bull Run disaster. Thomas' victory at Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862, was the first clean and decisive Federal triumph of the war. Nashville wiped out for good a Confederate army which for 100 days in front of Atlanta had baffled Sherman, with his immense columns of battalions and squadrons. Only in these two battles did Thomas wield the supreme command. Both were fought to a finish, and what was more—a thing rare in this war—in both cases the enemy was thoroughly routed and his active capacities destroyed.

Hood's army was at a disadvantage before Nashville, it is true, but chance might play into the hands of that bold leader. Thomas closed every loophole against chance. He fortified the hills south of the city in a manner that would enable an improvised corps of noncombatants to hold it and prepared his active force to compass Hood's destruction. The Confederate leader drew up his lines on a range of hills corresponding to those fortified by Thomas and opposed redoubt by redoubt, Thomas had three corps besides Wilson's cavalry lying in this order from left to right: Woods, Smith, Schofield, Wilson. Hood also had three and Forrest's cavalry. Stewart's corps opposed Schofield, Lee's opposed Smith and Cheatham's Wood. The first stroke by Thomas was to launch Wilson and Schofield, whose lines adjoined, around Hood's left flank to envelop it. Simultaneously Steedman's division of colored troops on the Federal left charged upon Hood's right flank, breaking through the line. Wilson's and Schofield's men went on irresistibly, taking outworks and storming hill redoubts until they were close upon Stewart's main intrenchments. Moving south and then southeast, they formed a line at right angles with Smith, who pushed his line forward at the angle, carrying a heavy hill and earthwork and breaking in the salient of Hood's line, which turned sharply from a north facing to a west, the latter protected by a stone wall. Nightfall found the combatants standing with locked horns. Everything which Thomas' men had attempted had been carried with a rush, but they saw plenty to warn them from attempting too much, and the places stormed or taken were key points to sections of the Confederate line. Never more than two brigades assaulted together. McMillen's, Hubbard's and Hill's brigades of McArthur's division, Smith's corps and Coon's dismounted brigade of cavalry were the heroes of the right. They vaulted the barriers together, mingling their cheers and dividing the trophies of conquest without reckoning which got there first or struck the harder. Steedman's white brigade under Colonel Grosvenor and Colonel Morgan's colored troops did the same on the left, occupying the attention of Cheatham's entire corps throughout the day.

GENERAL THOMAS DIRECTING THE ATTACK ON HOOD'S LINES.

Hood formed a new line during the night of the 15th from a half mile to a mile in the rear of the first. His right rested on Overton's hill, his left on the height now called Shy's hill, with a sharp return south for 80 or 100 rods. There was every temptation for Thomas to order an attack all along the line, but he was not such a tyro in war. Acting on the principle that when salients and bastions are conquered all lying between must go, too, the blows were concentrated. He gave no new orders to his corps commanders for the second day, leaving them discretion in carrying out the orders of the day before—namely, to push the enemy. He rode from point to point, seeing for himself. Wilson's cavalry continued its march until it outflanked Hood's left, held by Cheatham's troops. In order to check Wilson, Cheatham drew men from Shy's hill in the angle just at the time when the Federal batteries were razing its walls. Bates' Tennesseans rushed down from the right to defend it, but at that moment McArthur saw the chance offered and sent McMillen's brigade to storm it. Two other Federal brigades followed McMillen, but strong as they came they had to reckon with the Twentieth Tennessee (Confederate) before seizing the prize. That regiment, led by Colonel W. W. Shy, disputed every inch of the soil. Shy was killed, and his men slowly gave ground without a single reserve to fall back upon. The angle was broken, and Smith's and Schofield's men advanced with comparative ease, although some of the Confederate redoubts only yielded to the logic of the bayonet. Briefly, the whole Confederate left was crushed in like an eggshell before the middle of the afternoon. Officers and men no longer thought of holding their line, but of reaching the roads leading south before Wilson's cavalry cut them off.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Premier Balfour is getting fleshy. He has been slender heretofore.

---

breastwork by breastwork. He was in position Dec. 3, and the Federal authorities at Washington, including Grant, assumed that Thomas was intending to stand siege. Almost hourly Thomas received from Washington or from Grant's headquarters impatient and nagging telegrams, with suggestions and appeals to do something to raise the siege, but Thomas' army was then an improvised one, made up of Smith's division from west of the Mississippi, Schofield's Twenty-third and Wood's Fourth corps, partly from Sherman's column and partly from garrison camps, with Wilson's cavalry, a new command, lacking horses and equipments as well as perfect organization and drill. It was upon this latter arm that Thomas counted for finishing blows when the time came. So while Hood was adding to his earthworks and parapets and vainly hoping for reenforcements, and urgent demands were made from Federal headquarters hundreds of miles away that Thomas should act, the Rock of Chickamauga said: "Let Hood fortify. Let Washington howl. I'll act when I am ready."

His plan of campaign had been settled upon by the 6th and orders given to move. Hood's operations, however, led to a brief delay in order to shift positions of Federal troops on the long lines and mass the strongest battalions on the right. The day fixed for attack opened with a storm of freezing sleet, which in time covered the earth with a crust of slippery frozen mud or ice. A campaign to the death was out of the question under such circumstances. Hood's troops and artillery could stand in their fixed firm tracks, while Thomas' would need to struggle and climb up the icy slopes and over glassy lakes in order to dislodge them. Thomas said again in answer to renewed demands from headquarters, "I will act when ready."

Grant wired that he must move against Hood or turn over his command to the next in rank. The grim old veteran replied that he would submit to removal and to the charge of disobedience to orders without a murmur, but move against Hood he would not until all was ready. A successor, General Logan, had been placed at call near by, and Grant himself started for Nashville. But the ice blockade gave way before melting weather on the 14th, and Thomas hastened to notify his chiefs that the enemy would be attacked at once.

The antagonists were about equal in numbers and aggregated 40,000 a side.

A Poem for Today

OVER THE HILLS

By Eugene Field

OVER the hills and far away
A little boy steals from his morning play,
And under the blossoming apple tree
He lies and dreams of the things to be:
Of battles fought and of victories won,
Of wrongs o'erthrown and of great deeds done—
Of the valor that he shall prove some day,
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away
It's O for the toil the livelong day!
But it mattered not to the soul aflame
With a love for riches and power and fame!
On, O man! while the sun is high—
On to the yonder joys that lie
Yonder where blazeth the noon of day!
Over the hills and far away—
Over the hills and far away!

Over the hills and far away,
An old man lingers at close of day;
Now that his journey is almost done,
His battles fought and his victories won—
The old-time honesty and truth,
The trustfulness and the friends of youth,
Home and mother—where are they?
Over the hills and far away?
Over the hills and far away!

A Poem for Today

IVAN THE CZAR

By Felicia Dorothea Hemans

HE sat in silence on the ground, the old and haughty Czar,
Lonely, though princes girt him round, and leaders of the war;
He had cast his jeweled saber, that many a field had won,
To the earth beside his youthful dead—his fair and first-born son.

With a robe of ermine for its bed was laid that form of clay,
Where the light a stormy sunset shed through the rich tent made a way;
And a sad and solemn beauty on the pallid face came down,
Which the lord of nations mutely watched—in the dust, with his renown.

Low tones at last, of woe and fear, from his full bosom broke—
A mournful thing it was to hear how then the proud man spoke!
The voice that through the combat had shouted far and high,
Came forth in strange, dull, hollow tones, burdened with agony.

"There is no crimson on thy cheek, and on thy lip no breath;
I call thee, and thou dost not speak—they tell me this is death!
And fearful things are whispering that I the deed have done;
For the honor of thy father's name, look up, look up, my son!

Well might I know death's hue and mien! but on thine aspect, boy,
What, till this moment, have I seen, save pride and tameless joy?
Swiftest thou wert to battle, and bravest there of all—
How could I think a warrior's frame thus like a flower should fall?

I will not bear that still, cold look—rise up, thou fierce and free!
Wake as the storm wakes! I will brook all, save this calm, from thee!
Lift brightly up, and proudly, once more thy kindling eyes!
Hath my word lost its power on earth? I say to thee, Arise!

Didst thou not know I loved thee well? Thou didst not! and art gone,
In bitterness of soul, to dwell where man must dwell alone.
Come back, young fiery spirit! if but one hour, to learn
The secrets of the folded heart that seemed to thee so stern.

Thou wert the first, the first fair child that in mine arms I pressed.
Thou wert the bright one that hast smiled like summer on my breast!
I reared thee as an eagle, to the chase thy steps I led,
I bore thee on my battle-horse, I look upon thee—dead!

Lay down my warlike banners here, never again to wave,
And bury my red sword and spear, Chiefs! in my first-born's grave!
And leave me!—I have conquered, I have slain—my work is done!
Whom have I slain? Ye answer not—thou too art mute, my son!"

And thus his wild lament was poured through the dark, resounding night,
He heard strange voices moaning in every wind that sighed;
From the searching stars of heaven he shrank—humbly the conqueror died.

A Poem for Today

WHAT IS LIFE?

By Isaac McLellan

ISAAC M'LELLAN, American poet (born 1806; died 1899), was known as a most devoted friend of outdoor recreation and field sports. His numerous poems on such subjects gained him the title of "the poet-sportsman," and, according to one authority, "he shared with Alfred B. Street the honors of laureate of the woods and waters. At the age of fourscore he was still able to divide his time between sports of the field and the literary work of the study."

WHAT is life?—a bubble dancing
On the sparkling fountain's brim,
Painted by the sunbeam glancing
O'er its evanescent rim.
Soon its soft reflected glories,
Images of colored skies,
Vanish—when the haze of evening
O'er the panorama dies.
Life, with all its bliss and troubles,
Melts like unsubstantial bubbles!

What are honors, what are riches,
What the haughty trump of fame?
Dazzling meteors, vain delusions,
Echoes of an empty name.
What the spangled robes of grandeur,
Jeweled scepter, gilded crown;
What the plaudits won by genius,
What the poet's wide renown!
What but vain and idle breath,
Frosted by the chills of death!

What is life?—a little journey,
Ending ere 'tis well begun;
'Tis a gay, disastrous tourney,
Where a mingled tilt is run;
And the head that wears a crown
'Neath the meanest lance goes down.
Walk, then, on life's pathway, mortal!
With a pure and steadfast heart;
So that through death's frowning portal
Peacefully thou mayst depart!

What is beauty but the image
Of the gay cloud in the stream,
Fading from its crystal mirror
With the evanescent beam?
What is pleasure but the phantom
Luring o'er the marshy waste?
The false mirage of the desert,
Fleeting with deceitful haste.
Trust not life above Life's sod;
Trust in Heaven's smile—trust in God!

WHY?

Waste your valuable time baking when you can get better . . . . . .

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Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

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Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

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They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

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One copy three months	.40
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Single copies	.05

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1904.

KILLING IDEALS IN CHILD LIFE

There are two agencies at work, one seeking to destroy the ideals of child life and the other to preserve them, with special reference to the existence of Santa Claus, says the Wheeling *Telegrayh*. Of late it has become popular for super-sensitive preachers and hair splitting writers to declaim and argue that it is wrong to lie to children about their patron saint, St Nicholas. Can it truly be called a deception? Is it not more in the line of handing down a pleasing legend? Take away the delighttul fiction of Santa Claus from childhood and what is left of? The adults of this age are becoming more matter-of fact and materialistic every day, but let us try to save the child from hardening of heart so as to preserve to the man or woman of the future some sweet remembrance of life.

Where is the good to be accomplished by robbing childhood of the fancies that belong to it and depriving it of its real happiness? A strictly matter-of-fact child is the most pitiful thing on earth, and a life lived out along those lines is as mournful as a funeral procession and as unfruitful as a cemetery.

Those who would discount Santa Claus utterly underestimate the value of Christmas and the character of its patron saint.

Santa Claus is illogical, of course. He exists only as Uncle Sam and John Bull exists, but in far greater reality to millions who look to him for remembrances and favors. He enriches us by impoverishing us. He takes our money, but he gives us back lots of things that money cannot buy—good fellowship, love of family, the smiles of children, toleration, good cheer, good humor, good living.

He destroys all the laws of science by taking the sunshine into homes which the sunshine cannot enter. He pust upon death itself the smile of life and he starts the year with freshened hearts and finer ambitions.

To deny the existence of the usefulness of such a saint is to commit a crime against the most precious joys of life, to draw clouds over childhood and to rob the unfortunate of the only pleasures that come to them in the dreary years.

It may be illogical to believe in Santa Claus, but let us hold to the belief and all its precious results as long as we can.

REPUBLICANS MUST LEAD THE FIGHT.

Senator Gorman, it is said, expects the Court of Appeals to decide against Governor Warfield in refusing to proclaim the Poe Constitutional Amendment restricting the suffrage. Notwithstanding the great opposition that has developed in his own party Mr. Gorman is in favor of forcing the issue and take his chances at the polls. The Republicans are a unit against tne amendment and will be supported by large numbers of men in other parties in their opposition to its adoption.

The Republican State Committee has established permanent headquarters at 741-743 Calvert Building, Baltimore, and will commence at once to prepare for the contest, Maryland must not be given over permanently to the Democratic bosses and the Republican party must lead the fight to prevent it.

IS IT YOUR DAUGHTER?

Fathers and Mothers: If you have a young daughter this picture—which is no fancy one—is for you. It is long after curfew. The "mashers" lean on the sidewalk railings and wait at street corners. There they come down the street arm in arm—two young girls with fresh, rosy faces. Abundant braids of hair fall down their backs. Natty little gowns come to the shoe-top. They are school girls and in their early teens.

There is no chaperon and no escort. The girls are out alone and the hour is rather late. A couple of smart young men—"knowing" young men—follow the girls. Young men and young women are strangers to one another, and yet there is some sort of freemasonery between them. The glances of the young men are bold. The eyes of the girls are not timid as they turn them backward with the hint of a smile. Flippant words are exchanged.

But what can one do? If their natural guardians are not there to protect, what right have you to interfere? Here and there may be found a brave spirit whom a great pity will move to stay and warn, and take the risk, but such good Samaritans are few. And so young girls—infant women with fine passions and powers of womanhood—thinking to tread the primrose path of dalliance go to ruin.

Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of the girls? Who sent them out into the night or permitted them to go unprotected? Who failed or neglected to warn them of temptation? Who supposed when they had dressed their girls as well as the neighbor girls their duty is done?

There is only one answer to these questions—Father and Mother.

THE POE AMENDMENT.

The Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County has decided in favor of the contention of Chairman Murray Vandiver that the Poe amennment relating to the right of suffrage is entitled to be placed upon the official ballot at the next general election, in spite of the fact that it was not submitted to the Governor for his approval and signature. The question will now go to the Court of Appeals, upon appeal by Attorney General Bryan. If that court shall affirm the decision of the court below, Governor Warfield will of course take the usunl steps for plasing the amendment before the people; if the Court of Appeals should reverse the dectsion made yesterday by the Anne Arundel court, that will end the matter.

We observe that it is stated that close friends of the Governor say that, no matter what the decision of the court, it will not affect the attirude of the Governor toward the amendment, and that his objectionsare not so much as to the manner in which the amendment was passed without being submitted to him as to the nature of the measure itself." As to the last part of this remark there can be no question whatsoever, as a moment's thought recalling the circumstances in the case will be sufficient to show. The amendment was not kept from the Governor on account of any desire to assert the right of the Legislature to pass it without his signature. Nothing of the kind was thought of until after the Governor had made known his determined opposition to the bill providing for the amendment. It was only then that a departure from the regular Maryland practice was thought of. The witholding of the bill wgs caused by the Governor's opposition, not the Governor's opposition by the withholding of the bill. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the objections to it which both Governor Warfield and Attorney General Bryan held to be so serious when it was under discussion in the Legitlature—and before this legal question had come up at all—will be looked upon bp them in any different way now.

ACCIDENT

The "Literary" which was held here last Friday evening passed off very nice. Everyone present seemed to enjoy it.

The German Lutherans rendered a Christmas service Saturday evening and the English Lutherans Sunday evening.

The following persons are spending the holidays at this place: Mr. and Mrs J. S. Gnegy, Messrs E. J. and H. M. Speicher, Edwin and Buehler Boyer, S. C. Gnagey, Misses Carrie and Rosa Boyer.

Miss Ada Gnagey left last Saturday for Meyersdale where she is visiting her brother Milton.

Mrs. Charles Speicher has purchased the Austin Speicher property and expects to move this week.

Quite a number of the young people of this place attended the dance at Daniel Bowman's Monday evening last, they report a pleasant time.

Dr. Boyer, who had been spending the holidays at Baltimore was called home on account of his mother getting sick.

Santa Claus has been very good to the people of this community especially to Frank Northcraft. Its a boy.

Mr. J. M. Speicher left Monday for Connellsville where he is visiting relatives.

Mr. Manly Flick who is teaching the Selbysport school, is spending the holidays with his friend, Mr. Adam Richter.

GRANGE MEETING IN OAKLAND.

Bad Weather Kept Many From Attending the Session.

Last Saturday the Garrett County Grange met in Oakland but owing to the weather which was as bad as it could possibly be, comparatively few of the agriculturalists of the county were present, but those who braved the weather and attended were well repaid for their trouble as many well timed remarks were made by those present.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson I. John i, 1-18 January 1, 1905.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

A REVIEW

[Lessons of the next six months are in the Gospel and Revelations of St. John.]

John, the divine, is a bundle of paradoxes. A fisherman, yet having social access to the high priest's palace; a Galilean, yet intimately more familiar with Judea; of none of the schools, yet penning the noblest thing in literature; so gentle that sacred art has pictured him as effeminate, yet a son of thunder and showing fiery temper on occasion; spreading his hands one day in benediction and saying, "Little children, love one another," yet the next seeing a heretic in the bath, running from it, and crying, "Flv lest the house fall upon us, for Cerinthus, enemy of the truth, is within!" It would be an interesting study in psychology to find how these antagonisms might contribute to the making of an ideal character.

But all curious incidents fade when compared with John's immortal achievement. At the age of one hundred years he seems to be standing upon a narrow neck between time and eternity. St. Paul had already made his last missionary journev and written his last epistle. Jerusalem had fallen thirty years before. The "Benjamin of the apostles" is the only one alive. The elders of Ephesus are urging him to put in writing the oral gospel they had so often heard from his lips. A restatement of apostolic doctrine seems necessary subsequent to the complete severance from Judaism and the close of the old dispensation. John's pen is the last with apostolic authority. He yields. He writes.

The supplement of the other evangelists, often referred to, is a mere incident if not an accident. It is true John omitted many important matters, probably because they had been told by the others. But it was far from his purpose to merely "bring up the rear and glean what they passed by." Instead of intending a minute biographical monograph, writing is an argument. He states a proposition and addresses himself to the maintainance of it. His noble motif is that the reader may believe that Jesus is the Christ, and that believing, he may have life. His method is to take scenic incidents and typical persons and report Jesus' words in connection with them so that there may be a reciprocal illuminatien. He calls the reader to a halt that he may reflect; he gives the argument in epitome, shows what follows, makes application, and rarely fails to swing the censer of praise.

John and his Gospel defy criticism. The soul intuitively exclaims, "This is Divine!" "It is from God!" His His writings have been called the gospel of eternity, the spiritual gospel, the gospel of the world. He himself has been called the seraphic apostle. The early Church did well to select the eagle as his emblem. He soars high! He sees far!

Bird of God! with boundless flight
Soaring far beyond the height
Of the bards or prophets old;
Truth fulfilled and truth to be—
Never purer mystery
Did a purer tongue unfold.
—Adam of St. Victor, Latin poet, 1192 A. D.

Christ The Life And Light of Men

There is not in literature a finer example of adaption of style to subject. The noblest and profoundest thought is here clothed in language ample and royal. What the Sistine frescoes are in art, this paragraph is in written speech. Yet with all this stateliness there is aninherent simplicity. . . . This similiarity between the opening of the Book of Genesis and the opening of John's Gospel will be readily recognized. The prologue is in the form of Hebrew poetry, which consists largely of the recurrence to previously expressed thoughts, with altered phrase and added meaning. . . . It may be paraphrased as follows: As the articulate word drops from the lip of speaker on ear of hearer, so the Messiah comes from God to man. He is the vehicle of a meaning. Not, however, an unconscious and involuntary vehicle. For the Word had an eternal existence with God. He was God from the beginning. So far from being a mere wave of air, as an articulated word is, He is a Person; one possessing, too, infinite power and intelligence; for all things were made by Him, and apart from Him not even one thing came into being. This Logos is source of life and light for men. He kept shining by various means into the moral darkness of humanity, but it could not apprehend Him. It was like a lamp trying to penetrate a fog. . . . In the fullness of time, however, there came a herald—John Baptist—in all respects worthy of his transcendent office. His mission was to announce the coming of the Light who had already imparted something of Himself to men, one by one, as they had come into the world. For He was all the while imminent in the world which He had made, although unrecognized. Now, at length, in the incarnation, He came visibly in a form most easily recognizable to a people prepared to apprehend Him by long-continued and gracious dispensations. As far as the mass was concerned, however, it was a failure. In their obduracy of heart they received Him not. . . . But to such as did "take of Him," appropriating Him by faith as a Savior, He gave the right to become inheritors of the Divine nature. Such as are begotten of God, not merely of a race (literally bloods) supposed to be privileged above others, or human nature in general (flesh), or of some particular father (man). . . . Now comes the climax. It is a logical conclusion, transfused, with a doxology. The glorious Person whom the evangelist had described in metaphor as a word spoken by God to man, condescends to a human birth, in order that He may thus utter His Father's message. He sojourns. He tents awhile (thirty-three) with humanity. We are eye-witnesses of this manifestation of the Divine glory, a glory, a fullness of grace and truth becoming in all respects to God's only Sons.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Beginning: Of all time and created existence.—S. F. B. The Word: In the Logos had been hidden from all eternity what God had to say to man.—Camb. Bid. He who is to God what man's word is to himself, the minifestation or expression of himself to those without him.—J. F. B. Not only the spoken word but the thought expressed by the spoken word; it is the spoken word expressive of thought.—Plummer. With God: Face to face, at home with God—Camb. Bid. Inseparable from him.—J. F. B. Was God:—In substance and essence was God.—Ibid. Without Him: Apart from Him.—Camb. Bible. Denial of eternity and noncreation of matter.—J. F. B. In Him: Essentially and originally.—Ibid. Life the light: All that in men which is true light, intelligent subjection to God, love to God and fellows, wisdom and joy; this light of men has its fountain in the essential, original life of the Word.—Ibid. Shineth in darkness: Into the fallen word, with no ability to find the way, either of truth or holiness.—Ibid. Darkness overcame it not: The Light indeed does not overpower the Light.—Westcott. There came a man sent from God: An historical appearance sent to fulfill a definite, Divine purpose.—Expositors.—For a witness: From used forty-seven times in John.—White. He was in the world: Language as wonderful as thought. Compact simplicity; enigmatic form setting mind ingeniously a-working to solve the enigma of Christ ignored in His own world.—J. F. B. As many as: Individuality of exceptional action.—Doherty. Gave power: Privilege rather than ability.—Ibid. Which were born: Not of men, title, or privilege, but of nature the soul being made conscious of the vital capacities, perceptions, and emotion of a child of God before unknown.—J. F. B. And the Word: To praise the reader to the altitude of this climax were the thirteen foregoing verses written.—Ibid. And dwelt: Tabernacled, pitched His tent for a permanent stay.—Ibid.

The Teacher's Lantern.

John's method of presenting the life of Christ is most remarkable. It is as if, for example, one should take a series of scenes from the career of Savonarola like his denial of absolution to Lorenzo the Magnificent, his "burning the vanities," or his martyrdom. John attempts no biography, yet incidentally he gives us the best chronology. He does not relate the birth of Christ, yet as has been said, eternal Christmas pervades his soul.

John takes great scenic events, six miracles (or signs, as he significantly calls them), and three parables. He gives the setting and background of each, and then interprets, or better, makes the Lord his own interpreter by recording His sayings in the connection. Thus by a series of clusters of savings, deeds, and events, he makes what Origin did not hesitate to call "the main gospel."

No part of the Bible has been more highly praised. Thus: "The gospel of the Son of Thunder opens with a peal."—Cambridge Bible. "The heart of Christ."—Ernesti. "The diamond among the Gospels, most fully penetrated by the light of life."—Lange. "Written by the hand of an angel."—Herder. "The unique, tender, genuine, leading Gospel."—Luther. "The most important part of the New Testament."—Lessing. "John excels in the depths of Divine mysteries."—Jerome. "John poured forth the water of life he himself had drunk in."—Augustine. "Other Gospels describe Christ's body, this His soul."—Calvin.

In the stately and triumphant strains of the prologue there is a minor note of deepest sadness. It rises from John's sympathetic appreciation of Jesus and the world's neglect and hostility. The darkness did not comprehend the light. His own received Him not.

It is the highest compliment to John the Baptist that John the Evangelist seems to think it necessary to differentiate him from the Messiah. He was not the Light, but he bore witness to the Light. He was a night watchman, answering to those who asked, "What of the night?" "The morning cometh." He was a friend of the bridegroom, not the bridegroom: a star to guide, but not the sun; not a false light, but as compared with Jesus, a small light.

When John talks of light, he does not go into a cosmogony. He deals with a self-evident fact. Light is. So when he names the moral condition of the race under the figure of darkness, he does not go into a theological disquisition on sin, its origin, etc. He deals with a self-evident fact. Sin is. There are necessary antagonisms between light and darkness, and so between holiness and sin. Darkness and sin do not comprehend, and are inveterately hostile to light and holiness. But light and holiness are to be ultimately triumphant.

Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back.

For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes.

To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food.

To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood.

Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

He stands for Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil—a delightful food and a natural tonic for children, for old folks and for all who need flesh and strength.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

THE BIG LOCOMOTIVE

From St. Louis Passed Through Oakland Saturday Evening.

The large locomotive which is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and was on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair, passed through Oakland last Saturday evening, being incorporated in a train and therefore not being propelled by its own steam.

The engine is the largest in the world and was awarded the prize at St. Louis for thisas well as other merits. The engine will be used as a helper for trains up the seven mile grade and will be put in commission as soon as the parts which were stripped from it can be replaced.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. "Londy" White surprised his friends last week by bringing to the Park Miss Blanche Flowers, as his wife. Mrs. W. is the daughter of mine host Mrs. M. E. Flowers of the Allegheny House. Many congratulations were received.

Mr. W. H. Rudisill went to Newport News last Tuesday, on No. 8, where he has a position in the large ship yards of that city.

Mrs. R. A. McQuay, and daughter, Miss Anna, went to Ashland, Ky., Friday on 55.

Mr. Irwin Sperry, B. & O. ticket agent at Norfolk, Va., spent Christmas with his parents at this place, returning to Norfolk on Tuesday evening.

The Christmas eve exercises at the Methodist church were very interesting and entertaining. Dr. Laughlin, the superintendent and his efficient helpers deserve credit for the pleasant occasion.

A large number of young trees throughout the Park were destroyed by the heavy sleet of the past several days.

Some of our young folks observed Saturday, Sunday and Monday as Christmas, and had a good time.

Mr. M. L. Selby spent Christmas with his family at Loch Lynn, returning to Grafton Tuesday morning.

There will be preaching at Wesley chapel Sunday at 10.30 a. m.

Miss Bessie Paugh went to Altamont last Monday to spend several days visiting friends in that vicinity.

Messrs. Grant and Lee Hayden of Westernport, Md., ate their Christmas dinner with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, of this place.

Robt. R. Scott has returned to his home in Virginia, where he will spend a month or two.

The Knights of the Golden E elected the following officers for 1905:

Noble Chief, George Hipsley, Vice, John Reams, High Priest, Newman Wilson, Venerable Hermit, Charles Reams, Master of Records, Thos. Schooley, Clerk of Exchequer, F. P. Arnold, Sir Herald, C. F. Dawson. Representative to the Grand Lodge, C. F. Dawson.

Hoyes Grange Meeting.

The Hoyes Grange met on Friday evening, Dec. 23rd, in goodly numbers, considering the condition of the weather, and elected the following officers to serve for the coming year:

Master, A. P. Enlow; overseer, J. Arthur DeWitt; lecturer, Geo. E. Bishoff; steward, Thos. E. Bishoff; assistant steward, F. M. Conneway; chaplain, D. O. DeWitt; treasurer, N. H. Casteel; secretary, Wm. McKeen; assistant secretary, Wm. E. Bishoff; gatekeeper, H. R. DeWitt; Ceres, Mrs. Hamilton Friend; Pomona, Mrs. Maggie DeWitt; Flora, Miss Clara Bishoff; lady assistant steward, Miss May DeWitt.

The Grange will meet again Friday evening, Jan. 6th, 1905, for the installation of officers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns latent talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS. CREAM PITCHERS. THREE PAPERS PINS. ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS. CAKE PLATES. AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of Business Nov. 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$227,429 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Bonds, securities, etc	107,228 50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	13,077 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	41,803 48
Due from other banks	3,193 57
Cash on hand	24,920 86
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$473,758 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund	15,000 00
Undivided Profits	6,555 42
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,500 00
Due to other Banks	5,675 24
Deposits	347,247 91
Total	$473,758 57

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, spent Christmas day in Oakland with relatives.

Edward E. Sollars, Jr., a student of Charlotte Hall, is home for the Holiday vacation.

Mr. George L. Sincell is spending this week visiting relatives and friends in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, were the guests of relatives in Oakland this week.

Miss Harriet Schroder, of Grafton, is in Oakland visiting the family of Mr. Fred A. Thaver.

Mr. O. W. Boyer, of Salisbury, Pa., is here visiting Mrs. Thomas R. McRobie at her home on Third street.

Miss Teckla Johnson, who is visiting relatives in Parkersburg, is dangerously ill in that city with pneumonia.

Mr. Earl Townshend, of Morgantown, is here as the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner.

Mr. Wellington Crane, of Parkersburg, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. E. R. Townshend, in Oakland, this week.

Mr. L. Lochner, of this office, spent Christmas with his parents at Lonaconing, returning to Oakland Monday evening.

Mrs. D. Grant Smith and children, of Grafton, arrived here Tuesday afternoon to remain a few days visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Offutt, of Oakland, are visiting Mrs. Offutt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird.—Cumberland News.

Messrs. Daniel W. Wilson and Isaac Ervin, of Wilson, were business visitors to Oakland yesterday where they made some belated Christmas purchases.

Messrs. Weber remembered the editor and family with a magnificent collection of choice cut flowers on Christmas day, for which our thanks are tendered.

Look out for Noah Broadwater's mammoth Clearance Sale to commence Monday, Jan. 1905. A discount of ten per cent on all lines. Terms cash or produce. 2t

Mr. William D. Hoye, of Deer Park, was in Oakland yesterday on professional business. While in town Mr. Hoyes was the guest of his niece, Mrs. John Felty, Jr.

Mrs. L. L. Friend and little son went to Scottdale, Pa., last Saturday to pay her home folks a visit. They were joined there this Tuesday by Prof. Friend and will go to his native home, at Friendsville, Md., to spend Christmas.—Keyser Tribune.

Mr. Chauncey Glass, of near Lake Brown, was in Oakland Tuesday on business. When he left his home Tuesday morning the ground was covered to a depth of several inches with hail, snow and ice. Before he had proceeded far on his way the weather turned so warm that he was compelled to abandon the sled with which he started and made the balance of the journey in a wagon.

Mr. William T. White, of Terra Alta, accompanied by his daughter, were visitors to the family of Mr. Scott T. Jones yesterday.

Rev. W. H. Miller, former pastor of the Oakland Presbyterian church, spent yesterday in Oakland visiting friends and acquaintances.

Mr. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, whose wife and child are here as guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett, arrived in Oakland Saturday to spend the Holidays.

Mr. Jacob S. Miller, of Grantsville, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business before the Orphan's Court as administrator of the estate of the late Daniel Smouse and Christian Orendorf.

Mr. Josiah Kildow, of Cumberland, where he is employed in a clerical capacity by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, spent Christmas day in Oakland with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kildow.

From Messrs. Hinebaugh & Edwards, hardware dealers of Oakland, this office has received a striking calendar with the inscription "Who Wouldn't Be the Ice Man." The calendar must be seen to be appreciated.

Rev. W. H. Faust of Deer Park, will preach at Loch Lynn Heights on next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock, his subject being "After Death, What?" Prayer meeting at Deer Park every Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Miss Julia Lawton, who returned to Oakland one day last week from Clarksburg where she had been engaged professionally for several weeks, was recalled to the above town to nurse a son of Prof. and Mrs. Thomas C. Miller, who is suffering with typhoid fever.

John, the 13-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Livengood, of Grantsville, Md., is not only a good-looking lad, but he weighs 206 pounds. He is the prize boy of Western Maryland, and by the time he arrives at the age of 45 years, he will weigh about 500. His parents conduct the National House at Grantsville, a most excellent hostelrie, and they are large as well as large-hearted people. They have another son aged about 16 years, who tips the beam at about an even 200.—Elk Lick Star.

An editor going away left his paper in charge of a minister. During the minister's stay in the sanctum the following letter came from a subscriber: "You know very well that I paid my subscription to your paper the last time I was in town. If I get any more such letters from you as I received last week I will come and maul the devil out of you." The minister answered: "I have been trying to get that thing out of the editor for ten years past, and if you will really come down and maul it out of him, then, my dear sir, I have 20 members of the church I will get you to operate on."

Married.

WHITE—FLOWERS.—A very pretty home wedding was solemnized at six o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 10 East Main street, when Miss Blanch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emory E. Flowers, was joined in holy wedlock to Mr. Orlando M. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. White, of Mountain Lake Park, Maryland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. L. Reese, pastor of the United Brethren church of this city. Only a few of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. Directly after the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to the B. & O. passenger station, where they boardered No. 12 for Mountain Lake Park, where they will spend several days at the home of the groom's parents. They will then return to this city, where they will make their home for the present. The bride until recently resided with her parents at Mountain Lake Park, where she was a favorite among her associates. She is quite a charming and refined young lady. The groom is a popular young man and is employed in the painting department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this section. The *Sentinel* joins with the many friends of the newly wedded pair in wishing them a long, prosperous and happy marital life.—Grafton Sentinel.

PRINCE WILLIAM ACADEMY.

Unique Plan by Which the School's Library was Enlarged.

Mr. J. D. Miller, of Grantsville, a student in Prince William Academy, Brentsville, Va., furnishes the following relative to an entertainment given by the students of that school in an effort to enlarge the library:

It may be of interest to some of the readers of THE REPUBLICAN to learn of the plans of the faculty and students of Prince William Academy, at Brentsville, Va., to enlarge their library and lift it to a more important place in the life and usefulness of the Academy. Invitations were sent out to all the patrons and friends of the institution, and also to prominent educators of the state, requesting that they be present on the evening of Dec. 3d, at the Nicol Literary Hall, at an entertainment given by the faculty and students of the school. They were requested to kindly bring with them a volume to be presented to the library.

The entertainment was a complete success. The verdict was that it was the best ever given in Brentsville by the Academy. The reception was for the upbuilding of the library, and now we are glad to announce that on that occasion at least 150 volumes were added to its shelves, as well as many hearts enlisted in its earnest support. The school and faculty presenting 30 volumes. The books were generally of a very high grade. Most of the friends who came brought books with them, and friends from a distance represented their interest in the school by sending a volume to the library.

The evening was a very disagreeable one, but still the house was nearly full of very appreciative people, which was very gratifying to the performers.

The literary factors of the evening wese especially good and entertaining. The addsess by Mr. Truman S. Vance was very edifying and encouraging to friends of education. The entire program was under the general supervision of Prof. Layman, principal of the Academy. The stage arrangement was in charge of J. D. Miller and G. E. Yoder, of the faculty.

The following program was rendered:

Instrumental Music—Miss McMical.

Recitation—"The Little Cripple"—Miss Houchins.

Male Quartet—"Freedom's Banner"—Messrs. Layman, Hooker, Folk and Yoder.

Recitation—"Gone with a Handsomer Man"—Miss Heddings.

Personation—"Taking the Census"—Miss Mooney.

Male Quartet—"Medley,—White"—Messrs. Layman, Hooker, Folk and Yoder.

Address—"The Boy and his Book—Prof. Layman.

Anthem—"Praise Ye the Lord"—Vocal Class.

Pantomine—"Nearer My God, to Thee"—Miss Mooney.

Tableau—"Joan of Arc at the Stake"—Miss Houchins.

Tableau—"The Three Fates"—Misses Heddings, Mooney and Houchins.

Address—"The School and its Library"—Truman S. Vance.

Knights of Pythias Entertained.

The members of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Oakland were entertained last Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lauer at a turkey and oyster roast, at which quite a large number of the Knights were present.

The turkey, an eighteen-pound bird, was served, and also two barrels of oysters in the shell.

Where Japan Gets War Fund.

Japan has 47 postal savings banks, in which, on May 31 last, there was 458,995,645 yen ($229,497,922) on deposit. Since the war began these deposits have increased by 5,302,504 yen ($1,651,252), deposited by 543,264 persons. This vast deposit by the general run of Japan's population would seem to explain the ease with which each war loan is subscribed many times over when it is offered for home subscription. Between April, 1903, and September, 1904, the number of depositors increased from 2,934,388 to 4,181,293. This is a practical demonstration of the proverbial Japanese thrift.—New York Sun.

Time To Swear Off.

From time immemorial it has been the practice of "booze histers" to swear off taking observation of electric lights through the bottom of beer glasses and studying astromony through a whiskey flask on New Year's day.

Never was there a more auspicious time than the present for Oakland "boozerines" to swear off.

It is to be hoped that about two hundred "pizen" victims here will "swear off" for keeps on New Year's day or sooner.

O! yes, there are 200 and more of them. The boozerines who do their drinking in public and are seen on the streets compose only a very small portion of the tail end of the Boozerine Club which has a large and flourishing memberahip right in this man's town.

Addison Township Oil and Gas.

There are many citizens of Somerset county, who would like to know how Addison's oil and gas wells are developing, and whether it is a reality or a "mare's nest." Many throughout the county on account of Addison township being both a Democratic and Insurgent stronghold, will, like the Jews of old, say that "nothing good can come out of Nazareth" and while they will all admit that there is plenty of gas on top of the ground, they are still doubtful of anything being underneath.

Last Thursday a representative of *The Commercial* started out to investigate the gas and oil well, and first visited the B. & O. station at Confluence where he found a car load of machinery being unloaded and its contents consigned to these wells. These contents consisted of engine, boiler, and other machinery used in boring wells. On reaching the well which is located about three miles from Confluence and the same distance from Addison village, there was a large derrick, with a boiler house and several smaller buildings completed. The typography of the country here is a most peculiar one, going in a southern direction from Confluence at a distance of one mile and one half near the residence of John Ringer, a natural basin forms, and through this basin the Youghiogheny winds its way. The bottom of the basin is almost level and not much higher than the surface of the river at highwater, while the surrounding hills tower above from 400 to 600 feet of an elevation, and some of their sides are almost vertical. More than half of this basin is on the east or Addison side of the river and the remainder on the west or Fayette county side. This basin at its widest part is not more than two miles across and while its sides are irregular from any point it appears almost circular. The river forms a horse shoe, and while around the bend is almost two miles on the Addison side, in a direct line across the neck of land on the Fayette county side the distance cannot be much over half a mile. At the southeast corner of this bend in the river and a half mile up on this ravine is where the well is located. The ravine is about 400 feet wide where it leaves the basin and gradually narrows until its width at the well is less than 200 feet. While this conformation of the land appears peculiar, nevertheless, those persons who have ever traveled through Cattaraugus county, N. Y., or McKean county, Pa., will be forcibly struck with the resemblance in the formation and surroundings of th land where oil and gas wells are located in the above mentioned counties and those in Addison.—Meyersdale Commercial.

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CHOICE GOODS

FOR

Christmas Presents

AT

Mrs. M. L. Scott

BALTIMORE STORE

Xmas Goods.

Come and See What We Have For You.

A nice line of Handkerkerchiefs, 5c., up.

Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs.

Pictures, Frames, Mirors

Box Paper,

Fancy Baskets.

Children's Trunks.

Whisk Brooms & Holders,

Fancy China & Glassware.

Smokers' Sets.

Ladies' Umbrellas.

Pocketbooks, etc., etc.

Big Lot Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Dixon & Kelso

WILL TREAT THEIR MANY CUSTOMERS TO THE FOLLOWING

Record Breaking Low Prices

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

A No. 1 French Mixed Candy, per lb	5c
Best Broken Mixed Candy, "	9c
Strictly Pure Hard Mixed Candy "	9c
A No. 1 Chocolate Drop "	12½c
Best New Mixed Nuts, "	14c
" " English Walnuts "	18c
" " Almonds "	18c
" " Black Walnuts per peck	25c
Strictly Fresh Roasted Peanuts, per qt	5c
" Nice large Cocoanuts, each	5c
Loose Muscatelle Raisins, (large as prunes) per lb	7c
Best Seeded Raisins, lb pkg	9c
" Lundow Layer Raisins, lb pkg	12½c
Nice large Sweet Oranges, doz	20c
Extra large Florida Oranges, doz	30c
Nice large Prunes, lb	5c
Big Cape Cod Cranberries, qt	12½c
A big lot of Can Goods to close out at	5c a can
Best Brand Can Tomatoes, 3 for	25c
Walter Baker's Chocolate, per cake	19c

With EACH PURCHASE of $5.00 WORTH of the Above Goods FOR CASH, Will Sell 20 POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR For $1.00

Will take your Dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Eggs, Etc., at the Highest Price ever paid in this market.

YOURS, **DIXON & KELSO.**

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FONDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.

Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY

—AND—

CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY

Cumberland, Maryland.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE DESIRE TO THANK YOU—the Great Public—heartily, earnestly, sincerely for the magnificent tribute you have paid us—for the tremendous patronage with which you have favored us during the past twelve months. The Christmas business was simply astounding—it far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. In thus extending you our thanks we but mildly express a feeling of intensely enthusiastic gratitude for your unbounded generosity and appreciation. When we started this business we determined that we would give Oakland a store of which the people might well be proud. We have done that—and more. We have given you better store service, wider varieties of goods in better grades than prevailed before. We started and our methods have bettered the whole commercial community. It is our intention to improve the store system and service wherever possible. Having secured the foremost position in the retail community we propose not only to maintain it, but to increase the lead. We want you to feel that this is your store—that it is here solely for your convenience and benefit. We want you to understand distinctly that we are ever ready to correct any error of omission or commission that may occur, and do it cheerfully. Furthermore we insist that any purchase made, which does not prove to be wholly satisfactory, be returned for exchange or for money. There never will be any quibble or question about refunding money for an unsatisfactory purchase.

In conclusion, permit us to again thank you for your abundant expressions of approval, for your bountiful favors and to say that we sincerely wish all our friends and patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

☞Watch For Our WHITE SALE Announcement.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

BY A. W. FERRIN

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PROBABLY few persons in the crowds which surge through the streets of city and village on New Year's eve, armed with horns and rattles with which to add to the din of stentorian voices, screeching whistles and jangling bells on the stroke of 12, know just how the exact moment when the old year dies and the new year is born is determined, or how, from the United States naval observatory in Washington, the time signal is flashed to the four quarters of the globe, announcing to white, black, brown and yellow men that it is 12 o'clock and that the birth of another year is officially registered in Uncle Sam's bureau of vital statistics.

There have always been New Year's days, and doubtless the New Year celebrators of former days have had some way of knowing approximately when to start the festivities, but it is well to be accurate, and but for the lynx eyed star gazers in Washington some of us might be beginning our new year at 10 p. m. or 3 a. m.

The system by which the government looks after this important duty requires master minds and intricate machinery, though to the unthinking it may seem to mean no more than the dropping of time balls and the blowing of whistles.

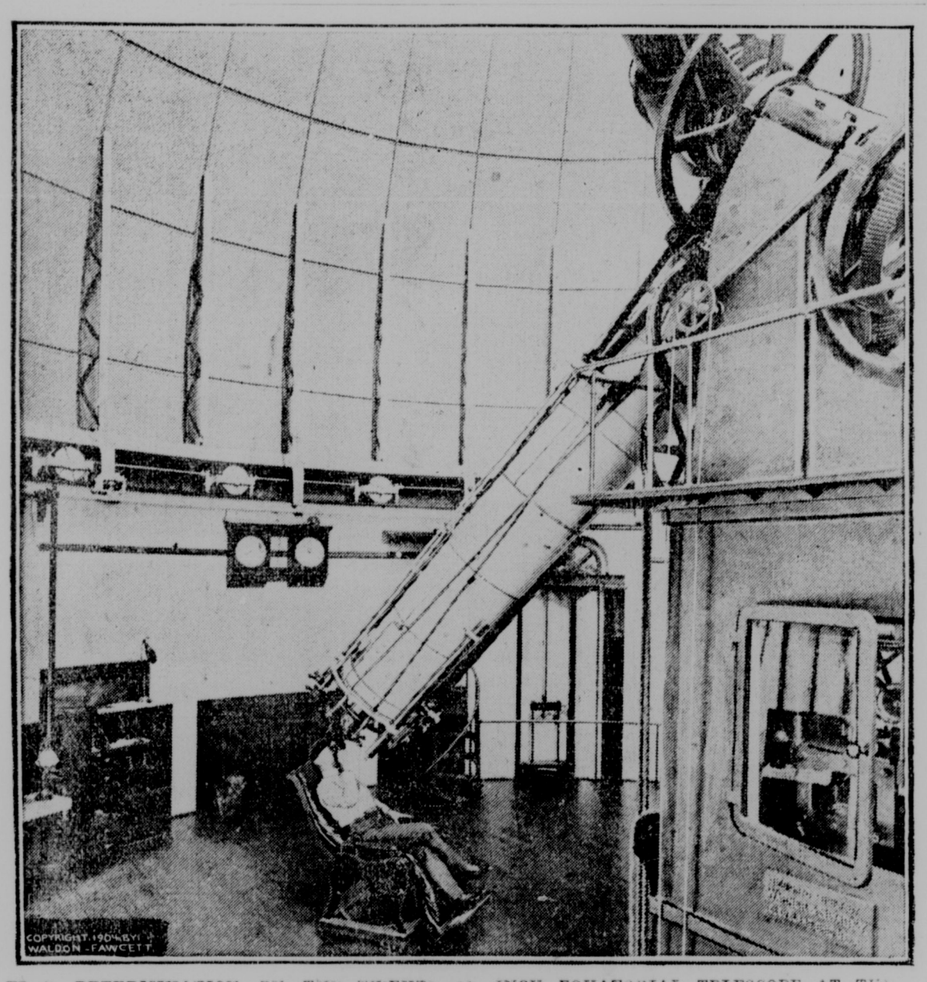
In the first place, the time must be taken from the sky, for the sun is the real giver of time as well as of light and heat. And here is where the telescope comes into play. The twenty-six inch equatorial telescope, which is sometimes used in the determination of time, was at the time of its erection in the old naval observatory in 1873 the largest in the world. Since then five or six others, notably the Lick telescope, have surpassed it in size. When the telescope was removed to its new site in Georgetown ten years ago improvements were made in the mounting, and it still ranks as one of the best instruments in the world. With this telescope Professor Asaph Hall discovered the two small moons of Mars, and it has other important discoveries to its credit.

The smaller telescope, which is usually employed in time determination at the observatory, is a fixed transit instrument of brass, mounted so that it swings easily on a pivot. When it is pointed heavenward a turn of a mysterious wheel causes the observatory roof to part from the center and reveal a wide slice of sky studded with stars. The astronomer reclines comfortably in a big leather chair and glues his eye to the small end of the big tube. In his hand is a little thing he calls a key, to which are attached insulated wires leading into the next room, where the standard and transmitting clocks are located. The glass is so aimed that when any standard star reaches the meridian it crosses a hair arranged in the telescope's field of view. At that instant the astronomer presses the key, which sends the information to the standard clock. Connected with this clock is the curious chronograph which ceaselessly draws red lines on a cylinder of white paper by means of an electrically controlled pen. The pen makes a break in its line, making the meridian, and the necessary correction to the big clock is easily made therefrom.

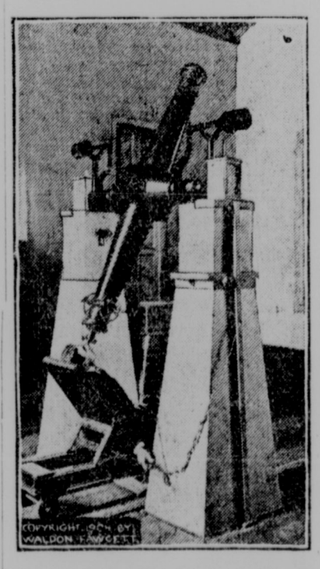
Every day just before noon the transmitting clock is compared with the standard clock, is synchronized and then put into electrical connection with the whole system of the Western Union Telegraph company. The clock ticks away, and at precisely 12 the officer in charge closes the circuit. The final tick of the clock spells noon to thousands of waiting telegraphers, and hundreds of automatic clocks are instantaneously corrected to agree with the transmitter in Washington.

By this same process is sent out the signal which divides two years, only on New Year's night the final tick of the transmitter is awaited even more intently than the daily sign. Observatories in other countries are interested in knowing how their clocks agree with those in Washington, and news which may change the history of the world must wait until the time signal has been received.

How quickly this signal flies over the land and under the sea was shown to the visiting delegates to the recent international geographical congress when Secretary Morton of the navy at midnight touched the time button in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Replies came in at once in French, Spanish and all the other modern languages. The City of Mexico reported that it received the signal [illegible] ty-six one-hundredths of a second after it had started from Washington. San Francisco got it within thirty-two one-hundredths of a second. The signal was sent out in two directions, over the Pacific cable from San Francisco and under the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean, Suez and India. The messages met at Adelaide, Australia.



TIME DETERMINATION BY THE TWENTY-SIX INCH EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON.



TRANSIT TIME INSTRUMENT, NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON.

The New Year In Wall Street.

The last day of the old year on the Stock Exchange, in Wall street, that fateful place where fortunes are made and lost from minute to minute and where money is supposed to be the only thought, is the gayest day of all the 365, and the brokers celebrate it with an abandon in which everything but fun is forgotten. Tin horns, flutes, toy trumpets and drums shrill and rattle, while from the galleries, crowded with women, confetti and paper streamers are thrown on the heads of the hilarious bulls and bears, and even the well fleeced lambs gambol in glee. Silk hats become footballs, and scrimmages turn the floor of the exchange into a great gridiron. A tug of war is one of the features of the day, with toys as prizes, and the oldest financiers struggle valiantly for victory. The excitement ends with a grand cakewalk and promenade, headed by a band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

NEW YEAR'S IN THE ALHAMBRA

BY

FREDERICK A. OBER

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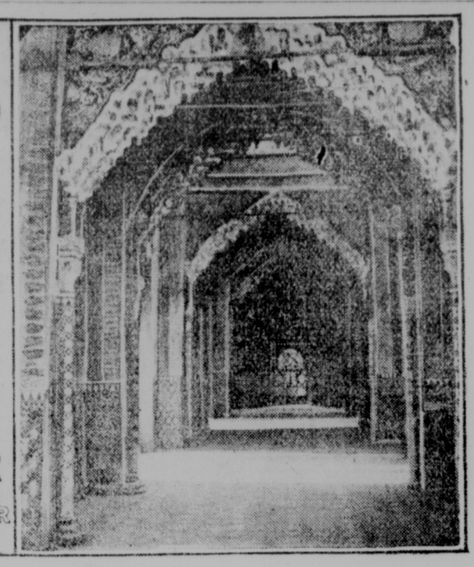


FOR the privilege of eating a New Year's dinner within the walls of the Alhambra, that beautiful palace built by the Moors in Spain 600 years ago, I was indebted to my good friends Don and Donna Parreda, with whom I boarded. And for the privilege of boarding with them I was indebted to the fact that the noble don and his lovely spouse were very poor; otherwise I might never have seen the interior of the palace under such favorable conditions or have become a member of a very interesting Spanish household.

The real head of that household, let it be mentioned sub rosa, was the charming Donna Carmen, but she, again, was dominated by her little daughter Carmencita, a maiden of nine or ten summers, without any mention of winters, if you please, for they were summers of the south of Spain, each one ten months long and full of sunshine, which, somehow or other, always seemed to irradiate her face. If I could do so without mixing my metaphors, I should say that Carmencita resembled a butterfly about as much as a little human being could, but when she skipped about in the garden of the Gran Capitan she seemed also the fairest blossom among a million or more of others.

This garden of the Gran Capitan, or the Great Captain, lay within the fortification walls that inclose the hilltop on which the Alhambra palace is built, that most glorious monument of the Moors in Spain and their last refuge ere they were driven back to Africa. But it lay aslant the western slope of the "Hill of the Sun," while the Alhambra adorned the eastern and more precipitous side, though only a short distance away, beyond a valley filled with elm trees in which the nightingales sang.

Carmencita and her ardent admirer—myself—usually occupied a wistaria bower perched upon an escarpment of the terrace, whence a view was outspread which included half the horizon line. There was generally no concern as to the weather, for it was nearly always fine, but on the day preceding the 1st of January there had been a slight fall of snow, and the air was too sharp for sitting out of doors, so we passed the morning within the house, much to Carmencita's displeasure.

As the 1st of January was a legal holiday, one of about 200 which adorn the calendar in Spain, Don Nicolas was at home moping around the house and getting in the way of his goodwife, the tall and stately Donna Carmen, who, I'm afraid, did not always bear in mind the Spanish proverb to "have honey in the mouth" when addressing her liege lord. In order to escape her sharp tongue Don Nicolas betook himself outdoors, but in half an hour or so returned with a smile hovering around the cigarette which he always carried between his lips and announced that inasmuch as it was New Year's day and a festive event he had arranged for an appropriate "fiesta" in honor of the occasion and of the guest within their walls.

"Oh, a cockfight or bull ring affair; anyway some sort of gambling arrangement probably," snapped Donna Carmen, with a contemptuous pucker of her rosy lips and a flash of her big black eyes. "Did you ever, Sir Nicolas, keep a peso (dollar) in your pocket overnight?"

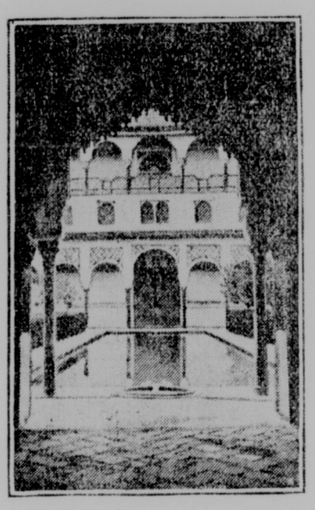
"Not if my esposa (wife) could find where I hung my pantaloons," retorted Don Nicolas good naturedly, though he winced visibly when her black eyes flashed at this home thrust. "But wait, querida (dearest)," he went on in great haste lest she get a shot in that should disable him. "It is this—I have just seen our good friend, Senor Sanchez, director of the Alhambra, and he has invited us over to dine with him within the palace walls. His wife is away, and he feels lonely—so he says—and desires company."

"Pouf!" pouted Donna Carmen. "These old men always have something up when their wives are away." But I noticed her eyes did not flash this time. In fact, they were, if anything, more liquid in their expression than ever. Behind her back Don Nicolas beckoned me to come out to the patio, where he filled a couple of glasses, and we sat down at a table to discuss their contents.

"Will Donna Carmen go?" I asked my host. I wanted to say, "Will she allow you to go?" but thought the other form more diplomatic.

"Will she?" chuckled Don Nicolas, shaking with inward laughter so that he could hardly carry the glass to his lips. "Couldn't keep her away. She's just dying to go. But wait a minute and hear what she says."

"Nicolas," came a voice from the apartment we had just left, "I have decided not to go. The old palace is too cold and damp, and Carmencita cannot go at all events."



POOL WHERE MANY SULTANAS WERE DROWNED.

"Very well, my love. Then the senor and I must go alone."

"But I've got such a nice menu for a dinner at home. It's too bad."

"So it is, dearest. Then we had better stay at home, of course."

"I really would like to go," I murmured to Don Nicolas under my breath. "Can't we arrange it somehow? I never dined in a palace in my life, and it would be so delightful, seems to me."

"So it would, and you shall," replied the don, still shaking with laughter he dared not let out for the life of him. I was also reassured by the little daughter, who, evidently used to the vagaries of her maternal parent, was calmly making preparations for departure. She put her doll into her traveling garments, threw a silken mantilla over her head and then came and took my hand, all without a word.

"But your mamma?" I asked in a whisper.

"If you don't hurry she will be there before us," exclaimed the spoiled child, with a stamp of her little foot. "Dear me, what stupid things men are, especially American men!"

We went without further words, and when in going through the elm grove I cast a glance over my shoulder I saw the donna marching behind us with stately steps and Don Nicolas ambling after.

We passed through the Gate of Justice, crossed the Place of the Cisterns and then entered the palace proper through the gateway leading into the Patio of the Myrtles, where is the great marble tank in which, Carmencita fearsomely told me, many a sultana had been drowned by the Moorish lords of the harems. Then we went into the Ambassador's hall, where we found Senor Sanchez awaiting us with a welcome abounding in honeyed words and high flown phrases. He at once took possession of Donna Carmen, of whom, her husband told me when at a safe distance, he was once an ardent admirer.

"In fact," he added, with a shrug, "I think he is now, but my wife has such a pearl beyond all price in myself and is so well convinced of it that he might as well go bay the moon!"

"For all the good it would do him," I remarked, and Don Nicolas was delighted. While he sat smoking innumerable cigarettes in a corner of the Lions' court his daughter and I prowled all about the palace, played at hide and seek among the alabaster pillars of Linderaja's bower, traced the reputed blood stains in the marbles of the Abencerrages' hall, where the Moorish guards were slain, and tried to decipher the Alcoranic verses in flowery arabesques on the walls of glittering stucco.

CORRIDOR OF THE ALHAMBRA

Only the empty shell now remains of what had once been a pearl of Moorish architecture, yet I found the Alhambra palace most fascinating even in decay. There was, as Donna Carmen said there would be, a chill in the air within the walls, and possibly a dinner there at midwinter was a risky thing to undertake. But the old director in charge of the ruin had lived there many years, and, though Don Nicolas more than intimated that he was in his dotage, he should have known whether there were risk or no.

According to his directions, we all gathered in the Hall of Justice, a long, tiled and arabesqued corridor which bounds one side of the Lions' court, and there found a table spread with all that the south of Spain could afford. There were wines from Xeres, and Malaga oranges, and olives from Seville, fish and oysters from Cadiz, pigeons, turkey and quail from Lonja, cakes and ices from Granada, while the demure damsels that waited on the table were Gitanos, or gypsies, from across the river Darro.

The feast had been spread, as the courteous old Spaniard expressed it, in the very corridor where Christopher Columbus had met Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain and signed the "capitulation" for that voyage of discovery which resulted in the finding of the way to America in 1492.

"In your honor I have given this dinner," Senor Sanchez graciously explained, "in order to commemorate that historic occurrence of more than 400 years ago, for here it was, in the month of January, 1492, that Don Christopher Columbus met the great king and queen who had expelled the Moors from Spain and entered upon those negotiations which resulted in the discovery of the country which you claim as the place of your birth. When I think of what the United States did to us in Cuba I cannot but feel that your country has been very ungrateful, but we will let that pass. Spain has entered upon a new career of progress, and after all I think it was best for her that she should have been driven out of America, for now we are devoting our energies to the development of our own country instead of sending our money and our soldiers away across the sea."

So it was with great cordiality that, after a toast to the bright eyes of Donna Carmen and her daughter, we drank to the future friendship of the United States and Spain. After the dinner was over we lingered awhile, and but for the increasing chill in the atmosphere might have stayed to inspect the palace by moonlight. As it was, the slant sunbeams lay across the Ambassadors' hall before we left the palace, for after their duties were over the gypsy girls gathered in the corridor outside and performed some of their fantastic dances to the music of rude instruments which they had brought over from the caves in which they and their families live in the Albaicin, beyond the Darro, the river of golden sands.

A Cold New Year's.

"Talkin' about New Y'ar's," said the old hunter as he knocked the ashes out of his corncob pipe, "reminds me of Janiwary 1st, 1872, when I sot all day in the top of a pine tree."

"Were you admiring the scenery of the country?" innocently asked the city chap.

"Waal, skassly, stranger, skassly," he chuckled. "I wuz squintin' right by all the scenery, hopin' to see my son Bill come along with his gun an' knock over a big grizzly that war sittin' below me."

"Treed by a bear, eh?"

"Ye've guessed it, stranger. 'Long about sundown it got so cold that it brought tears to my eyes, an' as them tears drapped they formed into an icicle that reached from whar I sot cl'ar down to the b'ar. That war all that saved my life, I reckon."

"Why, how did that icicle save your life?" the city chap wanted to know.

"It war this way," replied the old hunter as he winked at the others who were listening to the story. "The b'ar thought I war lettin' a ladder down to him an' begun to climb it, but when he war fifteen feet from the ground the icicle busted, an' he fell an' broke his neck. Ye don't want to git scart, sonny, when ye'r treed by a grizzly, but jest hold on tight an' leave the rest to Providence. If the icicle hadn't done the trick I'd have probably fell down on the b'ar purty soon an' killed him that way."

General Stanley at Franklin

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 30, 1864

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GENERAL THOMAS said that the battle of Franklin saved Nashville and that the battle of Franklin itself was saved by Opdycke's brigade of Stanley's Fourth corps. Using the same course of reasoning, General Stanley saved the battle of Franklin by his activity and firmness during the preceding twenty-four hours.

The Federal forces engaged at Franklin, the Fourth and Twenty-third corps, belonged to the army of General Thomas, who was at Nashville. The two corps were acting as one body, and General Schofield, commander of the Twenty-third corps, was in command. Thomas had ordered Schofield to march in retrograde before Hood's army of Confederates from the banks of the Duck river along the Columbia pike, through Franklin and across the Harpeth river at that point, with all possible haste toward Nashville. But Hood nearly spoiled the game the evening before Franklin was fought by throwing Forrest's cavalry and the advance of two corps of infantry around Schofield's column on each flank and intercepting the retreat at Spring Hill, several hours' march south of Franklin.

Stanley and his corps had the lead of Schofield's column and drove Forrest away from Spring Hill, bluffed Hood's corps and division commanders and kept the Confederates at arm's length while Schofield's wagon trains and artillery and infantry of the Twenty-third corps marched through under cover of the darkness on the retreat toward Franklin. At daylight on the 30th Hood again pushed forward, and Stanley's troops, bringing up the rear, kept the Confederates in check all the way to Franklin.

Schofield had no intention of making a stand at Franklin, but in order to cover the crossing of Harpeth river stationed his own Twenty-third corps upon a line around the village from bank to bank on the south side.

He did not expect attack on the south bank, but thought that Hood would attempt to pass around the flanks as he had done before and cut the army off completely from Nashville. He took all the artillery of the Twenty-third corps with him to the north bank and a portion of the Fourth corps artillery. One of the three divisions of Stanley's corps, Wood's, was ordered by Schofield to cross to the north bank. Stanley, who was ill, accompanied Wood's corps.

The pike along which the army had marched from Spring Hill bisected the Twenty-third corps line of defense on the south bank, and where it passed through a gap was left for the movement of wagons and troops. At that point much of the Fourth corps artillery was massed. Wagner's division of Stanley's corps brought up the rear and took position two miles in front of Franklin. About 2:30 p. m., finding his flank turned by heavy columns of the enemy, Wagner decided to withdraw his command to a position about a third of a mile in front of the Twenty-third corps center—that is, where the pike passed through the fortified line. Opdycke's brigade passed inside the works as reserve to the Twenty-third corps line on the pike, 200 or 300 yards in rear.

The interest of the battle turns upon the action of Opdycke's brigade and of Conrad's and Lane's at the extreme front. The Confederate attack, when it came about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was very sudden, and Wagner ordered Conrad and Lane to fight. This they did stubbornly, checking the advance of the Confederates. When at last, being overwhelmed in front, their right and left flanks turned, they did retreat, they were followed with a rush by the Confederates, who felt sure that Schofield's army was in a trap and that they would drive it into the river. The soldiers of Conrad and Lane reached the works with broken ranks. Nevertheless they had sufficient self control to rally and take part in the recovery of the line. This counterstroke was initiated by Opdycke and his brigade, Stanley having been anticipated by just so much time as it took for him to ride from the north bank of the river to the scene of danger.

There was no more brilliant episode in the whole war than the ride of Stanley from the north bank of the river to the scene of fighting on the south bank. He was distant from Wagner's exposed brigades when they began to fire upon the advancing Confederates about one mile. Leaping into his saddle, he galloped across the bridge, through the ranks of the stragglers, his face set in the direction of the battle. It was then 4 o'clock, and for more than four hours the officers and soldiers had been aware that the whole army was to cross to the north bank of the river at dark. Retreat and not battle was in the air.

But the ball was open, and the well known figure of Stanley was seen rushing to the front. Without waiting for orders Opdycke had set his brigade in motion to recover the guns and parapets abandoned to the Confederates. Spurring his horse forward and striking and shooting right and left, he set the example for his officers and soldiers. Two regiments were at his heels deployed; two were in the second line and three were in the rear line.

Just as the column was under way Stanley came up upon its left flank. Seeing that Opdycke, riding at the head of the center of his brigade, was charging to recover the lost works, he gave him no order, but rode forward with the third line. The melee that ensued between these seven regiments, joined by the stoutest hearted of Conrad's and Lane's soldiers, and the Confederates was close and deadly. Prisoners and flags were gathered in, the guns recovered and turned upon the Confederates, and the works were retaken and held. Stanley's horse was killed under him, and he himself, while swinging his hat to cheer on his men, received a most exasperating wound from a bullet which plowed a gash three inches in length across the nape of his neck close to the spine. Ignoring this painful, not to say dangerous, hurt, he remained on the ground until the line was reorganized, Opdycke's brigade and the rallied troops of Conrad and Lane in the recaptured works with the guns in their possession, confidence restored all along the line and victory in sight if not already complete. In fact, he did not relinquish active command of the Fourth corps until the troops reached their destination at Nashville next day.

Next to the personal bearing of Stanley and Opdycke and the conduct of Opdycke's regiments interest centers upon the action of the troops under Conrad and Lane after retiring from the extreme front to the Twenty-third corps breastworks. Historical narratives relating details of the battle, but more especially the official reports, are clear upon this point. In a history of Franklin put forth in 1886 by General J. D. Cox, commander of the Twenty-third corps in that battle, the author says:

"Our men, who had been driven back from the line, rallied by officers of all grades, returned to their posts. While rallying these men Stanley was wounded."

General Opdycke in a narrative printed in 1881 said:

"General Stanley added his effort to rally under a very heavy fire of musketry the scattered troops to the support of the men at the regained works."

STANLEY IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT

General Thomas' official report of the battle says that Stanley was "severely wounded while engaged in rallying a portion of his command," and Schofield's states that the wounding took place while Stanley "was gallantly urging forward his troops to regain the lost works."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Confidence Dog.

A butcher narrated the other day a story illustrative of the intelligence of dogs.

"A patron of mine," he said, "had a collie that came to me one morning with a slip of paper in his mouth.

"'Hello, doggie!' said I, and the collie wagged his tail and dropped the paper on the floor at my feet. I opened it. It was a signed order from his master for a piece of sausage. I gave him the sausage. He ate it and went home.

"Time after time the collie came with these orders to me, and finally I stopped reading them. Each, I presumed, was for a sausage, and each procured a sausage. I suppose, all told, the dog got as many as twenty pounds of sausages from me in two months.

"But the master, when I presented my bill, kicked. He said he had only given the dog about a dozen orders, whereas I must have honored nearly a hundred.

"Well, the upshot was that the two of us got together and did a little detective work. We watched the dog. And do you know what we found? Why, we found that this cunning dog whenever a sausage hunger seized him would grab up a piece of white paper—any piece he could find—and bring it to me.

"I had been careless, you see, never looking at the paper, and through my carelessness the collie had fooled me for two months."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

LOVE'S BLACK SHADOW

By HARTLEY WILLARD

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"I tell yo', gal—I tell yo' I'd rather see yo' dead twice over than jined to Abe Taylor. Befo' I would see it cum about I'd kill one or t'other of yo' with my own hand. Whar's yo'r pride? Whar's yo'r shame? Whar's the respect yo' owe yo'r dead mother? If yo' was jined up to Abe Taylor d'ye reckon me an' yo'r brother Bill could hang around yere agin what folks would say? D'ye think we could look our nayburs in the face arter that?"

High up on the side of the grim old mountain father and daughter sat on the steps of a humble log cabin on a summer's afternoon. He was a man of fifty, loose jointed and a typical mountaineer; she was a girl of nineteen, with a face and form that had no equal for twenty miles around. He sat braced with his back to the jamb,

"POP, YO'VE KILLED A MAN, BUT IT'S YO'R OWN SON BILL."

while she leaned her elbows on her knees and her chin on her hands and kept her eyes on the ground.

"An' why?" she finally asked.

"An' why?" he fiercely repeated as his eyes flashed. "If yo' don't know why then yo' are no gal o' mine! Heven't I bin tellin' yo' why ever since yo' was able to understand things? Wasn't yo' ten y'ars old when I brung home the dead body of yo'r brother Jim? Wasn't yo' fo'teen when I cum crawlin' home with two bullets in my body? Wasn't yo' sixteen an' sittin' right yere on this spot when a bullet fired from the thicket over thar knocked my cap into yo'r face? Yo' remember all these things, Mary—yo' heven't forgot—an 'then yo' ask me why yo' an' Abe Taylor can't jine up. Lawd, gal, but I wouldn't be mo' astonished if yo' struck me a blow in the face!"

"See yere, pop," said the girl as she straightened up, clasped her hands over her knee and looked away into the laurels, "twenty years ago, befo' I was bo'n, yo' got up a fuss with the Taylors."

"They dun got up a fuss with me, gal."

"Well, there was a fuss. It was about a mewl or a hawg or sumthin'. The Taylors an' the Renfrews went to killin'. Yo' dun for the old man."

"Yes, I did."

"An' then one of his boys dun for our Jim."

"Shot our Jim down like a dawg an' never gin him no show!"

"An' then our Bill dun for one o' them."

"He did, an' I'm mighty proud o' him."

"An' then you git almost dun for."

"That's it, gal. One o' them varmints ambushed me an' put two bullets into my body, an' the lead's thar yit. I've been waitin' a hull y'ar to ambush a Taylor in return, but the durned cowards ar' as cunnin' as foxes. The chance will cum, though—it will shorely cum. Me an' Bill will never rest easy as long as thar's a Taylor left livin', an', thank God, thar's only two of 'em dodgin' aroun' on top the airth."

The girl was silent for a moment, rocking to and fro. Then in the same quiet, even voice she said:

"A quarrel lastin' twenty y'ars an three or fo' killin's bekase yo' an' the old man Taylor fell out like two boys! Yo've carried murder in yo'r heart all these y'ars, an' it's thar yit. It might hev bin so with the Taylors once, but yo' know they've wanted peace for five ya'rs past."

"Bekase they ar' cowards, gal!"

"Bekase they've got sense, pop. They can't see that the game is wuth the candle. A y'ar ago I met Abe Taylor over at Bridge Cove. I knowed him on sight, an' he knowed me. We knowed that we orter hate each other like pizun bekase of the quarrels an' killin's, but sumhow 'twas jest the other way. We seen each other ag'in an' ag'in, an' we liked each other better an' better every time. Abe has bin for makin' friends, an' so hev I. We uns didn't start the quarrel. We uns wasn't skassly bo'n then. We uns can't feel that these shootin's an' killin's is right. Bimeby me an' Abe falls in love an' would git married, but yo' an' Bill stand in the road. Yo' ar' my pop, an' Bill is my brother, but I'm tellin' yo' straight that Abe Taylor is as squar' an' white as either one of yo', an' he's got a heap less murder in his heart. I'm lovin' him, pop—lovin' him well nuff to be his wife an' do all a wife kin do, but when he wanted me to run away with him—wanted it bekase yo' stood ready for mo' killin's—I wouldn't agree. I said I'd come an' tell yo' all about it an' hear what yo' had to say. I've told yo', an' what answer hev I got?"

"You've got my answer that I'll shoot Abe Taylor on sight!" shouted the father in fierce tones. "Yes, gal, if yo' was his wife ten times over I'd shoot him down. I wasn't spectin' this treachery from yo', Mary. I've bin father an' mother to yo' these many y'ars, an' I'd never believed that yo' would throw yo'r own pop over an' side agin him. Yo' couldn't git Bill to do it—no, not if yo' would offer him all the land 'twixt yere an' the river."

"I can never make yo' understand," sighed the girl. "I love yo' as my pop, an' I'm grateful for all yo'r kindnesses, but don't yo' see that I can't pick up this old quarrel an' hate as yo' do an' feel yo'r feelin's for revenge? It's the same with Abe. He wants peace an' friendliness. Together we want a weddin' an' cabin home. I said Abe Taylor is a squar' man. If he wasn't would he dun agree to cum over yere this evenin' an' hold out his hand to yo' an' ask yo' to bury the past?"

"Abe Taylor comin' over yere?" asked the father in a voice hardly above a whisper.

"I'm lookin' for him every minit."

The father rose and entered the house and took down his loaded rifle, and when he sat down on the steps again the weapon lay across his knees.

"Is it for Abe?" asked the girl.

"For shore. I'll shoot him dead in his tracks!"

"Then yo' ar' a coward, an' I'm no kin to yo'!"

For a minute they looked into each other's eyes—his showing the darkest passions, hers revealing contempt—and then they turned their heads. Thus they sat for ten minutes without further speech, and the westering sun sunk to the hill tops and blazed full in their faces and half blinded them. A sudden step caught their ears and both turned their heads to the right.

"Abe!" gasped the girl.

"I'll kill him!" growled the man.

Some one turned the corner of the house and stood in the full blaze of sunset. The old man lifted his rifle and fired over the girl's shoulder before she could raise a hand to prevent. For a minute a smoke cloud hung low and obscured the body on the ground. Then the girl said quietly:

"Pop, yo've killed a man, but it's yo'r own son Bill!"

The old man staggered over and knelt beside the body, and as he knelt, his face drawn and haggard and his breath whistling in his throat, a young man turned in from the road and hailed close beside the girl.

"Pop thought it was yo'!" whispered the girl.

Abe nodded his head.

"Wait till I bundle my things an' we'll go."

Merry, but Not Wise.

The saying of Charles II., the king who, according to the severe yet just epitaph written upon him by the earl of Rochester,

> Never said a foolish thing
> And never did a wise one,

are so many as to show us plainly why he should be so beloved even by those who could not approve his actions. He was a merry monarch, and he was "good company."

His was an age of nicknames, and he was widely known as "Old Rowley," the name of an ill favored horse in the royal stables. One day a young lady at court was in her apartments singing a satirical ballad called "Old Rowley, the King," when Charles knocked at the door.

"Who is it?" she called.

"Old Rowley himself, madam," he returned good naturedly.

He could convey a reproof with wit and gentleness. When Penn stood before him with his hat on the king took off his own.

"Friend Charles," said the Quaker, "why dost thou not put on thy hat?"

"'Tis the custom of this place," returned the king, "that never above one person should be covered at a time."

Use of Lemons.

The uses of lemons are manifold, and the more we employ them the better we shall find ourselves. For all people, in sickness or in health, lemonade is not only a safe but a remarkably pleasant drink. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippins or seeds crushed may also be mixed with water and used as a drink. Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease; but, what is better than a cure, it is a preventive. Sailors make a daily use of it for that purpose. It is a good thing to rub the gums daily with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. It prevents chilblains. Lemon used in intermittent fevers is mixed with strong, hot black tea or coffee without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part afflicted with a lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. Lemon juice and glycerin, equal parts, make an unequaled lotion for the hands to keep them soft, smooth and healthy. We think we have said enough to show how valuable, therefore, lemons are.—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

A Sure Sign.

"Mose, how in de wo'ld kin you tell ef dese melons is ripe widout goin' inter de patch?"

"Easy, Lige. Easy 'nough. Ain' no melon patch ever watched wid shotguns en bulldogs onless de melons is des a-bustin' ter be ate."—Chicago Tribune.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec. 2, 1904.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 10th, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Monday, January 2, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

W. A. MAFFETT, President.
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Sec'y 42 3t

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before

JANUARY 1, 1905,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties concerned, I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890.

Please pay promptly.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 59	4 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	5 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	5 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbir	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 15
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar NOON	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	†9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45† A. M.	†8 36

P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 10		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OAKLAND, MD

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

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Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Office at residence on Liberty street.
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DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER,
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OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the P. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... †10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily ..... 11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 1—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 4—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8 32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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Mention this paper.

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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequailed on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomiuation are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. **Write to-day** for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

THROWING THE LASSO.

The Manner In Which the Rope Is Handled by an Expert.

"A mistaken impression prevails in the mind of the public in regard to the manner in which a lasso is handled," says an expert. "The idea that the loop is always swung around the head before making a cast, especially when the roper is on foot, is erroneous. No man of experience ever makes a cast in this fashion from the ground in practical work. There are several reasons why he does not. One of them is that the movement is likely to frighten the stock, especially horses; another that he may have to wait some minutes before a favorable opportunity occurs for making a cast. He knows that better results are obtained by holding the rope as unobtrusively as possible, even keeping it concealed from the object of capture.

"On the contrary, however, when mounted and in pursuit it is absolutely necessary to swing the loop over and around the head, for the cast must be made with the greatest possible force in order to overcome not only the forward movement of the pursued, but also the action of the wind should that chance to be against you.

"As to the manner of casting, some 'ropers' cast with a quick, jerky movement of the hand, seeming to use the arm very little and the body not at all. Others employ body, arm and hand. Both methods are effective when perfected by practice."

Board With the Butler.

To avoid the trouble of housekeeping, many wealthy Parisians board with their butler, so to speak. Instead of ordering the food for the household from day to day, they pay a fixed sum per month to their butler or housekeeper, who contracts to supply them with the usual three meals per day, composed of the customary courses, says What to Eat. The price paid for this service varies in accordance with the style of living. If guests be invited to dinner or any sort of entertainment be given, an extra sum per head is paid. In this way the lady of the house avoids the annoyance of butchers' and bakers' bills, and if the butler does not keep his part of the contract it is easy enough to find another to replace him. Of course, the president's household is carried out on this plan on a large scale, and many of the big stores supply all their employees with daily meals in the same manner. The banks and other administrations of similar nature often furnish the noonday meal to their clerks by contract, the latter paying a trifling sum toward the cost.

The Manufacture of Pins.

In 1775 a prize was given to the colonist of Carolina who produced the first native pins and needles. During the war of 1812, when, owing to restrictions upon commerce, the price of pins rose to the enormous sum of $1 per paper, the manufacture was actually started in the United States, but does not seem to have met with success, as the enterprise was soon abandoned. The industry was not fairly started in this country until the year 1836.

The early pins in this country, as in England, were made with globular heads of fine twisted wire, made separately, and secured to the shank by compression from a falling block and die. These old pins had the misfortune of often parting with their heads. It was to overcome this difficulty that the attention of early inventors was directed. The solid headed pin, in common use today, took the place of the old form about 1840.

Couldn't "Kid" Him.

"Have you known what it is to be an orphan?" asks one of the characters in the "Pirates of Penzance," and another replies, "Often." The similarity between the two words causes almost a page of good Gilbertian fun. It would have been otherwise if either of the characters had happened to be an average London boy.

The tale is told of a London boy on his country holiday who was asked by a carter to hold one of his horses. "Which 'orse?" asked the lad. "The off 'un," said the driver. "Horphan," said the boy. "How d'ye think Hi knows which of 'em's a horphan? Garn, you don't kid me." And that closed the incident.—London News.

Out of Proportion.

Benham—I try to believe the Bible, but I find that story of the ten virgins, five of whom were wise and five foolish, a little perplexing.

Mrs. Benham—What's the matter with that?

Benham—Judging from the women I have known, the proportion of foolish ones was altogether too small.—New York Times.

As If It Were Possible.

Claribel—I wonder what that creature meant?

Laurie—What creature?

Claribel—Why, Tentworth, of course. When I told him everybody said I was improving in my singing, he said he was delighted to hear it. The idea!—Stray Stories.

Her Protest.

"Darling," said Edwin, "your eyes are like diamonds, your teeth like pearls, your lips resemble the most glorious rubies, and your hair"—

"Edwin," said Angelina sternly, "remember that you work in a jewelry warehouse and that it's disgusting to talk shop."

Election Promises.

Successful Candidate—I shan't forget the promises in virtue of which I have been elected.

Political Manager—That's right. Bear them in mind. With a little brushing up they'll probably elect you again.—Puck.

The Old and the New Courtship

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

CERTAINLY "the times have changed, and men change with them," for us as well as for Ulysses, and I say "men" advisedly, for I don't think women have changed as much. Most girls—that is, the dear, rosy, dimpled darlings who are papa's pet and mother's blessing and who do not insist upon becoming civil engineers or doctors of law, medicine or theology—these girls, pure and simple, are willing enough to marry IF SOME ONE WHOM THEY LOVE asks them to do so. But the men do not propose, and so the girls do not marry, and the good old methods are out of vogue and the times are out of joint.

* * *

Young men have extended their privileges and contracted their liabilities. Formerly if a young unmarried man paid particular attention to a girl or a young widow it was understood by all observers that he was a candidate for her hand if he could gain her reluctant consent to accept him. The girl's parents looked serenely on, conscious that THEIR DAUGHTER WAS MISTRESS OF THE SITUATION and needed neither assistance nor protection; conscious, too, that the young man would be a very fortunate fellow if he gained so desirable a wife, and they would not stand in his way, although they were sincerely sorry to lose the flower of their family.

* * *

And now all this is changed. Instead of placidly looking on to see her daughter hold a little court and select the one she means to favor from a crowd of eager aspirants, the mother must be, like the early bird, very early on the ground TO CAPTURE the biggest and richest worm before any other mother bird can grab him and carry him to drop him into her nestling's open mouth. No wonder she gets an anxious and eager look herself and worries and frets and twitters and chirps overmuch and keeps the home nest in a condition of turmoil, for the worm has grown very wary, and if in taking his early walks abroad he espies the flitting form of the mother bird or even hears her sweet if sharpened song of greeting HE IS APT TO PRECIPITATELY RETIRE to his burrow or hide beneath some stem or clump of weeds.

Worse than this, should the bachelor chance to be, instead of a mere worm of earth, a beautiful gold or silver fish disporting himself in the waters of matrimony, then mamma, instead of a bird, is seen as a fisher, A VERITABLE FISHER OF MEN, baiting her hook with her daughter's charms, her accomplishments, her virtues and her affectionate and submissive temperament; but, alas, the goldfish has grown as "gamy" as a brook trout, and worse, for he can often keep a most experienced angler "in play" for a whole season and at the end give a sprightly and humorous twist to his glittering tail and fly off at a tangent to be no more seen in those waters.

BUT WHY, I ASK—WHY SHOULD IT BE SO, AND WHY DO OUR YOUNG MEN NEED TO BE URGED TO MAKE THEMSELVES THE "HAPPIEST OF MEN?"

Of course I know that the question has been asked before and variously answered. But no answer that ever I have heard HAS MET THE REQUIREMENTS, and I almost fancy that it must remain one of the conundrums without reply which, like snags and bowlders, still obstruct the stream of time.

Civilization's Aim Should Be to Avoid War

By HENRY LABOUCHERE, Editor of Truth, London

I PREFER teaching our children that war is one of the DIREST CURSES that afflict this earth, and that, while all should be prepared, if needs be, to defend our independence, our persistent aim should be to avoid all wars, and, as was well said by Lord Percy, "nations should consider not how little they can concede to one another, but how far they can meet each other's views."

This is the spirit that now animates the workingmen of France, of Germany and of Italy. Their leaders are ever deprecating any recrudescence of the military spirit that has conduced so often to war in the past. It is the spirit that animates our own workingmen.

If we were attacked they would need NO MILITARY TOMFOOLERIES in national schools to induce them to fight for their country. But they know that peace is the best of policies for them, as never has there been a war which has not been harmful to those engaged in industry.

Napoleon infused a military spirit into Frenchmen. What did the workingmen of France gain by his conquests? What do our workers gain by our annexations of Uganda, of the Sudan and of the empire of Sokoto? What have they gained by our war in South Africa, except having to pay more for some of their necessaries and the knowledge that it has paved the way for the introduction of Chinese chattels to work in the Transvaal mines for the benefit of COSMOPOLITAN MILLIONAIRES?

A tribe of savages is always cultivating a military spirit. Its sole occupation is war, and the arts of peace are despised as contemptible to men of spirit. AMONG CIVILIZED MEN THERE OUGHT TO BE A HIGHER IDEAL, and there would be were it not that there are usually too many missionaries of strife among them ever appealing to the baser passions and trying to persuade their fellow countrymen that there is something noble and elevating in war and that a soldier is the noblest of human beings.

ARMIES ARE NECESSARY EVILS, BUT FOR MY PART I PREFER A PROCESSION OF TRADES UNIONISTS TO THE MARCHING BY OF ARMED REGIMENTS AND THE SIMPLE AND HOMELY GARB OF A WORKER TO THE TAWDRY TRAPPINGS OF MEN OF WAR. I RESPECT A MAN WHO HONORABLY FULFILLS HIS CALLING AS A SOLDIER, BUT HE IS NO BETTER IN MY EYES THAN THE MAN WHO HONESTLY LABORS IN OTHER AND MORE PEACEFUL VOCATIONS.

MASONIC LODGE ELECTION

Officers Chosen for the Ensuing Year Last Thursday Evening.

At the last regular communication of Oakland Lodge No. 192, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons held Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Worshipful Master, Capt. J. M. Jarboe; Senior Warden, Norman S. Heindel; Junior Warden, Julius C. Renninger; Secretary, R. E. Sliger; Treasurer, E. J. Fringer.

At the next communication of the lodge which will be held on the second Thursday evening in January, the above named officers will be installed and no other business transacted.

All members of the lodge will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Operation for Appendicitis.

Mr. Louis Hoffman, who has charge of the tannefy at Bayard and is a member of the Hoffman firm of tanners, one of the largest independent concerns of the kind in the country, was operated on for appendicitis at the Western Maryland Hospital yesterday by Drs. James T. Johnson and Thomas B. McDonald. The operation was most successful and last night the patient was doing very well. Mr. Hoffman is a prominent member of Piedmont Aerie of Eagles.—Cumberland News.

A FEARFUL HOLACAUST.

Fire Near Cumberland Caused Death of Entire Family.

A holacaust so blood-curdling in its character and fearful in its fatality as to have been a veritable hell, occurred in one of the Wabash camps, owned by J. Nuckels, a sub-contractor, at an early hour Monday morning, the scenes of the tradegy being located a mile and a half west of Oldtown, near Cumberland. The lives to be thus suddenly and horribly sacrificed were five in number, being Mack Namarack, Slav laborer, Mrs. Namarack, native of Russia, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Namarack; Anna Cohl, Mrs. Namarack's sister; Massaua Cohl, Mrs. Namarack's sister. Between the hours of four and five o'clock Contractor Nuckels was awakened by his wife, who had previously been aroused from her slumber by shrieks that emanated from one of the cabins near by. Mrs. Nuckels saw the reflection of the fire from her bedroom window and realizing that the screams from without told of the enactment of a tradegy, she quickly gave the alarm. Contractor Nuckels without waiting to don other rainments than a pair of shoes ran to the burning cabin, but ere he could offer the least assistance the walls of the burning structure had fallen in.

Grange Meeting.

Garrett Pomona Grange will meet at Naylor's Hall, Oakland, on next Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m. for the election of officers for 1905. Each subordinate Grange is requested to have a full representation present.

I. R. BROWNING,
Assistant Secretary.

NORTH GLADE CLUB.

Extensive Hunting and Fishing Ground in Garrett County.

The North Glade Club is one of the institutions of Garrett county, Maryland. Its property comprises about 1,000 acres of land near Deer Park and is visited at all seasons of the year for high-class hunting and fishing. In addition to the 1,000 acres of land owned by the club it has under lease a similar number of acres, in which is embraced the finest trout streams in Garrett county, so that its members either for fishing or hunting have a wide area for sport.

The mountain climate of Garrett county attracted the attention of gentlemen from from Wheeling, W. Va., and the entire ownership of the clubhouse and grounds is vested in them. Chas. H. Copp, C. R. Hubbard, steel manufacturer; Joseph Speidel, wholesale grocer; Allen Brock, E. C. Flaccus, and W. P. Hubbard, attorneys, of Wheeling are the owners and projectors.

Lutheran Services.

Rev E. Manges, pastor of the Lutheran church in Oakland, announces that he will conduct services in the church every evening next week, beginning on Monday night, followed on Sunday morning by the administration of the communion.

In the Deer Park Lutheran church Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, will preach Friday and Saturday evenings and on Sunday morning the Communion will be administered. Preaching service will be conducted Sunday evening also.

Wreck Near Tunnelton.

Three coal cars of a Baltimore and Ohio freight train were wrecked at Anderson, five miles east of Tunnelton, Sunday night. While no one was injured andlthe damage was slight, the delay was great. Passenger trains Nos. 1, 12 and 7 were greatly delayed.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

To the Teachers

Oakland, Md., Dec. 23, 1904.

The public schools will reopen January 3rd, 1905.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sup't.

ORDER NISI.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.
No. 1298 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

TAX SALES
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
Located in Garrett Co.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 52 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

FRIDAY,
the 30th Day of December, 1904,
at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m.

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit.

No. 2.—MILITARY LOTS NOS. TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR AND TWENTY HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE, containing fifty acres each, situated in Election District No. 4, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Anne D. Holbrook by Elizabeth F. Cecil by deed dated May 24th, 1898, and duly recorded in Liber No. 34, folio 591, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county; said land will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, and also for the taxes due and in arrear on Military Lots Nos 2881, 2882, 2887, 2888, 2585, 2402, 2403, 2404 and part of lot 1262 for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of Garrett county aforesaid, in the name of Annie D. Hornbrook.

No. 6.—ALL THAT LOT OF LAND AND PREMISES CONTAINING TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE SQUARE FEET, situated in Election District No. 14, of said Garrett county, and being the same land that was conveyed to Charles F. White by John Connell by deed bearing date May 1st, 1899, and duly recorded in Liber No. 15, folio 702, one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid; said property will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the years 1902 and 1903, as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of Charles F. White.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W. WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 15, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

January 3rd and 4th, 1905,

to appoint Road Supervisors and Constables
By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Saturday, January 14, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to three thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars per share.

W. A. MAFFETT, President.
M. MATTINGLY,
P. P. McANDREWS,
S. P. SPECHT,
D. H. CUSTER,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Directors.
Secretary. 42-4t

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the real estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.
No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 22nd day of November in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to George Bowser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th day of December, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of December, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $995.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E FRIEND, Register.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruiting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

Order of Publication.

Buford W. Woods vs. Lydia Woods.
No. 1306 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states, that the plaintiff and defendant were married by the Rev. W. E. George at Deer Park, in the year 1894, and that they resided together at Garrett county aforesaid until about the month of April 1897; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards the defendant has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and without any just cause or reason, the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, to-wit since the month of April, 1897, and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that one child, George W. Woods has been born to the plaintiff and defendant from said marriage, and resides with his mother the defendant, that the said Lydia Woods is a non-resident of the State of Maryland

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendent *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon this 25th day of November, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 30th day of December, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905. NUMBER 45

TELEPHONE RATES ARE INCREASED.

Action Taken at Meeting of Recently Elected Board of Directors.

MR. MAFFETT RE-ELECTED PRES'T

With the Additional Duties of General Manager—Increase of Rates Necessary To Pay Expenses—The New Officers.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company of Garrett county was held at Hoyes on Monday of this week when a majority of the stock was represented either in person or by proxy.

The Board of Directors for last year was composed of Messrs. M. Mattingly, S. P. Specht, W. A. Maffett, P. P. McAndrews and D. S. Custer. The Board for the present year as elected on Monday is composed of Messrs. Maffett, Mattingly, Specht and Custer of the old board and C. C. Frankhouser, C. V. Guard and Madison Durst, new members, who secured their stock in the present corporation by the sale of the West Virginia line several months ago.

The Board of Directors held their meeting immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the stockholders when Mr. W. A. Maffett was elected president and general manager; Horace R. DeWitt, vice president, and James W. Beeghly, secretary and treasurer.

The increase of rates which is published below, was made necessary to maintain the line andpay a reasonable profit on the investment. In very recent years the company has declared no dividend on the stock owing solely to the fact that the rates were so low as to make a dividend impossible. The new rates which go into effect immediately for the following months, are graduated and will create little or no opposition, the rates being upon a basis of twelve months' service, as follows:

On local or party lines for residences, $4.

Commercial lines, the basis being made upon the amount of license paid by merchants, etc., and the stock of goods carried, as follows: One thousand dollars or less, $6; $1000 to $2000, $8; $2000 to $4000, $10; $4000 to $6000, $12.

Private lines, $12.

These rates will be in effect for the next six months, as indicated above, at which time another arrangement may be made.

The service, by the increase in the rates, will be materially benefitted as the company will have more means at its disposal to make necessary improvements and to give adequate returns to the subscribers.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

COURT HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

Walls Improved By Application of Paint and Paper.

The interior of the court house in Oakland, Garrett county's imposing temple of justice, has been greatly improved in its several departments by the application of paper, paint and calcimine to the walls and the installation of a handsome electric chandalier and drop lamp in the County Commissioner's office.

The walls of the offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Register of Wills and County Treasurer have been papered while the office of the Commissioners has been calcimined. These rooms have also been painted and freshed up to a remarkable degree.

HERMANN UNDER INDICTMENT

Former Resident of Lonaconing Implicated in Oregon Land Frauds.

Binger Hermann, formerly of Lonaconing, this county, was jointly indicted with United States Senator John H. Mitchell and George Sorensen, formerly a deputy sheriff of Multnomah county, by the Federal grand jury at Portland, Oregon, in connection with land frauds.

The indictment alleges that John H. Mitchell and Binger Hermann did in January, 1902, unlawfully and feloniously conspire together and with S. A. Puter, Horace G. McKinley, N. W. Yarpley, Emma L. Watson, Salmon B. Ormsby, Clark E. Loomis, William H. Davis, and other to defraud the government of the United States out of a portion of its public lands, situated in Township 11 South, Range 7 East, by means of forged and false affidavits and fictitious persons, and that in the furtherance of such conspiracy S. A. Puter did on March 9, 1902, pay to John H. Mitchell the sum of $2,000 to secure his influence with Binger Hermann, then commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

The indictment also alleges that, acting upon the suggestion and the wish of Senator Mitchell, and influenced by him, knowing that the transactions were unlawful and felonious, Binger Hermann used his power as commissioner of the General Land Office to expedite twelve claims in Township 11-7 and had them passed to patent when he knew them illegal and not according to the requirements of the law.

Binger Hermann has made polital speeches in Oakland.

Presbyterian Church Services.

Rev. John A. McClelland, of Vermont, who recently accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Oakland, will preach in the Garrett Memorial church Sunday morning January 8th, at 11 o'clock. His subject will be "Getting a Good Start." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Grange Meeting.

All members of the Swanton Grange, No. 194, are requested to be present at the meeting of the Grange to be held at Swanton on next Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock when officers of the ensuing year are to be installed.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE

STORE AND OFFICES: OAKLAND, MD.

A Part of What We Handle

WASHING MACHINES	SLEIGH BELLS,
Wringers	Guns, Revolvers
Wash Tubs	mmunition
Wash Boilers	Whips
Wash Boards	Ice Tongs, Ice Saws
Clothes Baskets	Skates
Clothes Horses	Electric Bells
Clothes Lines	Hand Bells
Clothes Pins	Cow Bells
Wash Pails	Wall Lamps
Irons, Ironing Boards	Decorated Lamps
Grind Stones	Lanterns
Shovels	Dog Collars
Forks	Desk Trays
Crow Bars	Waste Baskets
Lumber Hooks, Chain	Safety Razors
Wire Stretchers	Hair Clippers
Step Ladders, Window Glass	Butcher Saw Blade
Stove Mats	Rat Traps
Food Choppers	Wood Bowls
Sausage Stuffers	Brooms, Bird Cages

COME IN AND GET A CALENDAR.

ST. MARK'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH REDUCED TO ASHES.

Beautiful Structure Along With Building Owned By Mr. G. H. Pritchard Destroyed By Fire This (Thursday) Afternoon —Two Other Buildings Damaged.

THE LOSS IS ESTIMATED AT $11,000 TO $12,000

Merchants and Others Move Their Goods From Buildings Threatened—Heroic Work Done By Valiant Firemen Notwithstanding Inense Heat and Smoke.

Fire, which broke out this afternoon about three o'clock in the photographic studio of Mr. G. H. Pritchard on Third street, destroyed that building and also St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, adjoining it on the north, badly damaged the residence of Mr. George F. Loughridge and the store building of Messrs. S. L. Townshend & Sons on Alder street.

The total loss as a result of the fire is variously estimated at $11,000 to $12,000, with insurance of $4000.

During the progress of the fire many persons were more or less seriously hurt by falling glass, slate from roofs, buckets, etc.

An heroic effort was made to save the church but the fire ate its way into the roof timbers where it could not be gotten to and the men were driven from the various points on the building by the ever increasing flames. Many deeds of daring were witnessed during the progress of the fire.

It was only by the bull-bog tenacity of a small body of daring firemen that the town was saved from the flames.

Household goods, merchandise, office furniture and all manner of property was removed from the buildings along the south side of Alder street by the owners fearing that the flames would get beyond control. These goods were scattered all over the streets and later carried back into the buildings or taken to other places and stored.

Oakland has again been visited by a disastrous conflagration which started this afternoon about three o'clock in the Pritchard photographic studio, caused by the explosion of a kerosene stove, which at one time threatened to destroy the greater portion of the town, but which was held in check after the Pritchard building and the Lutheran church had been entirely consumed.

The fire originated in the dark room of Mr. Pritchard's studio where he placed a stove for the purpose of doing some photographic work. Leaving it for a few moments he went to another part of the building and when he returned the room as well as an adjoining apartment was in flames and beyond control. This building was occupied on the second floor by Mr Pritchard as a residence as well as photograph gallery. On the lower floor resided Mr. J. E. Bird and family and Miss Alice Hessen, who conducted a dress making establishment. The household effects from this building were all saved and but slightly damaged.

To the south of the Pritchard building is located the residence of Mr. George F. Loughridge and separated from it by a narrow alley. The fire was quickly communicated to Mr. Loughridge's house but was held in check by the firemen. The siding was almost entirely burned away and the roof more or less damaged as well as the plastering on the interior.

On the north side of the Pritchard building was located the Lutheran church, which was erected about ten years ago at a cost of nearly $10,000, including furnishings.

The intense heat from the Pritchard building set the gables of the church on fire and notwithstanding the battle waged by the brave men who risked their lives to save the temple of worship from the devouring flames they were driven back by the ever increasing heat and smoke, retreating inch by inch as the fire gained headway and were at last forced to acknowledge defeat when they turned their attention to saving the store building of S. L. Townshend & Son, located at the rear of the church and facing Alder street.

It was only by the pluck and energy of the firemen that this last mentioned building was saved. It was separated from the church by an alley less than eight feet wide and was on fire hundreds of times but by the use of water, snow and the chemical engine the flames were always quenched before they had gained any foothold and thus the fire was gotten under control, saving probably the entire block bounded by Third, Alder, Railroad and Oak streets.

Persons residing in the vicinity of the fire and merchants having goods in buildings which were at one time threaten with destruction, hurriedly moved everything movable to other points. Much of the materials were badly damaged and it will require weeks of hard work to get things back to the normal conditions.

The losses, estimated are as follows:

Pritchard building, valued at $2500; insurance, $1000.

Loughridge building, damage fully covered.

Lutheran church, valued at $7000; insurance, $3000.

Townshend building, damage fully covered.

The furnishings of the Lutheran church were all carried out, thus saving about $1500 worth of property. The membership of the church, although not yet fully decided on the matter, will probably rebuild their edifice but upon another site.

During the progress of the fire many were more or less injured by falling glass, buckets, etc., besides being burned about the hands, faces and other parts of the body.

Especially mention is made of the heroic work of Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Jake Morrison, Joseph H. Smithman, Robert C. Townshend, Gene Baumgardner, Henry Lauer, Charley Bosley, Samuel Lawton and others who seemed to know just where they were needed and where their services would do the most good.

All glory to Oakland's fire fighters! There are none better the world over.

M. E. Church Sunday Services.

10:30 a. m. preaching, subject, "The Valley of Dry Bones." Class meeting 11:40, Geo. M. Mason, leader. Sunday School at 2:15 p. m. Preaching 7:30, subject, "The Withered Hand of the Church."

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Garrett County Well Represented at the Meeting Last Week.

At the annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society held at the Maryland Agricultural College last Thursday and Friday Garrett county had as her representatives Messrs. W. McCulloh Brown, vice president of the Society for this county, Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, of Swanton, and Messrs. William and Thomas Bishoff, of Hoyes.

The several sessions of the Society were extremely interesting. Speakers of National repute were present and made addresses of more than passing interest.

Among the prizes awarded for apples Garrett county got the first prize on the Fallowwater variety, it going to Mr. W. McCulloh Brown.

Several exhibits of fruit from this county failed to arrive at their destination among them being one shipped by Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, containing fifteen varieties of choicest apples. If this exhibit had arrived it is thought that Garrett would have received a number of other first prizes as among the varieties were the Baldwin, Blenheim, Ben Davis, York Imperial and York Stripe.

JAPANESE STRUCK BY ENGINE

Were Walking Along Track Near Piedmont Enroute to Washington.

While seven Japanese were walking down the Seventeen-Mile grade, near Everetts tunnel in Garrett county, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad last Friday, they were run down by a helper engine and two were seriously injured. The men stepped off the west bound track to let a freight train pass and failed to observe the approach of the helper on the other track. Engineer Kirby, who was running the engine, failed to see the men until it was too late to stop. He picked up the men and took them to Piedmont, where they are now under the care of Dr. W. A. Shuey. The Japs had been working in the mine at Corinth, W. Va., and were on their way to Washington, intending to go there afoot. They claimed that on their arrival they would be sent to their native country free of charge by the government, it being their intention to enter the army and fight against Russia.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

Subscribe for The Republican.

NEW JAIL WILL BE ERECTED IN OAKLAND

County Commissioners Will Expend From $30.000 to $35.000 for This Purpose.

PLANS WILL BE ADOPTED LATER.

Building Will be Placed on Lot Opposite Present Jail, Known as the "Lowndes Lot," Which Has Been Purchased.

The Board of County Commissioners decided this afternoon prior to the adjournment of that body to begin the erection of a new jail in Oakland whith will be substantially constructed and provided with all modern conveniences looking to the welfare of the prisoners and the Sheriff.

The site of the new structure has been provided for, the Commissioners having purchased the Lowndes lot just across the street from the present jail for the sum of $300.

The Commissioners will expend from $30,000 to $35,000 for the erection and equipment of the new building plans for which have not yet been made but which will be settled upon at the meeting of the Board to be held on January 31st.

TURNED ON THE GAS.

Gilbert Baumgardner, of Mountain Lake, Died at Brownsville.

Gilbert Baumgardner, son of Rev. N. L. Baumgardner, formerly of Mountain Lake Park, was found dead in his room at Brownsville, Pa., on Thursday of last week. His body was lying near a gas stove with one hand on the key. It is supposed he was partially asphyxiated on awakening and had crawled to the stove, but instead of turning the gas off turned it on full force.

He was a student in the West Virginia University four or five years ago and left school to engage in teaching.

He was most highly respected by all who knew him. Rev. Baumgardner, father of the young man, was formerly presiding elder of the Oakland District, and with his family has the sympathy of all.

His funeral took place at Morgantown on Saturday.

Subscribe for The Republican.

... OFFUTT'S ...

WE always strive to reduce all stocks to the minimum point just before inventory—and in furtherance of this object, therefore greatly reduced prices on all lines of goods throughout the entire store, for we well know nothing will so quickly convert merchandise into cash as decimated prices.

So, between this stock-taking movement and our sale now in progress the first days of the new year should be among "the big store's" most successful. At no time in our entire business career have we offered the buying public better opportunities for money saving on worthful merchandise for the person and home than at the present time.

All Men's Suits and Overcoats 30 Per Cent. off.

All Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs 30 Per Cent. off.

Men's and Ladies' Rubbers cheap

... OFFUTT'S ...

TO PRODUCE BLUE CARNATION

Efforts of Flower Growers Fruitless Thus Far—Fortune for Lucky Man.

As people pass up and down the streets and look into the windows where flowers are sold few ever stop to consider how much care it takes to make them so beautiful, so fragrant, so brilliant in color and so graceful of stem and bud. It takes skill to produce such effects, and the most beautiful of them are not exactly as they would have been if they had grown loosely and unkept in the garden or elsewhere. They have been made pleasing to the eye as well as to the sense of smell by the careful and close guidance of an ever watchful flower grower. The brilliant colors in most of them are developed by the cross of two special kinds of flowers.

For instance, suppose the flower grower should desire to get a new color of carnation. He takes a deep red flower and, with a camel's hair brush, dusts the pollen of one flower on the pistal of another which, for example, of light pink color. Then the carnation is very carefully wrapped up so no insects can get to it, and is guarded until it goes to seed. The seed is put away until the next spring, when it is planted.

The florist may be anxious to see a dark red flower growth from the seed but he may be sadly disappointed, for there is no surety as to the color of a hybrid. On an average three plants will spring up from the seed, and each one have flowers of a different shade and not look like those from which they were produced. Often two dark carnations will yield perfectly white flowers.

Each year there are from 15,000 to 20,000 plants grown and thrown away on these experiments, for all the time carnation specialists are endeavoring to produce better flowers, larger ones, and those with deeper and richer colors.

So extensive has become the growing of carnations that the Carnation Society of America was organized. It is the duty of this organization to judge on the value of these experimental plants. For instance, should a grower secure a good looking flower after crossing two plants, it is sent to the society and judgment asked as to its strength and value as a flower from which to start a stock. The flowers are judged very carefully with reference to points, just like a race horse or blooded cattle. The country is divided into districts for the society, and Kansas City is in the district having Chicago for its headquarters.

The carnation enthusists have been satisfied in a degree with a shade of pink that has been produced, but are still clamoring for a more brilliant and deeper shade of red, and will not be content until perfect is reached. They are mixing all shades of carnations and making their experiments under all sorts of conditions in the hopes of getting the much coveted and desired results.

But probably the most intricate problem before the carnation growers is to get a blue carnation. Several times enthusiasts in different sections cried out in triumph that they had succeeded in triumph the much coveted flower, and all carnation raisers would be all anxiety to see the new creation. But just as often have they been disappointed, for never has this color been brought out clearly in a carnation. Still experienced florists hope to see a blue carnation some day, and the man who succeeds in producing it will have a fortune. For the old rule of like makes like holds good in the life of flowers, and the cuttings from that blue carnation would always produce blue flowers, just so long as the pollen was not mixed with that of another colored bloom.

There are freaks among carnations, and those are called "sports." A sport usually results from the work of a bee. These insects sometimes light on one color of flower, and when they go to another with a different shade they leave some of the pollen which has caught on their feet. When the seed of this flower produces a plant it has a shoot, which will have on it a bloom with a different color from that of the mother plant.

Warm Where He Is Now.

One of our exchanges thus bids fare well to a departed citizen: "He was a man of push. He played marbles for keeps, when a boy, and cheated his playmates out of alleys; he swapped a bladeless jacknife for a four-blader, sight unseen, sold it for 50 cents, bought a pound of sugar and made a barrel of lemonade, which he sold one circus day for $9; he started in business and sold bad meat for choice cut and made a fortune; when he got $1,000 he organized a company with $1,000,000 capital, mostly water, and sold the stock at par; when the company busted it was found out he had sold out some time before; when he died he was a millionaire and he left it all here. It is warm where he is now."

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson II. John 1, 19-34 January 8, 1905.

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The Witness Of John The Baptist

The current average notion of the forerunner, as, indeed, of the other prophets, is probably too mechanical; to-wit, that at an exact period and fixed place he appeared, and having spoken certain prescribed words, moved off the stage again. That reduces to an automaton one of the freest beings who ever drew breath, and to a piece of acting one of the most genuine and fateful contests of history. John was intensely human. He had like passions with others. The glory of it is that with these he yet acted divinely in a great national crisis. And that not because irresistibly impelled by a power external to himself. His ascetic life was a rational protest to the voluptuousness of his age. His solitariness rebuked the self-interested combinations in Church and State. He sought the desert that he might think to a finish a patriotic course of conduct, and might fortify his soul with those matured convictions of truth which would inure him even to martrydom. When at length he felt that he was ready to speak and some at least ready to hear him, he went to the place where the most people would naturally congregate.

He was granted an immediate and astonishingly large auditory. It had been five hundred years since a prophet's voice had fallen upon Israels ear and the reading of the ancient prophets in the synagogue was perfunctory. It was uninterpreted by sympathetic accent, and so was spiritless and without effect. The conjunction of man and message in John was recognized instantly. In this sense he was a "man come from God." The Jews, with their social instincts hated the desert, but they recognized it as the birthplace of their deliverers. And John had come from the desert. That predisposed them in his favor. Again he was of priestly parentage, but of a parentage untainted with the vices incident to the hierarchy. Finally matters had come to such a pass through the haughty intolerance of the Roman governors and the low and cunning fawning of puppet priests that revolution was in the air. To some it seemed that darkest hour, which presages down. However, the Baptist avoided all political entanglements. He affiliated with no party. He was found to be solely a preacher of righteousness. He sought the regeneration of his nation. He made himself a father confessor. He called for words of repentance and deeds to match them. He made the Jews themselves submit to the sign which they enforced upon heathen proselytes to Judaism. He baptized them.

The ecclesiastical rulers at Jerusalem could no longer maintain their complacency. They could not ignore the incident. All Jerusalem and Judea, and later Perea, Samaria, and Galilee were going out to John's preaching and baptism. Who could tell what the end would be? The Sanhedrin suddenly asserts itself. It sits in Moses' seat to determine who are true and who false teachers. No one can teach without its authority. John is already in their view an usurper. At least they will now test his doctrine and demand his credentials. This is the meaning and intent of the sending of the delegation.

It is a psychological moment. Humanly speaking it is John's opportunity. He already has a vast and ever-increasing clientele. He has the sense of power. The acute condition of the national life would seem to justify an assertion of himself. If not tempted at this moment, he was more than human. On the dark background of that thought the whiteness of his pure soul stands in clear-cut outline. He brushes aside a scepter and diadem. He will serve God and man unselfishly. He is not the Messiah, not Elijah, no not even a prophet. He is only a herald's voice, announcing the King's approach, and demanding that a highway be built for Him. When challenged concerning his baptism, he sets no meritorious sacramental value upon it. The fluid element of nature is a paltry thing compared with the Holy Ghost. Water is a mere sign. Spirit is the energizing life of God. The forerunner baptizes with water. The Messiah with Spirit.

This unfavorable reception of John's testimony, this querulous and rasping catichism of the great preacher in the presence of his audience, by the highest authority of the Church, is the beginning of that inveterate and deadly opposition referred to in the prologue of this gospel. Darkness not only fails to comprehend the light; it resists it.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

And: Connecting what is to follow with statements in the prologue.—New Century Bible. Jews; Originally signified members of the tribe of Judah, but after captivity used to describe the nation. John uses it (seventy times) to describe the theocracy in opposition to Christ's claim.—Ibid. Record: Witness (martyr). John writing later, lets the shadow of his knowledge of the malignity fall back upon his narrative.—Camb. Bid. What then? The five questions of the priests represent a descending climax (the Messiah, Elijah, an anonymous prophet, why baptizeth thou?); the short, laconic answers of the Baptist, in striking conirast, lare rising from negation to affirmation, and turn the attention away from himself and towards Christ.—Schaff Lange. And he saith: Replies grow in abruptness. "I am not the Christ;" "I am not;" "No!"—Camb. Bid. Of the Pharises: Sect most opposed to Christ.—Ibid. Hostile to innovations. —New Century. John: Preacher of singular character, great power.—Abbot. Young preacher of singular indiyiduality and force; virile, terrible, untamable; all the harshness and grandeur of the desert had entered his blood.—Dawson. Behold the Lamb; Reference is to the paschal lamb, a typical sacrifice; also to the meekness and gentleness of Jesus.—New Century. After me: In order of manifestation. Before: In point of dignity.—Ibid. Witness: This verse gives the resultant testimony which it has been the great object of the Baptist's ministry to bear.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Who art thou?" The challenge is not to one, but to all. The call is to self-identification, the assertion of selfhood. Who are you? What do you stand for? Your ideal of life? One question answers another.

The marked tendency of the day, especially in organized industry, and social, and even Church life, is to the destruction of individuality. Men become machines. The social organization becomes a mechanism—almost automatic. The conservation of individualism is the persistent problem of current life.

"I am not worthy." That presents the rugged prophet from a new angle. The rabbis taught that the one thing too servile for the son of a prophet to do for his master was to unloose his sandals. He must leave that for some scullion. But John declares himself not worthy to perform even that menial office for the Messiah. This blending of modesty with conscious power is a fascinating trait in many historic characters.

Nazaritism was the antipode to extreme self-indulgence. It was no golden mean. By its extreme austerity it was designed to accentuate the wanton luxury of the day. It was not an ideal of life obligatory on all. A pretty world this, if Nazaritism were universal.

Our modern temperance societies are a Christian Nazaritism. They are a moral enterprise, aiming to raise the public practice to a standard of temperance by exhibiting an abstinence from even an otherwise innocent measure of indulgence.

There is no evidence that the Baptist ever went near the temple. He makes no allusion to existing forms except to reveal their emptiness. He asserts the impossibility of a religious life apart from an ethical one. The repentance which will not share its abundance of coats with a naked brother is of no account in John's eye.

With John there is a passing of an old idea that the kingdom of heaven is a deposit, which is simply to be received into waiting hearts. The kingdom is a spiritual and human work, which with infinite pain and incessant toil is to be carried to consummation. Up to John's day the kingdom was matter of expectation, but from his day onward the kingdom is taken, not received, and in the taking there is such moral earnestness as to have the appearance of violence.

The prophecy of Isaiah was the text-book of the Baptist. He had no use for Leviticus, with its infinite ceremonial, nor yet for Joshua, with its martial conquests, but Isaiah's vision of the spirituality of God and his call to service was his meat and drink.

"Buckwheat Itch."

Cumberland reports the buckwheat itch. The Cumberland people have evidently never become acclimated to Preston county until this vear. The itch appears every fall in Preston and it is said that every resident of the country carries a corn cob with which to scratch himself or his neighbor.—Morgantown Dominion.

Look out for Noah Broadwater's mammoth Clearance Sale to commence Monday, Jan. 1905. A discount of ten per cent on all lines. Terms cash or produce. 2t

PARDON TO BE ASKED FOR EVY.

Young Man Serving Twenty-One Years For Attempted Bank Robbery Broken in Health.

The mother of Alonzo Evy, of Keyser, W. Va., will ask Governor Warfield to pardon her son, who was convicted of attempted robbery of the German Saving Bank, Cumberland, at the April term of the Allegany county court, 1901, and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary. Evy and Moore were the only two convicted and in Evy's case the jury in finding him guilty recommended him to the court's mercy. Since his confinement Evy has broken down very much in health, and Warden Weyler states that what he at first thought was shamming weakness in Evy he now finds to be illness. It is understood that officials of the bank the men tried to rob, and four of the jurors who found him guilty, have signed a petition asking for Evy's pardon.

ADAM'S AND EVE'S APPLES.

Complicated Question as to How Many They 8.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8, and Adam 2—a total of 10 only. Now we figure the thing out far differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also—total 16.

Yet the above figures are wrong for if Eve 8 and Adam 8 2 certainly the total would be 90. Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this: Eve 8 1 and Adam 8 2—total 163. Wrong again; what would be clearer than if Eve 8 1 and Adam 8 1 2 the total was 893. If Eve 8 1 1st and Adam 8 1 2 would not the total be 1623?

We believe the following to be a fair solution. Eve 8 1 4 Adam, Adam 8 1 2 4 Eve—total 8,938. Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 8 1 4 Adam, Adam 8 1 2 4 2 oblige Eve—total 82,056. We think this, however, not a sufficient quantity. For though we admit that Eve 8 1 4 Adam, Adam if he 8 0 8 1 2 4 2 keep Eve company—total 8,082,056.

All wrong. Eve, when she 8 1 8 1 2 many, and probably she felt sorry for it, but her companion in order to relieve her grief 8 1 2. Therefore when Adam 8 1 8 1 4 2 40fy Eve's depressed spirits they both had eaten 81,896,864.—The Obermayer Bulletin.

To the Teachers
Oakland, Md., Dec. 23, 1904.
The public schools will reopen January 3rd, 1905.
By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sup't.

Xmas Goods.

Come and See What We Have For You.

A nice line of Handkerkerchiefs, 5c., up.
Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Pictures, Frames, Mirors
Box Paper,
Fancy Baskets.
Children's Trunks.
Whisk Brooms & Holders.
Fancy China & Glassware.
Smokers' Sets.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Pocketbooks, etc., etc.

Big Lot Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LYDIA BURKHOLDER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1904.

HENRY PLATTER,
Administrator,
35-4t Bittinger, Md.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
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Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

THE

Hustling Store Company

CONTINUE TO

CUT PRICES

until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS

are arriving daily.

Bring in your

Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour

and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT, Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

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Given under our hands this 2nd day of December, 1904.

MARY E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix,
Friendsville, Md.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
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The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Spenlidid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Spring's Fairy Wand

By KEITH GORDON

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It was the English sparrows that put it into Mowbray's head, though perhaps the rhythmic beating of carpets and the sight of winter garments out for their last airing in the sunlight may have prepared his mind for the idea.

The world, so far as he could see it from the windows of his back room, had grown suddenly domestic. Every time he approached the window some new sign of household unheaval greeted him. Every one seemed distractingly busy putting his house in order, and, without realizing precisely what was the matter, Mowbray had a vague, injured sense of being out of it.

Then one morning there was a deafening clatter outside the window where on an adjacent wall the ivy leaves were already changing from russet to rich green and the plumes of the wisteria vine waved with languid elegance in the spring breeze. True to their nature, the sparrows were wrangling fiercely.

"Evidently fighting for the hand of the same lady or disagreeing about the advantages of a building site!" chuckled Mowbray as he eyed the reflection of his lathered face in the mirror and, puckering his mouth to the left, drew the razor skillfully across his right cheek and viewed the result with critical attention.

It was a homely moment for self revelation, but so it happened, and so it must be set down. An instant later he was thinking that it wouldn't be half bad to be one of those married fellows who at this season were receiving such injunctions as, "Now, John, don't forget to telephone the paper hanger," or "Just stop at the carpet cleaner's on your way to the station and hurry him up."

During the rest of his toilet Mowbray grinned at himself in the glass, more or less humorously. Up to the present moment the serious game of money making, with occasional gay hours, had seemed to him as satisfying an occupation as any man could desire. Now it had ceased to be all absorbing. He wanted to be consulted about the color of wall papers, the designs of rugs and the style of furniture. He wanted to hear some soft, feminine voice saying, "But do you think we can afford it this spring, dear?" and to answer grandly: "Certainly, madam. Do you suppose your husband is such a duffer that he can't pay for a few luxuries now and then?"

IN A MOMENT HE WAS BY HER SIDE.

Queerly enough, the eyes that looked into his as in fancy he made this speech were of a clear, lucid gray, with long, dark lashes and beautifully penciled brows. To be candid, they were the eyes of Elinor Grant, one of the few girls of his acquaintance whose society he had ever found as entertaining as business. It seemed a sort of miracle that they should appear at the particular juncture. Decidedly fate was giving him a tip.

When he called that afternoon Miss Grant was out, and he had a childish feeling that the bottom had dropped out of things. A dark suspicion that other men besides himself might have received tips from fate also haunted him, and the thought made him a trifle uneasy.

He wandered back downtown, feeling rather glum. There were other girls, of course, always, but he wanted to see her and no one else. Some way of all the girls he knew she was the only one he could think of in connection with the household details that had suddenly appealed to him with their homely charm. In imagination he could see her bustling about her little domain, one of those narrow brownstone houses huddled timidly between more pretentious ones on some side street, directing her maids and taking a lively interest in the affairs of her little household.

The fancy pleased him immensely, and he was going on to elaborate it when the gay colors of a display of wall paper in a window he was passing caught his eye. He slackened his pace, and then and not until then did he observe the figure of a trim young woman standing before it, absorbed in contemplation. In a moment he was at her side.

"One would think you had an establishment of your own and were getting ideas for having it done over," was his laughing salutation as he looked down at her with a pleased warmth in his eyes and enjoyed the startled glance she turned upon him.

It seemed the sweetest thing that he should have come upon her like this—as if some subtle influence had turned her thoughts into the same channel with his own. Decidedly, things were coming his way. He felt exhilarated, triumphant, boyish. Miss Grant laughed rather foolishly as she greeted him.

"I was playing a game that has been a favorite of mine since I was a small girl," she explained as they turned away from the window together, "a game of 'make believe,' in which I arrange everything in life to suit myself. Nettie and I—Nettie was my best friend, you know—used to spend hours describing our husbands, houses and children to each other. It was great fun, I can tell you, and we entered into details until it actually seemed real."

She paused and glanced up at him to see if he understood and then continued, "When you came up I was just furnishing a love of a house in thought, selecting the color scheme for my walls, you know."

Mowbray listened, almost too rapt to speak. There was something thrilling in the knowledge that her thoughts had been the very complement of his. A strange, strong happiness and certainty possessed him.

"Would you mind telling me whether the husband that you planned bore any resemblance to me?" he questioned daringly.

She regarded him critically, then shook her head. "Don't think me rude," she murmured; "but, to tell you the truth, he was always six feet tall and blond. Once I remember when we had reached the end of a game—that is, seen our daughters grow up and marry—we began all over again, and for a change I chose a dark, cold man who filled me with a delicious fear. But I was always forgetting and harking back to my favorite type, so at last I gave up."

"Too bad, too bad!" murmured her companion, but his tone implied that his pity was for her disappointment rather than his own. They walked along in silence for awhile, absorbed in their thoughts and the lively scene about them, yet strangely conscious of each other. At last Mowbray spoke.

"I don't see how the thing is coming out," he began, with feigned bewilderment, "for when the sights and sounds of early spring suddenly made me homesick for the thing I've never had—a home"—

His voice grew low, and he paused a second, as if the thought were too sacred to be mentioned lightly. Elinor's heart went out to him, though she stubbornly kept her glance fixed indifferently on the crowd about them.

"It was your face that rose before me instantly; your eyes that looked into mine; your dear presence that I felt in the house that I planned, like a benediction, a caress. You were the spirit of the place, its queen, the gracious woman to whom I fancied myself coming home each night with a deeper, fuller love."

A heedless pedestrian jostled them, all unconscious of the fact that in doing so he had rudely brushed against the sweetest thing in the world—a love story. They continued their way, almost in silence, until the bewildering greenery of the park turned by spring magic into fairyland confronted them.

In a flash Elinor seemed to see her life stretching away into the future, transformed into a beauty as matchless as that before her, by love.

She laid her hand upon Mowbray's arm and gazed at him for a moment with her soul in her eyes.

"After all," she said very softly, "I believe that you 'dreamed true!'"

Look For the Woman.

Where a community is blessed with good churches, look for the woman. Where the public schools have teachers of worth and the schools are of recognized standard, look for the woman.

Where good music is brought to a town or city through private enterprise, look for the woman.

Where there is a prevalence of good literature in a small town, look for the woman.

When a boy grows into an honest, upright, forcible man, look for the woman.

Where you find clean street cars and clean streets, look for the woman.

Where you find lectures brought to an eager public by private enterprise, look for the woman.

Where you find healthful, cheerful charities supported and encouraged, look for the woman.

It is woman who stands behind most of these blessings of the world. It is woman and woman's clubs that are to be credited with many of these good influences.

It is woman and her home missionary society, woman and her church fair, woman and her eagerness to help, that make possible many of these dearly bought luxuries.—Chicago News.

How Moles Work.

Moles are usually actively at work in the early morning or late in the afternoon. It is not difficult to kill them with a pitchfork when they are working, the animals being located by observing the movement of the ground above them. If water is allowed to run into the burrow and fill it the animal when present can be forced to come to the surface to avoid drowning and may be easily killed. The best remedy for the damage done to lawns and grass plots by moles is prompt rolling with a heavy roller. By continued repetition of this the moles will be driven away at least temporarily.

Moles have few natural enemies. Their food consists chiefly of worms and insects that live in the ground, and their presence in large numbers at any place is an evidence of the abundance of their food. There is no doubt that they do much good by destroying many noxious insects. If it were not for the injury done to lawns by their throwing up ridges of earth along which the grass dies, or to gardens by their loosening the roots of young plants, moles would be more beneficial than harmful.—New England Homestead.

A Poem for Today

THE OLD FLAG

By Henry Cuyler Bunner

"THE position which Henry Cuyler Bunner has come to occupy in the literary annals of our time strengthens as the years pass," says an eminent critic. "If the stream of his genius flowed in gentle rivulets, it traveled as far and spread its fruitful influence as wide as many a statelier river. If his place is not among the greatest of our time, he has produced a sufficient body of fine verse to rescue his name from oblivion."

OFF with your hat as the flag goes by!
And let the heart have its say;
You're man enough for a tear in your eye
That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes
To your very finger-tips—
Ay! the lump just then in your throat that rose
Spoke more than your parted lips.

Lift up the boy on your shoulder, high,
And show him the faded shred—
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
If Death could have dyed them red.

The man that bore it with Death has lain
These twenty years and more—
He died that the work should not be vain
Of the men who bore it before.

The man that bears it is bent and old,
And ragged his beard and gray—
But look at his eye-fire young and bold,
At the tune that he hears them play.

The old tune thunders through all the air,
And strikes right into the heart—
If ever it calls for you, boy, be there!
Be there, and ready to start.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
Uncover the youngster's head!
Teach him to hold it holy and high,
For the sake of its sacred dead.

A Poem for Today

MEASURING THE BABY

Author Unknown

WE measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall,
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall!
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jeweled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the bluebirds whistled
High up in the old roof trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced on the lattice sill!

His eyes were wide as bluebells—
His mouth like a flower unblown—
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
Peeped out from the snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture,
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses
We'll measure the boy again.

Ah, me! In a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like a bitter rain,
We measured the boy today;
And the little bare feet were dimpled,
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
In the hush of a long repose!

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of heaven thereon—
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to catch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill!

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That awaited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childish moan—
To the height of the sinless angels
Our little one had grown!

A Poem for Today

RICH AND POOR

By Lord Houghton

WHEN God built up the dome of blue
And portioned earth's prolific floor,
The measure of his wisdom drew
A line between the rich and poor;
And till that vault of glory fall,
Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame,
Or saving love be all in all,
That rule of life will rest the same.

We know not why, we know not how,
Mankind are framed for weal or woe—
But to the eternal law we bow;
If such things are, they must be so.
Yet, let no cloudy dreams destroy
One truth outshining bright and clear,
That wealth is only hope and joy,
And poverty but pain and fear.

Behold our children as they play!
Blest creatures, fresh from nature's hand;
The peasant boy as great and gay
As the young heir to gold and land;
Their various toys of equal worth,
Their little needs of equal care,
And halls of marble, huts of earth,
All homes alike endeared and fair.

They know no better! Would that we
Could keep our knowledge safe from worse;
So power should find and leave us free,
So pride be but the owner's curse;
So, without marking which was which,
Our hearts would tell, by instinct sure,
What paupers are the ambitious rich!
How wealthy the contented poor!

Grant us, O God, but health and heart,
And strength to keep desire at bay,
And ours must be the better part,
What ever else besets our way.
Each day may bring sufficient ill;
But we can meet and fight it through,
If hope sustains the hand of will,
And conscience is our captain too.

WHY?

Waste your valuable time baking when you can get better . . . . . .

Bread, Pies and Cakes AT OUR STORE?

Our Bread is the health and muscle producer of the town. . . . . .

TRY IT!

Order your Fruit Cake for Christmas—the finest made 25 cents per pound. . . . . .

Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

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Equipped with a Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault. :: :: ::

PAYS 3 PER CENT. on Time Deposits. Interest Computed and Paid Semi-Annually.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

☞ DEPOSITS BY MAIL and all correspondence given prompt attention.

Paid-up Capital $25,000.00
Liability to Stockholders . . . 25,000.00
Total Liability, $50,000.00

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DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hershberger.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN.
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1905.

AFTER the experience of Oakland this afternoon the man who opposes water works should be sent to some barren island to spend the balance of his days.

DUN'S *Review* for Saturday, Dec. 31, contained the following editorial reference to the year just closed: During the first half of 1904 business continued to pursue the reactionary course started in the preceding year, conservatism dominating all departments, and new enterprises were postponed pending the return of confidence. Failures were above the average, both as to number and amount of defaulted indebtedness, bank exchanges showed losses of about 15 per cent, as compared with the same months of 1903, and prices of commodities gradually declined to the lowest point of the year on July 1st, when Dun's index Number was $67.192 From that point to the close of 1904 improvement was perceptible, and of the steady nature that is the best guarantee of permanence. There was no inflation or abnormal expansion to threaten stability. A helpful factor of much potency was the profitable agricultural season. Farm products were of greater value than in any previous year, despite a reduced wheat yield, for which high prices fully neutralized the loss in quantity. Manufacturing plants steadily reduced the proportion of idle machinery until at the present time there is little cause for complaint, except in a few cases where low water supply retards activity. Labor disputes were comparatively few, changed conditions necessitating some reductions of wages, which were accepted with little friction, and, in many cases, the old scales have been restored. A vast amount of gold was sent to other countries that was in greater need, strengthening the international position of this nation, while commercial relations were improved, and the future of foreign trade made brighter by the purchase of the Panama Canal The total value of merchandise imports and exports largely exceeded those of any previous year, notwithstanding a heavy loss in shipments of breadstuffs, a temporary factor due to the smaller surplus of wheat. Money was abundant and easy throughout the year, no financial pressure occuring at any time, and the latest reports of mercantile collections indicate that payments are becoming satisfactorily prompt. The amount of business already booked, and the sentiment shown by plans for enlarged output in leading industries, point almost unmistakably to national prosperity in 1905.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

The new year is ushered in with tidings of an event which marks the close of one of the most memorable and most remarkable sieges in the world's history. The tremendous task which has at last been completed by the Japanese has, during the past eight months, again and again been alternately pronounced impossible and on the eve of accomplishment. One need not be a military expert in order to feel justified in declaring that only the successive developments of the siege itself revealed to the world—even to the world of military experts, other than Russian—the astounding formidableness of the defenses of Port Arthur. That the Japanese, in the early stages of war, expected to take the place in a comparatively short time is evident. As to outside military opinion, when the indications pointed to the design on their part to capture Port Arthur by assault, it may, we think, be said that the general belief among experts was that this would prove impossible—that the Japanese would be compelled to reduce the garrison to capitulato by the slow pressure of starvation and misery. That this plan would have been the right one from the point of view of sound military policy was also the prevalent opinion, until it became evident that the destruction of the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbor before the arrival of the Baltic Squadron in Asiatic waters was a prime necessity of the Japanese campaign. The Japanese themselves, however, have, from first to last, pursued, with a steadiness like that of fate itself, the grim purpose with which they set out when first they began landing troops on the Liaotung peninsula. The task grew upon their hands, doubtless beyond all anticipation, but their exertions and sacrifices grew with the growing needs of the terrific struggle. How much greater its difficulties were than was generally understood may best be realized when we recall some of the comments made by competent writers upon the wonderful storming of Nanshan Hill, 30 miles north of Port Arthur. That dazzling exhibition of military courage, persistence and prowess was the first thing that opened the eyes of the world to the full extent of the warlike potency of the Japanese forces; but the inference from that to the speedy capture of Port Arthur ignored the other side of the equation—the almost superhuman difficulties presented by the successive lines of Russian fortifications, difficulties which the bloody tale of month after month of desperate assaults and heroic resistance have only gradually opened up to the world's knowledge. All the heroism of Nanshan Hill, all the military science of an army which has astonished the world by its mastery of every modern phase of the art, and steady persistence in unstinted sacrifice of life to accomplish a great military object—all these have only now at last sufficed to bring about the surrender of Russia's great stronghold on the Pacific.

The heroic defense made by the Russians is only less impressive than the wonderful campaign of siege and assault carried on by the Japanese. That the quality of bravery and steadfastness in war is confined to no nation or race, and to no set of nations and races, is proved once more, as it has been proved so often before, by the record of the stubborn defense that has just come to an end. Indeed, it will perhaps be claimed for Stoessel's splendid resistance that it succeeded in reducing the Japanese, after all, to the necessity of obtaining their long-sought prize as the result of starvation and disease and not of successful assault; for, according to the accounts which come over the wires today, the condition of things within the walls of Port Arthur had reached the very verge of utter desperation. Such a claim, however, cannot be substantially established; for the possession by the Japanese of the forts which have fallen under their assaults within the past three or four days would have made a speedy surrender inevitable even though the garrison had been supplied with unlimited stores of food and been in a condition of entire comfort. If the capture of Port Arthur by assault was an impossibility, the Japanese have accomplished the impossible.

MR. OWENS' PLAN ANALYZED.

The result of the last election in Maryland has set some good Democrats to thinking. In spite of disfranchising legislation and the timeworn negro domination scare, the Republican party of Maryland cannot be kept down. The average man likes a square deal and when he sees the other fellow attempting to win by dishonest and unfair methods, he sometimes goes in to give the schemer a body-blow. Thus it has been that while our Democratic friends have schemed to prevent Republicans expressing their will at the ballot-box enough honest men have resented their tricks to still make the Republican party in Maryland a mighty factor in public affairs. Since the last election some of the regulars are very much dissatisfied with the state of affairs brought about by the extra session legislation of 1901 and of the session of 1904. In a speech delivered before a Democratic club in Baltimore, Tuesday night, State's Attorney Owens, of that city, a regular of regulars, declared:

"That the special session of the Legislature of 1901 and its work was of gigantic political blunder for which the Democratic party managers are responsible.

"That the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Legislature is not suited to the needs of our people and should never have been passed.

Mr. Owens also comes out and admits that the negro domination scare, so zealously worked for political purpeses for so many years by his party, has no real foundation. He says:

"The existing conditions in our State do not justify, even on the plea of necessity, wholesale negro disfranchisement, as there is no danger of negro domination here. Notwithstanding this, however, there has been much talk of negro domination and prejudice has been awakened and excited upon this question, and more than one election carried under momentary excitement. If, however, you will look at *The Sun* Almanac figures of 1903, you will find that there were 223,067 registered white voters in this state and 52,167 negro voters. Baltimore city had 90,885 white voters and 16,175 negro voters—more than five and one-half times as many white voters as black. Certainly there can be no negro domination in the city of Baltimore. The figures of the whole State show about four and one-half times as many white voters as black. How can there be negro domination in the State?"

Mr. Owens being greatly concerned for his party's welfare suggests an extra session of the Legislature and the repeal of the Poe amendment and the substitution therefore of another which confines the right to vote to those who can read the Constitution of the United States and the State of Maryland when printed in the English language, and who can write his own name in the English language. Mr. Owens then goes on to prove his party regularity by showing that his scheme would make the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland solidly Democratic and would cut down the Western Maryland Republican majority if not entirely wipe it out. It does not matter to Mr. Owens that a large number of very respectable white men would be disfranchised. What appeals to him is that more negros than whites would be disfranchised and that the net result would be advantageous to the Democratic party. In other words the present open fraudulent practices have brought a storm of protest down upon the heads of the Democratic party managers. Therefore new and more respectable ways must be devised to accomplish the same result—i. e. keep Republicans from voting. Why cannot our Democratic friends approach this subject without calculating beforehand the net loss of Republican votes?

MARYLAND ELECTION LAW.

Representative Jackson of the first Maryland district has decided to contest the election held last month as the result of which his Democratic opponent, Thomas A. Smith, claims success. The grounds of the contest, according to reports, are:

"That the Democrats' latest election law, prepared and put through the legislature by the Gorman machine, was passed for the purpoee of disfranchising voters of the Republican party who were constitutionally qualified to vote. He contends that the extra session election law and the act of 1904, amending that law, are both unconstitutional, in that they are contrary to the provisions of the state constitution, and says that even if these laws are not invalid, the election officials, who were partisans of Smith, abused the powers conferred on them with the intent and to the extent of unfairly and unlawfully preventing the casting or the counting for Jackson the ballots of upwards of two thousand legally qualified and registered voters. Mr. Jackson further arraigns the Democratic election officials, charging that the votes of 887 duly qualified registered voters, who properly marked the ballots for him, were not counted for him."

In taking this step Mr. Jackson is performing a public service. The recent juggling with the suffrage in Maryland has been outrageous. It has had none other than a partisan object, and it has forwarded none other than partisan ends. The law which Mr. Gorman and his friends multilated was one of the best that had ever been on the Maryland statute books. Under it, when properly administered, the sentiment of the people had been, and could at any time be, fairly ascertained. The Democracy had scored repeatedly by its provisions and there was no reason whatever for any change in it so far as square dealing at the polls was concerned.

After the national election of 1893 the Democratic bosses found themselves discredited and shorn of much of their power in the state. The machine had failed to throw the state to Mr. Bryan, and Lloyd Lowndes was in office at Annapolis. Thousands of the best Democrats in Maryland had voted for McKinley, and were openly rejoicing in the Republican national success. As these men were not to be dragooned by the bosses, it was necessary if power was to be regained for the bosses to manipulate the suffrage in some way. Then followed under the humbugging cry of purifying the electorate, the schemes of disfranchisement and trick ballots, which have brought the elections in Maryland to their present disreputable basis.

Although the story has been told several times, the country generally is not familiar with it. As the next Congress is to take up the subject of the suffrage as affected by the high jinks that have been cut with the election laws in a number of the states in the name of an improved and intelligent electorate, the work of Mr. Gorman and his friends in Maryland should be presented in detail and in all of its unblushing partisanship and fairness. In some particulars "It takes the cake," as showing an unusual capacity for borrowing the lingo and forms of government to serve the devil in.—Washington Star.

WE must now write it 1905. May the New Year bring to all our readers happiness and prosperity. Should adversity or trial be your lot, may you have the sweet spirit of patience. Life is filled with sunshine and shadow. Pursue happiness and it is never reached. Do your duty to your God and to your fellows and be self-sacrificing and you will find your cup of joy running over.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Annie Kemp, of Frostburg, was a guest of relatives on Monday.

Messrs. Howard Brydon and Dorsey Pattison, students at St. John's College, Annapolis, and Miss Florence Howard of St. Mary's College, spent the holidays at home.

A very pretty home wedding occurred at 1 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 28th, at the bride's home at this place, when Miss Adah, daughter of the late Samuel Harshbarger, was joined in wedlock to Mr. James Green, of Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Milsen Thomas, of the M. E. church, Mount Savage. Only a few immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present. After the ceremony a sumptuous wedding dinner was served, when the happy couple were conveyed to Piedmont and boarded No. 46 for Baltimore, their future home. The bride is a charming and refined young lady. Her connection with the public school system of Garrett as a teacher, has been marked by great ability and success. She was a great favorite among her associates and popular wherever known. The groom is also popular, well known and highly respected by this entire community. He is employed in the clerical department of the Wabash R. R. Co. in Baltimore.

Rev. J. O. Price, of the M. E. church, Swanton, accompanied by his wife, was a guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Price, New Year's Day. While here he baptized his little granddaughter, only a few weeks old, Leona Margaret Price.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. West, living at Oss' Mill on the morning of Jan. 3rd, a fine large baby girl.

Rev. Howard is quite ill and has been confined to his bed for the past week or ten days.

Mr. Vernon Ours, of Cass, W. Va., and Miss Norah Fazenbaker, daughter of Mr. James Fazenbaker, of Hampshire Hill were married during the holidays.

Mrs. Missouri Notts, aged 40 years, died at the Hoffman hospital, Keyser, last Saturday evening. Mrs. Notts lived at Savage and has been sick for the past three weeks, and was taken to the hospital on Friday morning in expectation of an operation should her condition warrant it. She became rapidly worse and died suddenly. Her remains were buried in the Bloomington cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. She leaves a husband and 10 children.

Rev. H. H. Kight, of Piedmont, and Mr. N. M. Bond, of Bond, were holiday callers on friends on New Year's day.

Mr. Harvey Matthews, of the clerical department of the P. & L. E. R.R. Co. headquarters at Brownsville, Pa., spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Sallie Matthews, and attended the wedding of his aunt, Miss Adah Harshbarger.

Mr. Joseph Harvey will move this week to Seldom Seen, the house he vacates to be occupied by Mr. "Hol" Lanham, and the latter's place to be converted into a saloon to be opened on next Saturday morning by Freeland Tibbets. So the long-looked-for and much-talked-about license has at last been granted and saloon No. 2 is about to be a fact.

The remains of Mr. James L. Luke, manager and part owner of the extensive paper factory at Luke, who died at his home at the above named place from a severe attack of pneumonia, were taken to Wilmington, Del., on train No. 4 Wednesday morning for burial. The corpse and funeral party occupied two special coaches on the train. It is reported that Mr. Will Luke, present manager of the Davis plant, will succeed his brother in the management of the works at Luke.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

HOYES.

School opened Tuesday, after one week's vacation, which we hope both teacher and pupils enjoyed and begin the New Year with renewed energy.

This community was saddened last Saturday evening by the news of the sudden death of Mr. Jeremiah Enlow, better known as "Uncle Jerry" Enlow, living near here. He was feeling well as usual until the morning previous to his death, when he arose suffering with neuralgia but later in the day was able to be out at his work.

When returning to the house in the evening he fell near the door unconscious. His wife and brother carried him in the house but before anyone could be summoned life was extinct.

The funeral took place Tuesday at 2 p. m. at Sang Run, and was largely attended. Our sympathy is with the bereaved, ones.

The Y. F. S. took advantage of the Holidays by having two socials in one week. Wednesday evening they were entertained at the home of Alvin Lowdermilk and Friday evening Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly entertained quite a number of their friends. Both evenings were spent very pleasantly.

Miss Florence DeWitt and Brother Porter of near Deer Park, spent several days the past week with relatives at this place, returning to their home Sunday afternoon.

Quite a number of persons from this neighborhood attended the funeral of Mrs. Aaron Boyer, at Accident, last Sunday morning.

Mr. Gilbert Moon, of Sang Run, who has been attending school at Buckhannon, spent last Monday with his aunt, Mrs. W. A. Smith.

Miss Vespie Conneway after visiting relatives in this neighborhood for several weeks, returned to her home at Markleysburg.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Co. was held at this place Monday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Alvin Loudermilk returned to California, Pa., last Monday after spending the holidays under the parental roof.

Misses Sudie and Sadie Friend are visiting their parents at this writing. Miss Sudie will shortly leave for Mt. Lake and Miss Sadie will return to Keyser, W. Va., where she has been attending college.

Miss Mae DeWitt has gone to Connellsville, Pa., where she will spend the winter.

A happy and prosperous year to both editor and readers.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

NEW YEAR'S DAY SPRING-LIKE

Warmest First Day Experienced in this Section.

Sunday was the warmest New Year's Day ever experienced in this section of the country, or least so it is said by some of the "oldest inhabitants."

The winter of 1889-1890 was mild in comparison with later years. On New Year's Day of that year the buds on the lilac bushes were all but bursting, but many warm days prior to that had been experienced which brought out the buds.

The maximum temperature Sunday was in the neighborhood of 64 degrees, which was reached also on Monday, but that night a drop in the mercury took place bringing on snow which covered the ground to a depth of about two inches Tuesday morning.

JAMES L. LUKE DEAD

Member Of Wealthy Paper-Making Firm Victim of Pneumonia.

James L. Luke, of the Luke Brothers, millionaire paper manufacturers operating at Luke and at Covington, Va., died Monday morning after an illness of two weeks, from pneumonia. He was manager of the firm and about 40 years old. He leaves a family

The Lukes came from Delaware, and made a small start. Now they have one of the largest book paper-making plants in the world, furnishing many leading magazines. Recently improvements costing three-quarters of a million were made at the Luke mill. They own thousands of acres of timber. Mr. Luke was active in Republican politics.

THE OLD SUBSCRIBER.

God bless the old subscriber! We mean the old stand by who takes the home paper year after year through evil as well as through good report, and pays his subscription regularly just the same as he would any other honest debt. As a general thing the old subscriber is patient and slow of wrath. He will overlook many little slights from the editor—slights which the man who borrows his reading would not stand for a minute. If one of his calves gets its leg broken and the fact isn't memtioned in the next issue, he doesn't seem to feel the slight the least, or if half a dozen hens die with cholera morbus and the editor doesn't set out a $2 ad. in order to make room to herald the news to a waiting world, he just worries right along as though he hasn't been mistreated at all. He is always jolly—never fails to ask "how's tricks" when he drops into the office, says a word of praise for the paper upon taking his departure. We love him, and we sometimes slight him in order to give space to some saphead who isn't worthy to buckle his shoes, it is because we know that he is so broad-minded that he will never mind.—Exchange.

Fell and Broke Her Ankle.

During the progress of the fire this afternoon Mrs. Annie Veach fell on the icy pavement on Third street and sustained a fracture of her right ankle.

CHOICE GOODS FOR Christmas Presents AT Mrs. M. L. Scott BALTIMORE STORE

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns natural talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

.. The ..

Garrett National Bank

Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

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WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. John Legeer, of Bittinger, was in the city on business Tuesday.

Prof. J. Frank McBee was at Athens, Ohio, a few days last week, where he visited his brother.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Offutt have returned from a visit of a week to friends and relatives in Cumberland.

Mr. W. A. Maffett was at Hoyes Monday where he attended a meeting of the Garrett County Telephone Company.

Mr. R. Morris, of Davis, W. Va., editor of the Davis *News*, was the guest of Rev. Workman a few days last week.

Attorneys Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell were at Bittinger two or three days this week on professional business.

Stuart Hamill returned to Baltimore Sunday evening, after having spent several days in Oakland with his parents.

Miss Zaidee Browning was in Lonaconing several days last week where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lawton.

Rev. John Moon, of Brosius, W. Va., who removed to that point from this county some time ago, was in Oakland this morning.

Will Sollars, of near Oakland, after spending the Holidays with his parents, returned to Charlotte Hall College Monday evening.

Mr. Fred Kamp, one of our warm friends from Friendsville, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday, returning home Tuesday morning.

Frank Palmer, of Hutton, came down to Oakland Monday evening and left on train No. 12 for Charlotte Hall College, where he will resume his studies.

Mr. Lawrence Crane, of Mt. Lake Park, Md., was visiting relatives and friends in Grafton this week. Mr. Crane left this morning for Fairmont where he has secured a position.—Grafton Leader.

Paul Naylor and Earl Townshend, who spent last week in Oakland with their relatives, returned to the West Virginia University at Morgantown Monday afternoon where they will resume their studies.

Miss May Hopkins, one of the assistant teachers in the Oakland school, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning from Baltimore, where she spent the Holiday vacation with relatives.

A dollar placed in either of the two banks in Oakland at this time will draw three per cent. interest. Small savings early in life stimulate economy so that in later life the fruits of industry may be enjoyed. Begin now.

Mr. George Legge, one of the efficient assistants in the Oakland post office who spent a week in Washington where he was the guest of relatives, returned to his home in Oakland Monday night.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, Superintendent of Mountain Lake Park, who is residing this winter with his family at Keyser, was in Oakland last Friday on business connected with the affairs of the Park.

The public schools throughout the county reopened on Tuesday after a vacation of one week. The schools in Oakland are better attended than heretorore and a marked improvement in the progress of the students can be observed.

Dr. A. J. Mason, a prominent physician of Friendsville, Md., and Mr. Fred Hanly, manager of the Friendsville Milling Company, were in Cumberland en route to Keyser, W. Va., to attend a Masonic banquet.—Cumberland News.

Mr. Bowie Johnson of Oakland, Md., was in the city between trains yesterday, going from here to Fairmont, to visit his friend, J. Arthur White, formerly of this city, but now employed in J. H. Beckman's store at Fairmont.—Grafton Sentinel.

A broken flange caused a nasty wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad Friday morning at Everett's tunnel, on the Seventeen-mile grade. Nobody was injured, but one car was demolished. The wrecking crew from Cumberland was sent out and had both tracks cleared twenty minutes after arriving on the scene of the wreck. Engine No. 1817 was pulling the train. The same locomotive was in a runaway on the grade a year or so ago.

John H. Stemple, of Aurora, Preston county, is dead at an advanced age of heart trouble. He has been suffering from this for a long time and his death was not unexpected.

People have keenly felt the present cold snap. It came on the heels of unusually warm weather and with it was much moisture. The wind also added to the intensity of the cold and the suffering from it was very great.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz advertises at public action in this paper today the sale of a large stock of groceries to be held on Friday, the 13th inst., at Friendsville, the goods having been taken into execution by due process upon an attachment issued in favor of William Ryland against Henry Hardie.

Mr. Thomas B. Flanigan who is employed as railroad construction boss by the Kendall Lumber Company over in Pennsylvania, spent several days this week with his family in Oakland, returning to his work yesterday morning.

The ladies of St. Matthew's Guild will give a supper and social at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Sliger Thursday evening, Jan. 12th; proceeds to be used for the benefit of the church. The public is cordially invited to attend. Supper, served from 6 to 8 o'clock, 25 cents.

Quite a party of young people went to Piedmont last Friday afternoon where they remained until Sunday as the guests of friends. The party consisted of Misses Fannie and Rose Browning, Edith and Leah Bolden, Dora Brown and Nell White.

Among those from out-of-town who were here Saturday evening to attend the organ recital in St. Paul's M. E. church were Rev. and Mrs. H. Scott, of Terra Alta; Mr. and Mrs. Schroder, and children, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant Smith of Grafton; Mr. W. R. Mealey, of Morgantown, W. Va.

What the boy who got a sled for a Christmas gift thinks of the weather man is probably wholly unfit for print. The boy who got skates is faring a little better, but the conditions have not been entirely satisfactory for him, either. It is more than likely, however, that both will get a chance before the winter is over.

A visit last Friday afternoon made by the editor to Cumberland, where we met Col. George A. Pearre, was quite a pleasure. Col. Pearre has regained his usual vigor, looks well and says that he is well and in good trim for Congressional work. He left Cumberland for Washington Tuesday afternoon where on Wednesday he appeared on the floor of the House.

Charles Boucher and family, and John Boucher, all of Duquesne, Pa., were guests at W. H. Boucher's home several days during the past week. Stanley Boucher, who has employment at Friendsville, Md., also, came home to spend Christmas. George would have been here, too, but could not come on account of the arrival of a young son at his home.—Salisbury Star.

Mr. Harry D. Grant came in Sunday evening from Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in which section he has been employed by the industrial department of the Norfolk & Southern Railway Company for some months past, in photographing many interesting points on that road, and will remain throughout the present week with his wife and family. He expects to leave on Sunday evening on the return journey south. Mr. Grant's headquarters will be at New Berne, North Carolina, after the first of the year and until the completion of his engagement with the N. & S., which will be about the first of next May.—Grafton Sentinel.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine. Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

PIPE ORGAN RECITAL

Was Given in St. Paul's Church Last Saturday Evening.

The organ recital advertised to take place in St. Paul's M. E. church on last Friday evening was postponed until the following evening owing to the non-arrival of the organist who missed his train connection at Cumberland and consequently did not arrive until after eleven o'clock. It was deemed expedient to postpone the recital until the following evening when it took place.

Mr. Earl Byron Byers, of Allegany, was the organist, and was assisted by the following soloists: Dr. J. G. Robinson, Mr. Earl Townshend, and Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, of Grafton, W. Va. Long before the hour set for the beginning the large auditorium of the handsome church which has recently been overhauled and furnished with a new steam heating apparatus, was filled with the cultured citizens of Oakland who came to witness the recital which was to complete the one thing necessary to make this one of the handsomest and best equipped temples of worship in the State.

Great things were anticipated from the renowned organist and to say that he more than captivated his audience and held them almost breathless would be no exaggeration. Many critics pronounced the program to be one of the finest they ever had the pleasure of listening to. His technic was perfect and the combination and tones produced by his skill were marvelous which stamps him as one of the leading organists of the country. It would be almost useless to try and single out which of the numbers given by the master was the choicest, but it might be well to enumerate several which were especially brilliant and pleasing.

The Andantino by Lemare was very fine, bringing out all of the strong points of the organ, showing its quality of tone and power, which was beautifully executed and brought forth great applause. The next selection worthy of special mention was the Spring Song in which was used with remarkable skill the imitation of the warbling of birds. The Vesper Hymn by Buck was most beautifully given wherein a reproduction of the chimes was distinctly audible. One could almost imagine they were listening to the beautiful hymn produced by the chimes themselves so skillful was the selected rendered. It was received with marked appreciation and applause. But by far the best was reserved for the last—Tocatta by Grison. This selection fairly beamed with the beautiful music and the way it was rendered was simply perfect. The Flute Harmonic effect was marvelous and so great and continued was the applause that the performer was compelled to render an encore. So much for the instrumental section.

The third piece on the programme was a solo by Mr. Earl Townshend, a young and gifted musician of, Oakland, who is now attending the University at Morgantown. He sang "The Shadow of the Cross" by Borri in a masterly manner, his tone being pure, clear and beautiful, showing that he has good control and handles his selections perfectly.

The last piece of the first part of the programme was a duet entitled "I Waited for the Lord" by Mendelssohn. This was splendidly rendered the blending of the high tenor of Dr. Robinson with the full round baritone of Mr. Townshend being very fine and elicited much applause.

A solo, the first piece of the second part, being rendered by Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, of Grafton who has so many admiring friends in Oakland that her presence is always enjoyed. She sang "Day of Days" by Ashford, a solo for high soprano and as her clear, beautiful and full tones would soar to the lofty notes every one was captivated by the brilliancy, power and grandeur with which she rendered this most beautiful selection and many were the compliments showered on her as well as applause when it was concluded. May she come back to our city soon again, where she is a welcome visitor.

The next solo was entitled "Fear not ye, O Israel," by Buck and rendered by Dr. J. G. Robinson. It is needless to say the singer simply outdid himself. He has a beautiful voice of rare tone and the beautiful tone and effect he gave his piece was of the first rank. He was the recipient of marked applause.

This closed one of the rarest treats to music lovers ever given Oakland. Many of the audience were heard to remark that they hoped it would not be the last.

This organ is one of the sweetest and yet most powerful for its size that we have ever had the pleasure of listening to and it is made by the most skillful workmen of the very best material and has all the latest improvements.

We congratulate St. Paul's church for having this magnificent instrument and also the city and we would invite everyone to come and hear this beautiful organ which will be used at all the church services.

OAKLAND TO HAVE NEW CITY BUILDING

Location Has Been Selected and Committee Appointed to Buy Land.

WILL BE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson Appointed Weighmaster, thus Relieving Policeman of that Duty—Other Matters.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Town Council held Monday evening of this week there was present all members of that body with Councilman A. G. Ross, president of the Council, presiding. Mayor McComas and Clerk John C. Dunham were also present.

After reading the usual bills for the preceding month and ordering them paid other matters were taken up.

A bill was presented by ex-Policeman Broderick for $67 less certain credits, purporting to be for extra services rendered the town while he was in its employ, was refused payment by Council at this time and was filed.

The position of Weighmaster was tendered Mr. Samuel Furgeson, who accepted it, thus relieving the policeman of that duty who has for several months filled the dual offices of policeman and weighman.

An order was passed appointing three members of the Council to confer with Mr. George W. Legge concerning the purchase from him of a triangular piece of land lying at the intersection of First and Liberty streets which is proposed to be utilized for the site for a new and more commodious council chamber and town lock-up. The plans for the building have not yet been determined upon nor will they be drawn until the site is secured, but it is contemplated by the town officials should it be possible to secure the land to erect a two-story structure of sufficient dimensions to meet with the requirements of the public service. The present structure, while comparing very favorably with the county jail, has for many years been wholly inadequate for public purposes.

A number of important questions were discussed by the Council, among them being the feasibility of draining the "dead" pond and thus lessening the liability of persons residing in properties adjacent to it contracting diseases which are liable to have their origin in stagnant water.

The improvement of streets and sidewalks in various sections of the town was also discussed but nothing definite was done.

An order was issued to liquidate one of the thousand dollar bonds which becomes due this month and also to pay the semi-annual interest on outstanding bonds.

COMPLIMENTARY TO PROF. M'BEE.

Prof. Waitman Barbe, of Morgantown Says Something Nice About One of Oakland's Educators.

In the current issue of the *West Virginia School Journal*, published at Morgantown, West Va., by Prof. Thomas C. Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in West Virginia, and Prof. Waitman Barbe, one of leading educators of that state, the latter of whom paid a visit to Oakland recently and who visited the public school while here, says the following concerning Prof. McBee and his method of teaching:

"A teacher and a pupil fond of each other, both fond of the subject being studied, the teacher leading the pupil on until both teacher and pupil were glowing with interest and inspiration—this is an example of genuine teaching. The teacher in this case was Mr. Frank McBee, principal at Oakland, Md., the pupil was a bright and handsome lad in the high school, and the subject a construction in geometry. To be privileged to observe such a scene was a delight."

The pupil referred to was Master Philip Peddicord, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Peddicord.

MET THE CONSTABLE

Man Charged With Larency Arrested By Telephone.

Wm. L. Atkinson, of Frostburg's vicinity, was arrested by Constable Owen England Friday on a warrant charging him with stealing turkeys and chickens in Garrett county.

The constable called up Atkinson by telephone and told him he had a warrant for him and to meet him at the 8 o'clock car. When the car arrived the prisoner was there and Mr. England brought him to jail. Through Attorney Watson Atkinson applied for writ of habeas corpus and asked to be released on the ground that the warrant was defective Judge Henderson heard the case and passed an order directing the sheriff to take the prisoner before a magistrate and have him dealt with according to law.—Cumberland Times.

DIXON & KELSO

HAVE SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS TO OFFER THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

Men's 10 inch Lumberman's Gums, worth $2.50, for . . .	$1.89
Men's 14 inch Lumberman's Shoes, worth $6.50, for . . .	4.99
Men's Lumberman's Shirts, worth $2.00, for	1.69
Men's Lumberman's Socks, worth $1.00, for	.68
Men's all-wool Sweaters, worth $2.00, for	.98
Men's extra heavy Undershirts worth 65c, for	.45
Men's, Youths', Boys' Suits going at cost. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats going at cost	
500 yds Embroidery Inserting, was 12½c, at	.08½
Extra large Rugs, that were $3.00, at	2.25
Extra large Rugs, that were $2.50, at	2.00
Ladies' all-wool Waists, that were $2.00, at	1.24
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long, were $1.00, at	.65

Yours Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO

P. S.—Corn 60 cents per bushel—Cash.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. BRICKS VITRIFIED FOR FONDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.
Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Watch For Our White Sale

Announcement :: ::

H. C. Sincell & Co.

The Cinderella Of the Flat

By ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS

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TOTO'S mother had hardly gone on her shopping expedition when Jean Farley came from across the court, where he lived in the opposite flat.

"I'm just beginning my dishes," said Toto, stooping to put a saucer of milk under the table for the cat. "I'm awfully busy."

"Don't let me bother you," said Jean suavely, seating himself on the tubs and watching first the cat softly lapping the milk and then Toto, her plump arms bare to the elbow, deftly scraping the dishes and arranging them in neat rows of cups and saucers and plates. "I'll sit here a minute and keep you company."

But he sat there an hour.

"You must go now," insisted Toto at the end of that time, "and let me go to work."

He went reluctantly, returning again and again to remind her of this thing and of that.

"Don't forget, Toto," he told her at last, "to hang out the tea towel on the fire escape at 8 o'clock exactly. I'll be at my window then to wave you good night."

Left alone, Toto turned out the gas under the simmering teakettle and was about to pour the water in the pan when the bell rang. No, it wasn't the dumb waiter. It was the front door bell. And the dishes not yet washed!

She pretended not to hear. It rang again and again persistently; evidently a visitor determined not to be ignored. Toto took off her apron, rolled down her sleeves and went to the door.

A young man stood there, tall, broad shouldered and of a rich, fresh color indicative of a life in the country.

"I am Frank Daviess," he explained, handing her his card as if she were the maid, an error to which Toto had at last become reconciled. "My father

"DON'T LET ME BOTHER YOU."

was an old friend of Mr. Rawlins"—Toto's father. "He has given me a letter of introduction to him."

A wheezing sound of difficult breathing disclosing the presence of Toto's father, a helpless victim to asthma, there was nothing for it but to usher the young man into the front room where he was and hand him the card, which Toto did.

He advanced in a brisk and unaffected way that had the effect of bringing a breeze from the west into the atmosphere of the stuffy and crowded flat.

Toto left the two together and went back to her dishes. She hummed a tune as she poured the hot water into the pan and soused a bit of soap about to get up the proper suds. She was not a melancholy Cinderella. Her three sisters, expert stenographers, worked hard downtown to support the family. She therefore uncomplainingly accepted their left over finery, washed the dishes and mopped up the floors. Cheerfully and with little merry tunes she performed, for the privilege of living, arduous labor for which in the family of a stranger she would have received good pay.

She had washed a cup and saucer and wiped them when a footstep came down the hall, and the face of the stranger looked in at the door. It was followed by the length of him.

"Your father said I might come and talk to you," he explained. "I think he got tired of me."

Toto placed him a chair.

"I can't stop my dishes," she smiled, "but I can talk to you while I wash them just the same. Don't step on the cat."

Daviess vaulted out of the way of the cat.

"I won't sit down," he declared, "while you stand. Let me help you with the dishes. I often help my sisters at home. They do the work most of the time. You can't get a girl in a western town for love or money—that is, one that will stay. Whose apron is this? Tie it around me. There! That's a little too tight. Now, we'll have this dishwashing over and done with before you can say Jack Robinson."

"It isn't just the dishes," objected Toto ruefully. "There are a thousand other things to be done."

"Never mind," encouraged he. "I will help do them."

This was how it happened that her work was finished in a manner so expeditious that when the dishes were put away in the tall closet in the dining room, the floor swept and the chairs dusted Toto found time to sit down by the window, with Frank opposite, and talk to him awhile of the things that interested her most before it was time to begin the work of getting supper.

They were trivial things, things of little import, for Toto had been too busy since she could remember washing the dishes and cleaning the flat to learn much of anything else. She had not read books, as her sisters had done, or gone deep into the history of things other than the making of beds and the dusting of the furniture, but her talk so interested the young man from the west that he begged permission to call on the following afternoon and help with the dishes again.

"What sort of looking young man was he?" asked Marion, the eldest sister, when the trio came home hungry for the supper that Toto had cooked for them.

"Tall, handsome, with blue eyes and light hair," answered Toto, issuing from the kitchen with the last steaming dish for the table.

"A fine young man," put in her father between long and difficult breaths. "His father made money in real estate out there in the west. From what I can understand he is rich."

The three girls exchanged glances. Then Marion got up and looked in the glass.

"I don't know," she murmured, "whether it is the best plan, after all, to study stenography and peg out one's life in a downtown office. Toto stays right here in the kitchen and catches all the beaus."

"She has too many," muttered her father, who wheezed in the parlor the livelong day and consequently knew. "There's that Jean Farley, an artist with no prospects, no money. He's here all the time. He comes in so quietly I believe he climbs up the fire escape."

Marion was still absorbed in contemplation of her features.

"I'm thirty-two," she remembered. "If I get much older they'll be looking out for a younger stenographer."

Sadie observed her critically.

"You've lost one tooth," she commented. "If you lose another I see your finish."

Marion turned sharply upon her.

"You are neither so beautiful," she snapped, "nor so young as you used to be"—

"Children!" corrected the mother. "Sit down and be quiet. It's a fortunate thing you are away from home all day or there 'd be no living with you."

"For that matter," panted the father, "the only one of you who is not past her first youth is Toto, and she is not beautiful."

The mother came to the rescue of her Cinderella of the flat.

"But she has winning ways," she asserted, "and that is half the battle."

Toto tossed her a grateful glance as she circled the table passing the cups of tea.

"I suppose," brooded Marion, "that while we are working our finger ends off pounding typewriters Toto will snap up this prince from the west and marry him."

"It's the way of all Cinderellas," the mother nodded, for in spite of the fact that she owed her bread and butter to the three stenographers it was the youngest born who remained with her close to the radiator that she loved best of all.

"And we three," finished Marion moodily, "will pound typewriters till the end of time and die at the desk."

"You can't all be dishwashers," reasoned the mother, "or take the chunks of ice from the dumb waiter to put them in the refrigerator or answer the ring of the milkman when he comes so much earlier in the morning than you want him to come."

"But one of us might stay at home now and then on a week's leave, say, and answer the doorbell when western

"I WILL HELP DO THEM."

princes come wooing," said Frances, the youngest and prettiest of the three.

Sadie tucked back a curl.

"If he saw one of us," she suggested, "we might cut Toto out."

The mother shook her head.

"I'm not sure," she demurred. "Toto isn't so beautiful, but she has winning ways. Besides, the kitchen becomes her."

* * * * * * *

For a month and a day the young prince from the west helped Toto with her dishes. Then he suddenly shook the dust of the flat from his feet, and it knew him no more.

The family had risen from a silent supper table, at which Toto humbly, with an air of apology, had served. They marched single file—the hall was too narrow to do otherwise—into the front room, where they presently sat in solemn conclave.

"I never heard anything equal to it!" stormed Marion, with a toss of an indignant head.

"Nor I!" chimed in Sadie.

"If I could only have had a week's vacation," commented Frances, "all might have been different. A young man, rich and handsome! It's incomprehensible!"

"She's a little idiot!" wheezed the father from his chair in the corner. "She should have been made to see her duty and to do it."

"Many a girl has married for the sake of her family!" cried Marion. "What if she didn't love him? Do we work morning, noon and night for love of it? No. But we work just the

"NEVER MIND, DEAR," SHE WHISPERED.

same. Father is right. She should have been made to see her duty and to do it."

They looked around for the approval of the mother, but she was not to be seen. She had crept back to the kitchen, where Toto stood washing the dishes alone, tears dripping slowly one by one into the dish pan.

She put her arms around her.

"Never mind, dear," she whispered. "You were right to refuse him if you didn't love him. But love might have come."

Toto shook her head.

"No," she sobbed quietly, "it couldn't have come; never!"

The mother took out her handkerchief and wiped away the tears.

"Why, sweet?" she asked.

"It's Jean that I love," the girl made answer brokenly. "He asked me to marry him a long while ago, and I promised him I would."

Saved by His Manners.

The superintendent of the National Zoological park at Washington tells of an amusing act of apparent politeness on the part of a monkey that had a most peculiar effect upon a dog belonging to the superintendent.

The official in question says that one day while he was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, accompanied by his favorite fox terrier, an Italian street piano player with a trained monkey pulled up at a cross street and began to play.

The monkey was attired in the regulation jacket and cap and seemed to be an unusually bright little fellow. While the man was grinding out the music the monkey hopped down from the piano where he had been sitting.

This was enough for the fox terrier. He immediately made a dash for the monkey, which awaited the onslaught with such equanimity that the dog halted within a few feet of him, evidently to reconsider. Both animals gazed long and steadily at each other; then, with a sudden movement, the monkey raised his paw and gracefully saluted the enemy by raising his cap.

The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped, and he retired in confusion.

General Lee and Reconstruction.

General Robert E. Lee's most significant utterance after the war is given in "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee," by his son, Captain R. E. Lee. The general said:

"I believe it to be the duty of every one to unite in the restoration of the country and the re-establishment of peace and harmony. These considerations governed me in the counsels I gave to others and induced me on the 13th of June to make application to be included in the terms of the amnesty proclamation."

Again he said:

"I have thought from the time of the cessation of hostilities that silence and patience on the part of the south was the true course, and I think so still. Controversy of all kinds will, in my opinion, only serve to continue excitement and passion and will prevent the public mind from the acknowledgment and acceptance of the truth. These considerations have kept me from replying to accusations made against myself and induced me to recommend the same course to others. As regards the treatment of the Andersonville prisoners, to which you allude, I know nothing and can say nothing of my own knowledge."

Fans in the Time of the Pharaohs.

Fans were used by the pharaohs as standards in battle. They appear on the tombstones of Thebes, and Terence, the dramatist, who lived in the second century B. C., makes one of his characters say, "Take this fan and give her thus a little air." Fans have played their part in political history. In 1827 the dey of Algiers in an altercation with the French consul struck him with a fan which he carried. The circumstance was reported to Charles X., his sovereign, and the result was an expedition to Africa, the end of which was the deposition of the dey and the annexation of Algiers and its adjacent territory as a colony of France.

Sympathy, Conversation and—Society

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

SYMPATHY is undoubtedly one of the most sweetly expressive words in our language. What is conversation—of the true, ideal, delightful kind—if not an interchange of sympathies through the medium of tactful AND WELL CHOSEN words? Through it manners are expressed and the most intimate qualities as well as defects of the heart transpire. It is the most important social accomplishment. From a merely selfish point of view it is a sine qua non of WORLDLY success, and the really successful conversationists are those who talk not to please themselves, BUT THEIR LISTENERS.

To polite society conversation is what atmospheric air is to the animal and plant life of the world. In it we live, move and have our being; without it we should languish, disintegrate AND DIE. Like the air, it is susceptible of sudden and rapid changes in temperature, being successively hot and cold, heavy and exhilarating, stifling and stuffy, or at certain elevations TOO RAREFIED FOR COMFORT. Under its propitious smile the individual character bourgeons and blooms forth in most advantageous manifestation, but let the wind change AND THE SKIES CLOUD OVER and the same human sensitive plant shrivels up into silent insignificance.

There is a fanciful theory as ancient as Plato and as modern as Dr. Holmes which supposes our spirits susceptible to certain influences mutually diffused, after the manner of streams or currents, by persons visibly or audibly in each other's presence, into the air around, acting, in the case of sensitive natures, LIKE POTENT MATERIAL ESSENCES. Have you never yourself felt the influence of something like this peculiar spell? I am sure I have, and the conclusion to be drawn from the experience is, it seems to me, that the real art of conversation, in so far as it is an art to be studied and acquired, consists in making an apt start—in pressing the right button, so to speak, and so turning on the PARTICULAR current which is to congenially pervade the circle.

Making allowance for the superficial differences due chiefly to racial temperament which characterize respectively English and American, Teutonic and Latin peoples, it is safe to say that the FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of conversation hold good UNIVERSALLY. If your conversational manner has proved effective in New York it will not fail in San Francisco or St. Petersburg or on board the ocean steamer in the course of your trip around the world.

IN ALL THESE PLACES YOU WILL FIND THE SAME SOCIAL TRAITS UPON WHICH TO PLAY AND, ALAS, THE SAME OBSTACLES TO ENCOUNTER.

Men's Breakdown Often Caused by the Abuse of the Eyes

By Dr. CHALMERS PRENTICE of the Illinois Optical Society

MEN come from the farm to the city and break down BECAUSE OF THE STRAIN UPON THEIR EYES. In the country their eyes are accustomed to long distances. They go on until middle age without confining themselves to an office. Then suddenly they come to a city. After that their eyes must be used in work that is confining.

The result is that THEY BREAK DOWN PREMATURELY. People wonder what caused it. They are right when they attribute it to the sudden change in the mode of life. But it is the unusual test upon the eyes that causes the snap.

Men who break down and die of heart disease and apoplexy are often the victims of their own shortsightedness. They have not treated the eyes properly. The test is too severe.

THE EYES RESPOND BY UNDERMINING THE INTEGRITY OF THE BRAIN. A BREAKDOWN, ACCOMPANIED BY A FATAL STROKE OF APOPLEXY, IS THE PENALTY.

Foreign Appreciation Of America

By President HARPER of Chicago University

MORE distinguished foreigners have visited the United States this year than ever before, and I attribute the fact to A GREATER INTEREST IN AMERICA which prevails abroad, not only because of the recognition of the country's greatness, but because of a dawning conviction that individuals over here really MUST AMOUNT TO SOMETHING. What we want is a sort of mingling of peoples in order that there shall be a general broadening of view. This is what makes me think that world's fairs are beneficial. ANYTHING is good which will get a man out of his own country.

I WISH SOME AMERICAN OF BROAD IMPULSES WOULD DO FOR EUROPE WHAT CECIL RHODES HAS DONE FOR AMERICA IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

America and the Zionist Movement

By ISRAEL ZANGWILL

JEWISH charity in America is the most generous AND BEST ORGANIZED in the world. But how can the United Hebrew Charities of New York cope with an immigration of 89,442 Hebrews in a year, 64,662 of whom REMAIN IN NEW YORK CITY?

The American stands morally AT THE HEAD of the Zionist movement. Our suffering brethren are beginning to turn to America, not merely as of old, for a place of refuge, but as a center of political force for the solution of the Hebrew question.

WHEN THE UNITED STATES WERE FORMING, A HEBREW STATE MIGHT HAVE BEEN AMONG THEM. NOW IT IS PROBABLY TOO LATE.

The Land of Didn't-Mean-To.

I CAN'T see why it is that when I do
Things which I didn't mean to—
when I break
My sister's arm or throw a snowball through
A window pane or tear my clo's or make
My parents mad some other way
They won't believe me when I say
I didn't mean to.

In school, when I upset my ink or hold
My pencil so when some one turns their face
They'll get a punch beside the nose, I'm told
That I'm a little savage and disgrace.
And when school's out I have to stay—
They don't believe me when I say
I didn't mean to.

Once when I got pa's razor out and tried
To shave my brother and cut through his ear,
And there was blood all over and he cried,
They hammered me to death—or pretty near!
They never even stopped that day
To let me have a chance to say
I didn't mean to.

Last night, when I upset the lamp because
I'd clum up on the table and it tipped,
I hardly could remember where I was
When pa got through with me! Wish he'd get whipped
The way he laid it on, some day,
Before he had a chance to say
He didn't mean to.

I hope that when I'm dead and get my wings
And go to be an angel in the sky
They'll not jump on a boy for doin' things
He didn't know would happen. When I die
I don't care where I go if they
Will stop and listen when you say
You didn't mean to.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Language Deficient.

"Ya-as, I can make meself undehstood in Fwench, dontcherknow."

"Really! The English language is awfully deficient, isn't it?"

Willie Warmed His Deposits.

Rogers has a small grandson, of whom he is very fond. The boy one day last week espied in a toy shop a savings bank in the form of a rooster gayly painted in yellow and red. He asked for and obtained from his grandfather the coveted toy. Before dropping his pennies in the slot made to receive them in the back of the toy he examined it critically and inquired:

"Do the pennies go straight into the rooster's stomach?"

His nurse replied, "I think they do."

Willie had a lively remembrance of an inadvertent spoonful of ice cream which he had once swallowed too hastily. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. So he said:

"They're so cold! I'll warm them first before I drop them in." Which he proceeded to do. His grandfather upon hearing of the boy's solicitude for the comfort of the rooster was highly amused and said to him:

"I do not know of another bank, Willie, whose digestion would be disturbed by any amount of cold cash deposited in it."—New York Press.

Plausible Theory.

"I think I'll try filling the tires of my automobile with illuminating gas," said the amateur chauffeur.

"Good joke," gurgled his fool friend. "Expect to make it light. Ha, ha!"

"Nothing of the kind," rejoined the amateur chauffeur. "I thought it might increase the speed of the machine. Just think how the stuff makes the wheels of a gas meter spin around."—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Independence.

"The American hen is a great bird," remarked the attache of the agricultural department.

"Yes," answered the sportsman, "and what I especially admire about the hen is that she doesn't need any assistance or protection from the game laws."—Washington Star.

Forced to It.

Neighbor—I hear you are doing your own work.

Mrs. Portleigh—Yes. I tried living the simple life for awhile, and I got so far sitting around doing nothing that I had to start in working to reduce my flesh.—Detroit Free Press.

One Warm Spot.

She—Ah, Clarence, tell me that your heart will never grow cold!

He—Well, t'ree fingers an' a few toes is frost bit, but I guess me heart's still O. K.!—New York American.

Final Attack on Fort Fisher

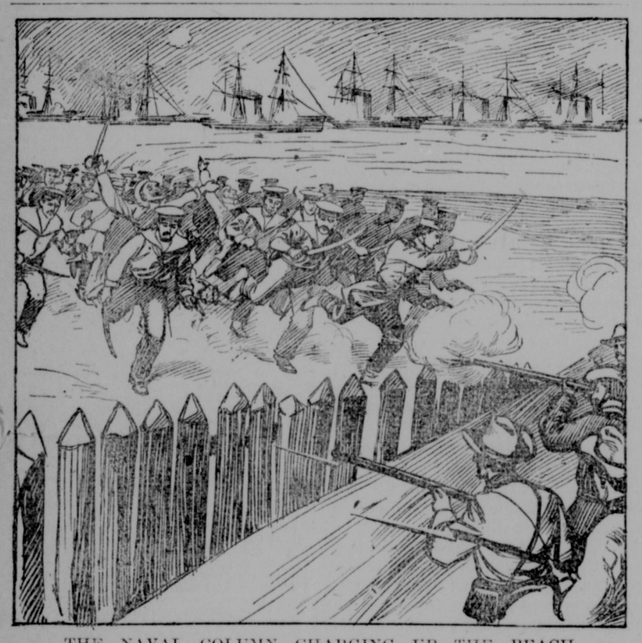
A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

January 15, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

FORT FISHER, N. C., the most powerful earthwork in the Confederacy, was carried by a bold assault on Jan. 15, 1865, after a heavy naval bombardment. The Federal transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe Jan. 6. The force was led by Major General Alfred H. Terry and numbered 8,000 men. Terry's orders were sealed and were to be opened when he was out at sea. His destination was not known to any one in the army or navy, except those who had to know it. Terry himself was ignorant of it until he broke the seals of his instructions out at sea. In these instructions he was told to communicate freely with Admiral D. D. Porter, commander of the fleet which was to cooperate in the attack, and seek to have entire harmony between the army and navy in the expedition.

Porter had a total of forty-eight vessels, which he formed in three lines, with a reserve. During the night they anchored off Fort Fisher, and on the morning of the 13th the New Ironsides ran up to within 1,000 yards. Some of the ironclads reached as near as 700 yards and got into position under a heavy fire. The landing of Terry's men was covered by several vessels not engaged in the bombardment. The troops went ashore on the seabeach about five miles above the fort and between it and the intrenched camps of General Bragg's Confederate army of Wilmington. By 2 o'clock p. m. the Federal troops and stores were safely landed, and General Paine's colored division pushed forward to Cape Fear river, the other side of the peninsula. Here a line of defenses was begun in order to repel any advance of the Confederates from Wilmington. It was seen that the fire from the navy was doing much damage, and an assault was determined upon for the afternoon of the 15th. Terry was to send in three brigades in columns of a brigade front to storm the land side, while 2,000 sailors and marines should assail the works on the sea side.



THE NAVAL COLUMN CHARGING UP THE BEACH.

The Confederate garrison of the fort numbered 1,500 men. General Whiting, Confederate commander of the department of North Carolina, had entered the fort from Wilmington on the 13th, after the hostile armada and troops appeared, and had told the commandant, Colonel Lamb, that he and his command were to be left to their fate, for General Bragg was looking for a position to which to retreat and would not aid in defending the fortress.

The preparations for assault were discovered in the fort, and an attempt was made to confuse the Federal columns by firing grape, but the storms of shot that swept the works from navy guns cut down the Confederates' cannoneers at an appalling rate, and it was evident that the danger could only be averted by hand to hand struggles on the walls. At 3 o'clock promptly the signal for assault was given by the noise of more than fifty steam whistles of Porter's fleet, and the land column sprang forward to the charge.

General N. M. Curtis' brigade had the lead in the charging line and pushed forward to the northwest bastion, near the river. The Confederates were seen to man the parapets the moment the naval fire ceased, which was done to allow the Federal troops to move up. Colonel Lamb judged by the soul stirring whistles that the hour had come, and he desired to receive the assailants on his torpedoes as soon as they reached the walls. Leaving instructions with the commander of the northwest front, he went to the angle of the works where the naval column had been sighted, fearing that that was the vital point. The sailors had landed successfully and halted beyond rifle range under cover of the sand hills that formed the surface of the beach. The men were in one long line and made a formidable show, deceiving the enemy into the belief that this was the main assault and dividing his garrison. At the signal the sailors moved down the beach, sheltered by a line of sand hills, and then turned squarely upon the fort. But the batteries farther down the Confederate line could sweep the stretch of beach, which at that point was nearly half a mile wide, and the muskets in the fort did terrible execution. Three cannon in the fort poured canister into the assailants, and both General Whiting and Colonel Lamb stood on the parapet cheering the men at their work. The foremost body of sailors was nearly annihilated. The present commander of the north Atlantic squadron, Admiral Robley D. Evans, was an ensign at the head of sixty-four men. He was wounded four times, and all but ten of his followers were killed or wounded.

The sailors were unaccustomed to land maneuvers and very soon showed the seriousness of this defect. Their officers, among them the gallant Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, rallied and led them as well as possible, but the forward columns halted under the walls of the fort, lying down to escape the fire from above, and the rear columns on closing up did the same. The delay thus caused was fatal. The Confederates were cheered by the sight of a sort of panic that had seized these novices in war and turned away to receive the land column, which was announced to be close at hand by the sharp musketry and the booming of grape shotted guns on the north front. Simultaneously Whiting and Lamb saw in that direction three of General Curtis' battleflags on the ramparts adjoining the northwest bastion.

Curtis' advance had not been without difficulty. At places the hollows in the sand were filled with water, and this had to be waded through, at some points waist deep. The fire from the fort was scattering, but when the palisades were reached they could not be scaled and had to be cut away. When Curtis' flags crowned the breastworks the division commander, General Ames, who was up at the front, immediately ordered Colonel Pennypacker's brigade to his support, for the first success was no more than a lodgment. The stronghold was in the shot proof chambers, where every foot of ground could be disputed, and to the defense of them the Confederates rallied. General Whiting, moving down the line from right to left, had led some men to the first chamber, held by Curtis, and succeeded in recovering that and the adjoining parapets, although he received wounds that cost him his life.

Colonel Lamb had gone outside the parapets in order to get a view of the distant parts. He found the front covered with assailants and also discovered that his torpedo wires had been destroyed by the navy shots that had plowed the sand many feet deep, and these terrible weapons were useless. But the garrison was fighting bravely, and Lamb cheered them with the hope that the fort could be held until dark, when Bragg would come to their aid from Wilmington. His sharpshooters cut down all the Federal color bearers, and the hostile flags vanished from the outer walls. The traverses which intersected the parapets every few yards now became barricades, over which the combatants fought, often at arm's length.

The Federal naval column was out of the fight entirely, and the guns on the vessels kept up a steady fire along the sea face wall, where the sailors had been repulsed. Gradually taking a wider target, they poured their shots into the active Confederate batteries. This greatly demoralized the garrison, and the assault was rapidly pushed by the remainder of General Ames' division. Some of the sailors on leaving the ground where they charged on the sea face had gone north into the works of the land column. Here they were formed into parties to defend the trenches against a rear attack on Ames, and all of the troops of the army were sent down to the fort. A desperate struggle over the parapets and traverses was maintained until 10 o'clock at night, the Confederates making a heroic defense until overpowered. The concluding features of this remarkable fight will be described in a succeeding article.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Doninthorne's Model

By A. M. DAVIES OGDEN

Copyright, 1904, by A. M. Davies Ogden

It was varnishing day, and Piccadilly was crowded with the throngs pouring into Burlington House. All smart London was there. Gay chat, bright costumes, the latest gossip, everything rather than the pictures, held the attention of those present. So at least it seemed to a slender girl with a clear cut, attractive face who strolled slowly from picture to picture, lingering to study one here and there, promising herself to come again when there were fewer people.

Then suddenly a little cry escaped her parted lips. Was it possible? She was back in Llandudno again. There was the Irish sea dancing in the sunlight, the green curve of the Great Orme, and surely—surely that figure in white, gazing with shaded eyes out across the water, was herself. Bending closer, she gazed eagerly at the picture. Yes, the face was hers. To a casual passerby perhaps the likeness might not be striking, but to her—the pose, the dress—everything spoke eloquently. How could it have happened? Hurriedly consulting her catalogue, she found the picture. "Hope" it was called, and the artist's name Ralph Lawrence Doninthorne. She knew no one of that name.

SHE STARED AT THE PICTURE.

Slipping into a seat near by, she stared at the picture. Was she really like that? A voice from behind caught her attention.

"It certainly was a great piece of luck to have it accepted. No, I don't know the model's name. I saw her last summer and painted the picture largely from memory. I could never find out who she was and never dared speak. I think I would be bolder now. And somehow I have the feeling that she lives in London."

His friend laughed.

"You expect to meet her in the street, then? And what would you do—just go up and ask her to dine?"

"Perhaps," retorted the artist seriously. The girl, half rising from her seat, hastily pulled off her gloves and drew a ring from her finger, then, after a moment's hesitation, replaced it and turned. The artist was standing alone, his friend having strolled to another part of the room. She lifted tranquil eyes.

"I will accept your kind invitation to dinner with pleasure," she said distinctly. The man, his face flushing, sprang forward.

"You?" he stammered. "You?"

"But we will have to go at once, for I must not be out late," she went on calmly. With an effort the man pulled himself together.

"I am indeed honored," he said, with a bend of his head.

As in a dream he led the way from the building, the girl talking unconcernedly as though it were the most natural thing in the world, and it was not until they were seated at a little table overlooking the busy Strand that he dared draw a long breath. Would she vanish away? The girl leaned back and looked at him.

"And will you please tell me why you did it," she asked—"why you painted my picture in the first place and why you exhibited it in the second?"

His face clouded.

"I hope you are not vexed. But I could not help painting it. To me last summer you seemed the very spirit and incarnation of youth and joyousness. And then, in fear and trembling, I sent it in, hoping, fearing, longing, that through it and somehow I might find a clew, a trace. Judge, then, of my joy when it was accepted. And was I not right?" he cried triumphantly. "Are we not here—together?"

The girl was again slowly pulling off her gloves; his eyes, following her movements, fell upon her left third finger, with its single diamond. The girl nodded.

"Yes," she said, "it's an engagement ring, but because I was interested in the picture I came. It is not likely that we shall ever meet again, so for tonight let us be friends. Tell me all about yourself, your ambitions, your plans," watching him with bright, sympathetic eyes. "I will be glad to listen."

Doninthorne sighed.

"There is not much to tell. I have worked and studied and succeeded a bit, as you see, and now I have managed to get to London. Since the finishing of the portrait I have been toiling over studies for the competition under Sir Anthony Frewell. This morning I was most keen about it; now"— his gaze again resting upon her ring. The girl's eyes widened.

"Sir Anthony Frewell! You mean the president of the academy?"

"Yes. I am asked to a big reception there tomorrow night, but I doubt if I go. I am not much in the society line. Now I have told you all. Will you not in return give me some knowledge of yourself?" he begged. The girl hesitated.

"I—I am a very unimportant person. I am sort of a companion—yes, companion—to an elderly gentleman, and—and I do not know when I shall be married," glancing at the ring. "It is because the gentleman is dining out that I am free tonight. So do let us enjoy it. Ah, here comes our dinner. You will have soup?"

The long English twilight was still lingering when the two issued from the restaurant. The artist, at her request for a hansom, drew his breath sharply.

"And am I really never to see you again?" he demanded. The girl lifted uncertain eyes.

"Is it not best?" she asked. And after a moment he answered to their mute appeal.

"You are right. It is best," he said steadily. The girl's face cleared.

"And—and you will go on and work, make yourself famous," she insisted. "Attend Sir Anthony Frewell's reception tomorrow night."

"If you wish it. And now goodby. Give the man your own address. I will not listen. And if ever I do accomplish anything remember that it is first of all due to you. Goodby."

As Doninthorne next evening entered Sir Anthony Frewell's house the blaze of lights and sounds of music fairly dazzled him. At the announcement of his name the "R. A." shook him warmly by the hand.

"I am glad to meet you," exclaimed the great man cordially. "Your work shows remarkable promise, and I think it likely—yes, very likely—that yours may be the prize design in our competition. My little daughter tells me that she has already met you," he continued. "She is not 'out' yet, but begged so hard to be allowed down tonight that I finally consented. You know, these motherless girls usually have their own way," with a smile.

But the artist hardly heard. He was watching a girl, the back of whose head looked oddly familiar. As if conscious of his gaze, she turned, then came slowly forward. Sir Anthony patted her hand.

"This is my madcap, and she does not deserve to be here after the naughty way in which she ran off from poor Miss Finch yesterday."

The girl, her mouth curling mischievously, glanced up at the artist.

"I certainly played truant," she admitted. "Come, Mr. Doninthorne, can I not present you to some of these pretty girls?"

Doninthorne, doggedly persistent, drew her into the conservatory.

"Why—why did you do it?" he demanded. Miss Frewell laughed.

"Because I pleased and because—I knew you all the time and—and wanted to see if I would like you."

"And you decided"—coming dangerously close. The girl's breath quickened.

"I—I haven't decided yet," she responded lamely. Doninthorne, touching the now ringless hand only half concealed by its lace mitt, gazed inquiringly.

"And this?"

She had the grace to flush.

"That was my chaperon. It is an engagement ring, my mother's, which I always wear, though not always on that hand."

Doninthorne's clasp tightened.

"Ah, and when you have decided about me, when the success that seems about to be achieved shall have definitely crowned my work, may I, dare I, hope that you will wear another ring—mine?" He was holding both hands now unrebuked and bent lower to catch her answer. "May I put one on the proper finger, dear?" The girl, her lashes fluttering, dropped her head.

"Perhaps some day," she whispered.

Dining With John Adams.

In the year 1818 Henry Bradshaw Fearson, an Englishman, dined with John Adams, second president of the United States, at the Boston home of the fine old statesman, then eighty-four years old. The Sunday dinner was as follows: First course, a pudding made of Indian corn, molasses and butter; second, veal, bacon, neck of mutton, potatoes, cabbages, carrots and Indian beans; madeira wine, of which each drank two glasses. "We sat down to dinner at 1 o'clock. At 2 nearly all went a second time to church. For tea we had pound cake, sweet bread and butter and bread made of Indian corn and rye. Tea was brought from the kitchen and handed round by a neat white servant girl." Fearson says further, "The establishment of this political patriarch consists of a house two stories high, containing, I believe, eight rooms, of two men and three maid servants, three horses and a plain carriage."

An Ancient Irish Custom.

In the district known as "the barony of Forth," in County Wexford, Ireland, is to be found a race of hardworking, industrious peasants, living in thatched cottages with clean, whitewashed walls, which by their perfect whiteness at once arrest the attention of the visitor. These people differ in many respects from the inhabitants of the other parts of the same county and have habits and customs peculiar to themselves. When a funeral takes place two wooden crosses are provided. On the way to the cemetery a halt is made at a certain spot by the side of the road. Here prayers are said for the deceased, after which one cross is deposited in a hawthorn bush or under it. The procession then goes on its way, and after the interment the other cross is fixed at the head of the grave. This strange custom dates from time immemorial, as the great pile of crosses by the roadside indicates.

Stockholders' Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec. 2, 1904.

Pursuant to the required legal notice a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at its banking house on

Tuesday, January 10th, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully done.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Monday, January 2, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

W. A. MAFFETT, President.
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Sec'y 42 3t

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax-payers that if taxes now due and in arrears are not paid before

JANUARY 1, 1905,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties concerned, I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890.

Please pay promptly.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 28	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

No.45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No.46 P. M.
3 30‡	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	‡9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jc†	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10‡	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	‡8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 50	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10‡	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 25	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily. x Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... †0.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily ..... 11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

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Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomiuation are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. **Write to-day** for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE JAPANESE ARE SUCCESSFUL AT LAST

General Stossel Asked Terms of His Persistant Adversary.

COMMISSIONERS ARE NOW MEFTING

Telegrams Which Passed Between the General in Command of Opposing Force—Garrison to Have the Honors of War.

Port Auther has fallen. Commissioners are now in session to agree on the terms of surrender. The offer to capitulate was received from General Stoessel on Sunday afternoon. It was at once communicated to the emperor and he gave orders to accept the surrender and to extend the honors of war to the garrison and its brave commander. The news of the capitulation was received in the following special:

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Port Arthur has fallen after eleven months of heroic defense on the part of the Russians under General Stoessel and persistent and equally heroic siege on the part of the Japanese under General Nogi. The task has been accomplished. But at what an awful cost.

Thousands of the little brown men have met death and are now sleeping on the slopes bought with their life's blood.

Chain after chain of forts have been taken at the cost of hundreds of lives. The thin ranks have pressed on in spite of reverses and the terrible toll exacted by death. Others have thrown themselves into the gaping lines, which with unwavering courage and devotion have pressed on, to do or die for their beloved Mikado.

So it has gone until the clutch of the besiegers has become so firmly fixed that to continue to expose his men to the siege would be murder pure and simple on the part of the interpid Stoessel.

Yesterday he made his offer to his brave conquerer. The dispatch of General Nogi to his lord is a brief, but eloquent statement, such as might have been expected of a man of his commanding ability and bravery.

His telegraph to the Mikado is as follows:

"At 5 o'clock on January 1, the enemy sent a deputation under a flag of truce with a letter offering to capitulate. It is as follows: 'I find that the positions now held by you render needless any further resistance on my part and wish to open negotiations with you with reference to capitulation. I wish you to appoint commissioners to agree upon the terms after a conference with similar commissioners from myself. Please designate a place and time for this meeting. Accept my assurance of profound respect.

'STOESSEL.'"

To this proposition General Nogi agreed. He at once appointed his commissioners and designated noon today as the time for the meeting. The Japanese will be magnanimous in their hour of victory. General Nogi has answered General Stoessel as follows:

"When I respectfully informed his majesty of your offer he commanded me to compliment you and your brave garrison on the wonderful defense you have made. He bade me to accord to you all the honors of war in your capitulation.

"NOGI."

During the past few weeks the plight of the garrison has been pitiable. The 40,000 men in the fortress at the beginning of the siege has been reduced to but 5000 fit for duty. The rest are either killed, wounded or sick.

Tokio has been the scene of jubilation since the news was received this morning. The streets have been filled with thousands of people who have been shouting and rejoicing over the success which has met their arms. There is an undercurrent of sadness on account of the vast number of relatives and friends who have sacrificed their lives for their country, but the religio-patriotism of the country has overwhelmed and subdued this feeling until it has no outward expression.

The news that the Russian forces at Port Arthur have been reduced to such a strait that at last the heroic commander has been forced to propose surrender, follow upon a month of reverses. The siege began almost with the first gun in the war, now nearly eleven months ago, and when perhaps the greatest stronghold in the world was garrisoned by 40,000 Russians soldiers, supported by a formidable squadron of modern battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats.

These warships have been destroyed or dispersed until but a few torpedo boats remain in the harbor. The garrison, at latest accounts, had been reduced to about 15,000 men.

On December 4, 203 Metre Hill was captured by the Jepanese after a severe fight, in which the loss on both sides was enormous. It was from this time that the death blows were dealt.

On December 19 the East Kekwan fort was taked by the Japanese, affording them another advantageous position from which to assail. Mining and sapping were important factors in the capture of this position, as they were also in the fall of the Rihlung fort on December 29.

All those achievements served to isolate Liaotie fort, destined to be "the last ditch" of the defenders.

On December 31 Sungshu mountain fell into the hands of the besiegers, and only a few hours later the H fort, another strong position, was captured.

The report that the non-combatants of Port Arthur had been accorded asylum behind Liaotie mountain may have been an indication that the Japanese commander foresaw that the surrender of the Russians within a very brief time was assured.

Jeremiah H. Enlow.

The death of Jeremiah H. Enlow, of Sang Run, occurred very suddenly at his home on last Saturday, the cause being heart failure. Mr. Enlow was seventy-two years of age and all his lifetime was a resident of Garrett county. He leaves besides his wife two daughters, Mrs. John Bowman and Mrs. Hilleary Johnson, and one son, Mr. Rufus Enlow.

The following tribute to the memory of this most excellent man has been contributed to these columns:

Oakland, Md., Jan. 2, 1905.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Just now my sense of friendship and kindly feeling is chilled by the sad intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of a true and esteemed friend and a lifelong neighbor, Jeremiah H. Enlow, of Sang Run.

From childhood it has been my fortune to be personally acquainted, and often intimately associated with Mr. Enlow. As a neighbor he was faultless, as a citizen he was honest and reliable; as a christian his life was an exemplary one, and as a host in his modest and unpretentious little home he was agreeable and entertaining.

He had a sweet and naturally a charmingly voice and in his kindness often sang, for the entertainment of his friends, many of the old old songs. My favorite and one which he often sang for me when I was a boy, and during the year of our more intimate associations, was, "Twenty Years Ago" many many times, in his home and in ours, he sang this old song at my request. These kind acts, his sweet voice and the charms of music may to some extent account for our unbroken friendship.

Not long ago in conversation with an uncle of mine he enquired of my whereabouts and said that if he ever met me again he would volunteer to sing for me once more "Twenty Years Ago." Very recently I met him in the road near my home.

He said to me "Ed, I've promised myself that if I ever met you again I was going to sing for you your old favorite."

Turning his horse a little in the road, clearing his throat and with myself, the trees and the shining beams of the moon (for it was after night) as his audience he sang seemingly, more sweetly than before.

Scarcely had he uttered the last note, when he again turned his horse saying "Ed, I am so glad I met you Good-by," and rode away in the darkness. Mr. Enlow lived to the ripe old age of about 72 years. He was always bright and cheerful. His absence in the community will be truly lamented by the many friends that followed his remains to the grave with the submissive wish that

Bright be the place of thy soul:
No lovlier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control
In the orbits of the blessed to shine.

E. A. B.

Cyrus H. Shreve.

Died, at his home near Deer Park, on December 5th, at 2.10 A. M., after an illness of less than one week, Mr Cyrus H. Shreve, aged 64 years. Deceased leaves a devoted and loving wife, and two children, a son Mr. Walter Scott Shreve and a daughter, the wife of George P. Marley, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a loving father.

Mr. Shreve was a veteran of the Civil war and was a member of Co. G. and C. of the 23rd Illinois Vol. Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of that terrible strife. After spending some time in the west he returned to his native home in Pendleton county, W. Va., in 1866 where he married and in 1882 removed to this county and purchased a farm of Hon. Henry. G. Davis, where he resided until his death.

The writer has known this kind friend for twenty two years, and can truthfully say he was a kind neighbor and a most hospitable man to the poor and no one was ever turned from his door hungry.

The funeral services were conducted from the home by Rev. W. H. Faust and Rev. Robert A. Smith, of Texas.

The funeral will be preached later by Rev. W. H. Faust, the Baptist minister of this place.

All that was mortal of Cyrus H. Shreve was laid to rest in the Deer Park cemetery followed by a large number of relatives and friends. The pall bearers were S. Hinebaugh, John W. Ours, John W. Landes, M. V. Flanigan, William Mumaw and W. D. Hoye.

To the bereaved ones we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this the saddest hour of their earthly experience and trust they may look to a Higher Power for consolation. We close by saying: "Peace to his ashes."

A. FRIEND

Mrs. Aaron Boyer.

Of peritonitis, at Accident, on Dec. 30, 1904, Mrs. Phoebe Catharine Hinebaugh Boyer, aged 59 years, 7 months and 26 days. Her maiden name was Hinebaugh, a sister of Daniel Hinebaugh of near Oakland, and was married to Aaron Boyer March 24th, 1863.

To this union were born twelve children. Four preceded the mother to the spirit land. Of the eight children living six were present at the funeral services, the three daughters and the three younger sons. The two older sons being in California could not reach home in time for funeral services.

Mrs. Boyer was born near Accident and lived there her whole life time. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church for about forty-five years.

Mrs. Boyer was a lady whom to know was to admire, to love and highly esteem. So industrious, so cheerful, so full of sunshine, always carrying with her a smile—a smile which even death itself could not efface. She was a devoted companion, a kind and loving mother, a helpful neighbor and a true friend.

A very large concourse of people attended the funeral services, the pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Oakland officiating.

Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Accident on New Year's day. A sorrowful New Year's day for the family, but we believe a very happy one for her. During her sickness she said: "This has been a sad Christmas to me but I hope to spend a happy New Year's day."

Solomon Tasker.

Solomon Tasker, aged about 67 years, died at Blaine, W. Va., on Saturday last, after an extended illness. He was a veteran of the war of the sixties and a pensioner. For a number of years Mr. Tasker's mind was at times affected, but aside from this he was an extremely well preserved man. His funeral took place on Monday, the interment being made in the Hamill cemetery at Blaine.

BITTINGER.

The good year 1905 began under most delightful weather conditions, cloudless skies from which the midwinter sun shone forth with a warmth in her smile seldom felt at this season. This we accept this glad bright New Year as a pleasant and refreshing oasis in the midst of dreary winter.

Mr. J. H. Warnick, of the Backwoods settlement, who has been man-of-all-work for Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe during the latter's illness, returned to his home last Sunday.

Mr. Jacob Gortner, of Gortner, Md., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lohr this week.

County Commissioner Stephens and Mr. Thomas Broadwater were entertained last Sunday evening at the hospitable home of Mr. Thomas B. Wiley.

A small dog owned by neighbor Jonas Bittinger was with the rabies one day last week, and was promptly shot.

Miss Ruth Shoup arrived here from Fitzgerald, Ga., last Friday and will spend the winter here with her father, Rev. J. B. Shoup.

Mr. G. W. Engle, wife and daughters leave for Baltimore this week, where they will reside for the winter. Miss Shoup will have charge of Mr. Engle's store during their absence.

HUTTON

B. C. Scott and family are spending a week with friends in Fairmont.

Mrs. Clarence Bittinger, who has been on the sick list for a week or ten days, is well again.

Frank Swindler is carrying his arm in a sling the result of too severe work.

C. H. Siler is laid up with a very severe attack of rheumatism.

This town learned with sorrow of the death on Sunday at Terra Alta of Mrs. White, widow of the late Garrett White, who lived here for half a century.

Will Pendergast and B.& O. Agent Norris were in Rowlesburg Monday evening taking in the entertainment.

Lutheran Church Services.

In St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Oakland, services will be held Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Preparatory services will be held in the church Saturday evening beginning at 7.30 o'clock. Communion on Sabbath morning.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

After a silence of some weeks in the closing events of 1904, we again resume our scribbling in the new year of 1905, and hope that nothing may happen in the days and weeks of this year to mar the pleasure of our citizens as the weeks and months pass by, and that the future may be as bright to our young folks as the past joyous season has been to the many that have been feasted and entertained by so many hospitable homes of this place, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Hennen gave a pleasant entertainment at their beautiful home and was followed by socials at the homes of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Clary, Mayor and Mrs. E. F. Droege, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle, Postmaster and Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, one for each night of the past week; and social good cheer was indulged in at all these pleasant homes.

Our young friend, Mr. Charles A. Jones, son of Merchant W. C. Jones, spent the Christmas holidays at home and returned to his school near Dayton, Ohio, on Monday last. We are always glad to meet this studious and model young man and bespeak for him a bright future, either in law or journalism, his future preference as a profession.

Mr. Howard C. Thrasher, a student of the Agricultural College at College Park, Maryland, spent his vacation the past Christmas week at the home of his father, Mr. F. H. Thrasher, and was the recipient of many congratulations for the flattering record he has made at this noted college.

We were glad to meet and greet our friend of years standing, Mr. W. B. Hutson, of near Sunnyside, who broke bread with us and tarried for the night on Tuesday last. The evening was spent recalling the good fellowship of the twenty-five or more years that we have known, and appreciated this cultured gentleman. We have so often been entertained at his and his good kind wife's at their hospital home in years of the past, that it is at all times a pleasure to meet this genial friend.

Miss Nellie Hoye, sister of Mrs. John Felty, Jr., of your city, is spending a few days at this place visiting relatives and friends, where she spent her girlhood days, being the youngest daughter of the late Samuel C. Hoye deceased.

Rev. Wm. H. Faust filled the Lutheran pulpit on Sunday last for Rev. E. Manges, who was called to Accident to hold the last sad rites over the remains of that grand christian lady, Mrs. Aaron Boyer, who died at her home near Accident. Mrs. Boyer was the youngest sister of the late William Hinebaugh and is remembered as much like her devoted brother, by her gentle and kindly courtesy to all friends who visited her at her sumtuous home. To the bereaved husband and family we extend sympathy in the loss of the most devoted friend they have in this world, but feel sure your loss is her eternal gain and that she is now reunited with that brother who was so devoted in this life.

A party of young friends of Prof. Bert Browning, drove down to Mr. Browning's father's, Mr. Thomas R. Browning's, on Friday last and were sumptuously entertained by Mr. and and Mrs. Browning and report a joyful, pleasant day and jolly outing.

Miss Lulu Marley, of this place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marley, is visiting her sister Miss Irza, at Wheeling, W. Va., and will be absent some weeks much to the regret of her many young friends and "Vimps" society of which she is a member.

Mr. Sebastian Hinebaugh, of near this place was unfortunate enough to loose a valuable horse a week ago by slipping on the ice during the heavy sleet, and was so badly injured that it died in a few hours. This horse cannot be replaced for less than $125 and we certainly feel grieved as it breaks a valuable team, and will be more keenly felt when spring work comes.

We are glad to report that our friend Mr. J. L. Wheeler is out again after a serious illness of some three weeks, but his faithful assistant on the R. F. D. route in the person of his son Gay attended to the duties of this position to the satisfaction of all patrons. This young man is one of the best young men of this town and bids fair to be a comfort to his good kind father and mother.

With greetings to the Editor for a prosperous year in his journalistic work, we are,

Fraternally,

MORE ANON.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Our public school opened again on Tuesday morning when all the teachers were present and a large attendance of pupils. Before the grades were sent out to their rooms Principal Culp gave a very appropriate address and then introduced the M. E. pastor, Rev. W. M. Lister, who also gave a short address. We somewhat pride ourselves on having one of the best graded and most efficiently managed schools in the county.

Miss Bessie Friend has returned to her duties as teacher in our school, having spent her holidays out of town.

Last Sunday was quarterly meeting day in the M. E. church, when Presiding Elder R. B. Ward preached both morning and evening. His sermons were finely illustrated and delivered in an eloquent manner.

Since the rains and melting of the snows we have plenty water in the river and other streams and wells.

Mr. John T. Dixon and Miss Bessie M. Riley were married at the M. E. parsonage on the evening of Dec. 31st, by their pastor Rev. W. M. Lister.

Mrs. Friend, the mother of Rev. D. A. Friend, has not been very well for some days past. She is 82 years old.

Miss Cora Fike, the daughter of Thomas Fike, was buried from her late home Dec. 28th. She was a good christian girl, twenty-two years old and had been a member of the M. E. church for a number of years. Services were held in the M. E. church in charge of her pastor who preached the sermon. Short addresses were made by Revs. Donikie and A. D. Friend. The body was intered in the family burying ground at Mill Run.

Mr. John Fearer, who has been sick for a long time, does not seem to get much better and his friends have but little hope for his recovery.

The services of the M. E. church next Sunday (the 8th) will be class meeting at 10.30 a. m.; Sabbath School at 2 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 6.30 and preaching by the pastor at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. A. D. Friend was a caller at the M. E. parsonage on Monday.

Another snow storm visited us last Tuesday, the first since the big snow melted.

A bulletin board will soon be placed at the M. E. church announcing the regular church services.

Mr. Orvil Welch gave a very interesting talk on the Sunday school lesson in the M. E. church last Sunday.

Mrs. Frazee led a very successful Epworth League service last Sunday evening.

Mr. D. S. Custer and Clarence Guard attended the meeting of the directors of the Garrett County Telephone Company held at Hoyes last Monday. They meet again on Saturday, Jan. 14th.

The Denver Express.

No play has been produced in years that possesses the numerous elements of success contained in the Denver Express, opening among the snow capped hills of Colorado, among the Indians and outlaws it then takes the audience to Hiram Garvey's home in the rude mountain hut, then to Lord Tynemouth's beautiful country place near Frisco, leaving which you follow the last flying Denver Express to the union depot at Denver, then to the Palace Hotel where the storm clouds that have so thickly shadowed the lives of the hero and heroine are swept away, the villian brought to justice, and all ends to the entire satisfaction of the audience. This great scenic play will be at the Oakland opera house on Wednesday evening next.

Board of County Commissioners In Session.

The Board of County Commissioners have been in session at the court house since Tuesday morning making appointments of road supervisors for the ensuing year, making settlements with the financial officers of the county and transacting routine business. The list of supervisors will be published in these columns next week.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator.
Accident Md.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

SHERIFF'S SALE
—OF—
Personal Property,

Consisting of a Complete Stock of Groceries.

AT FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of WILLIAM RYLAND vs. HENRY HARDIE, trading as "Cash Grocer", and to the undersigned Sheriff directed, the same being No. 58 Trials to March Term, 1905, I have seized and taken into execution all of the following named goods and chattels belonging to the said Henry Hardie and I hereby give notice that I will sell the same at public auction at the store of the said Hardie in the town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Md., on

Friday, January 13th, 1905,

Beginning at the Hour of 10 O'clock A. M. the Following Goods so Taken in Execution:

50 packages Java Coffee, 3 buckets Lard, 14 packages Arbuckles Coffee, 1 box Peerless Biscuits, 37 packages Arbuckles Coffee, 25 packages Lion Coffee, 9 packages Blanco Cero, 15 lbs. Lima Beans, 20 lbs. Rice, 22 lbs Lion Coffee, 9 packages Matches, 5 packages Macaroni, 35 balls Twine, 1 Coffee Mill, 24 Essence Coffee, 5 lbs Lima Beans, 2 boxes Lead Pencils, 3 Scrub Brushes, 43 packages Biscuits, 9 packages Biscuits, 2 lbs. Oyster Crackers, 3 packages Dutch Java Coffee, 4 lbs. Cheese, 25 lbs. Cakes in cases, 5 Cake Cases, 20 lbs. Cakes, 75 lbs. Candy, 1 box Dates, 1 box Figs, 4 lbs. 10 boxes Peaches Tobies, 600 Duquesne Tobies, 6 lbs. Little Wruner, 2 bottles Infant Food, 2 lbs. E Twist Tobacco, 3 bottles Medicine, 40 packages Polar Bear Tobacco, 40 packages Weyman Tobacco, ¼ ream Note Paper, 31 boxes Letter Paper, 3 boxes Raisins, 3 boxes Apricots, 4 boxes Cocoanuts, 12 bottles Mustard, 25 boxes Yeast, 3 boxes Tapioca, 6 boxes Soda, 16 cans Smoked Beef, 9 cans Baking Powder, 7 bottles Onions, Pickles and Catsup, 1 doz. boxes brand Canned Beef, 1 doz. 2 lb. canned Beef, 10 packages Corn Starch, 9 packages Elastic Corn Starch, 8 bottles Ammonia, 10 packages Glen Rosa, 5 packages Blanco Cero, 30 A. & H. Soda, 10 boxes Pepper, 4 boxes Hops, 13 bottles Worm Syrup, 5 bottles Cough Syrup, 2 packages Paw Wap, 5 bottles Worm Syrup, 1 doz. bottles Medicine, 12 cans Peaches, 16 cans Peas, 6 cans Peaches, 7 cans Beans, 10 packages Starch, 8 cans Molasses, 30 cans Tomatoes, 7 boxes Starch, 17 packages Cracker Meal, 1 bottle Epicure, 1 package Avonie, 11 packages Ewarts Corn Starch, 6 6 boxes Baking Powder, 4 boxes Parlor Matches, 22 bottles Ammonia, 5 packages Norke, 7 bottles Mustard, 8 bottles Catsup, 4 bottles Onions, 35 cans Salmon, 17 cans Salmon, 12 Cove Oysters, 38 cans Potted Ham, 32 cans Salmon, 2 doz. Snuff, 36 boxes Snuff, 6 boxes Apricots, 12 bottles Shoe Polish, 5 boxes Cracker Meal, 20 bottles Turpentine, 23 bottles Castor Oil, 4 bottles Vanilla, 4 bottles Strawberry, 22 bott es Bon Ton, 1 box Chocolate, 1 box Battle Axe Tobacco, 1 box Spear Head, 2 lbs. Spear Head, 24 packages Peanuts, 6 boxes Cartridges, 14 packages Ovoine, 18 packages Blanco Cero, 7 packages Starch, 9 packages Norca, 12 packages Corn Starch, 2 cans Sulphur, 1 lot Soap—about 50 lbs., 1 doz. packages Sapollo, 3 jars Spices, 1 box Mustard—dry, 3 lbs. Mixed Spices, 1 lb. Nutmegs, 9 bottles Royal Glue, 1 jar Cream Tartar, 1 jar Cream Tartar, 2 lbs. Cinnamon Bark, 1 jar ground Cinnamon, 2 lbs. Cloves, 1 jar Ground Cloves, 1 jar Ginger—ground, 1 jar All Spice, 2 boxes Tea, part of a box of All Spice—whole, 24 boxes Axle Grease, 37 Market Baskets, 112 Lamp Globes, 3 16-lbs. sacks Sugar, 6 8-lbs. sacks Sugar, 4 4-lbs. sacks Sugar, 1 lot Paper Sacks—1, 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 lbs., 1 pr. Scales, 1 M at Chopper, 1 pair Scales, 1 Paper Cutter, 4 gal. Syrup, 1 24 Paper Cutter, 2 rolls Paper, 1 bucket Lima Beans, 1 bucket Rice, 20 lbs. Soup Beans, 24 lbs. Sugar in sacks, 1 pr. Scales, 3 lbs. Starch (cold), 5 lbs. Lion Coffee, 4 lbs. Arbuckles, 4 lbs. Dutch Java, 14 boxes Great Dime Soap, 3 papers Stove Polish, 5 cakes Soap, 15 cans Stove Polish, 14 boxes Essence Coffee, 5 cakes Soap, 3 doz. Washing Blue, 59 boxes Washing Blue, 4 cakes Soap, 25 lbs. Soda, 20 lbs. Meat, 39 boxes Blue—washing, 24 boxes Essence Coffee, 1 box Lump Starch, 15 bottles Catsup, 26 bottles Chinese Blue, 15 cakes Soap, 1 box Lamp Wicks, 27 cans Red Seal Lye, 20 Lamp Burners, 40 packages Gold Dust, 19 bottles Pop, 18 sacks Salt—2-lbs., 1 lot 4-lbs. sacks Salt, 1 lot Hardware, 5 Wash-boards, 2 Wash-Tubs, 11 Market Buckets, 1 lot Soap, 17 boxes Pepper, 14 boxes Royal Baking Powder, 11 papers Corn Starch, 13 papers A. & H. Soda, 13 papers Magic Yeast, 19 bottles Mustard, 9 bottles Onions, 21 bottles Pickles, 10 bottles Catsup, 19 cans Tomatoes, 7 papers Cereal, 4 papers Cola Starch, 26 cans Tomatoes, 4 cans Blanco Cero, 4 cans Norca, 13 cans Beans, 20 cans Molasses, 22 cans Peaches, 28 cans Corn, 32 packages Dutch Java, 11 packages Ariosa, 18 Brooms, 9 sacks Flour, 2 sacks Corn Meal, 1 can Syrup, 1 case Sewing Machine Needles, 1 lot Side Meat, 1 Meat Cleaver, 1 Meat Saw, 1½ gal. Syrup, 1 box Clothes Pins, ½ keg Rice, ½ keg Rice, part of a barrel of Coal Oil, 1 Writing Desk, 1 Typewriter, 1 Writing Desk, 40 lbs. Sugar, 1 Cash Register, 1 lot Lead Pencils, box Clothes Pins, ½ barrel Sugar, 1 eight day Clock, Sweet Potatoes, box Lemons, Oranges, 21 Cocoanuts, Eggs, 1 lot Roll Butter, 1 bunch Bananas.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Saturday, January 14, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to three thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars per share.

W. A. MAFFETT,
Pr sident.
M. MATTINGLY,
P. P. McANDREWS,
S. P. SPECHT,
D. H. CUSTER,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Directors.
Secretary. 42-4t

ORDER NISI.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.
No. 1298 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

THE JAPANESE ARE SUCCESSFUL AT LAST

General Stossel Asked Terms of His Persistant Adversary.

COMMISSIONERS ARE NOW MEFTING

Telegrams Which Passed Between the General in Command of Opposing Force—Garrison to Have the Honors of War.

Port Auther has fallen. Commissioners are now in session to agree on the terms of surrender. The offer to capitulate was received from General Stoessel on Sunday afternoon. It was at once communicated to the emperor and he gave orders to accept the surrender and to extend the honors of war to the garrison and its brave commander. The news of the capitulation was received in the following special:

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Port Arthur has fallen after eleven months of heroic defense on the part of the Russians under General Stoessel and persistent and equally heroic siege on the part of the Japanese under General Nogi. The task has been accomplished. But at what an awful cost.

Thousands of the little brown men have met death and are now sleeping on the slopes bought with their life's blood.

Chain after chain of forts have been taken at the cost of hundreds of lives. The thin ranks have pressed on in spite of reverses and the terrible toll exacted by death. Others have thrown themselves into the gaping lines, which with unwavering courage and devotion have pressed on, to do or die for their beloved Mikado.

So it has gone until the clutch of the besiegers has become so firmly fixed that to continue to expose his men to the siege would be murder pure and simple on the part of the intrepid Stoessel.

Yesterday he made his offer to his brave conquerer. The dispatch of General Nogi to his lord is a brief, but eloquent statement, such as might have been expected of a man of his commanding ability and bravery.

His telegraph to the Mikado is as follows:

"At 5 o'clock on January 1, the enemy sent a deputation under a flag of truce with a letter offering to capitulate. It is as follows: 'I find that the positions now held by you render needless any further resistance on my part and wish to open negotiations with you with reference to capitulation. I wish you to appoint commissioners to agree upon the terms after a conference with similar commissioners from myself. Please designate a place and time for this meeting. Accept my assurance of profound respect.

'STOESSEL.'"

To this proposition General Nogi agreed. He at once appointed his commissioners and designated noon today as the time for the meeting. The Japanese will be magnanimous in their hour of victory. General Nogi has answered General Stoessel as follows:

"When I respectfully informed his majesty of your offer he commanded me to compliment you and your brave garrison on the wonderful defense you have made. He bade me to accord to you all the honors of war in your capitulation.

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These warships have been destroyed or dispersed until but a few torpedo boats remain in the harbor. The garrison, at latest accounts, had been reduced to about 15,000 men.

On December 4, 203 Metre Hill was captured by the Jepanese after a severe fight, in which the loss on both sides was enormous. It was from this time that the death blows were dealt.

On December 19 the East Kekwan fort was taked by the Japanese, affording them another advantageous position from which to assail. Mining and sapping were important factors in the capture of this position, as they were also in the fall of the Rihlung fort on December 29.

All those achievements served to isolate Liaotie fort, destined to be "the last ditch" of the defenders.

On December 31 Sungshu mountain fell into the hands of the besiegers, and only a few hours later the H fort, another strong position, was captured.

The report that the non-combatants of Port Arthur had been accorded asylum behind Liaotie mountain may have been an indication that the Japanese commander foresaw that the surrender of the Russians within a very brief time was assured.

Jeremiah H. Enlow.

The death of Jeremiah H. Enlow, of Sang Run, occurred very suddenly at his home on last Saturday, the cause being heart failure. Mr. Enlow was seventy-two years of age and all his lifetime was a resident of Garrett county. He leaves besides his wife two daughters, Mrs. John Bowman and Mrs. Hilleary Johnson, and one son, Mr. Rufus Enlow.

The following tribute to the memory of this most excelient man has been contributed to these columns:

Oakland, Md., Jan. 2, 1905.

To the Editor of The Republican.

Just now my sense of friendship and kindly feeling is chilled by the sad intelligence of the sudden and unexpected death of a true and esteemed friend and a lifelong neighbor, Jeremiah H. Enlow, of Sang Run.

From childhood it has been my fortune to be personally acquainted, and often intimately associated with Mr. Enlow. As a neighbor he was faultless, as a citizen he was honest and reliable; as a christian his life was an exemplary one, and as a host in his modest and unpretentious little home he was agreeable and entertaining.

He had a sweet and naturally a charmingly voice and in his kindness often sang, for the entertainment of his friends, many of the old old songs. My favorite and one which he often sang for me when I was a boy, and during the year of our more intimate associations, was, "Twenty Years Ago" many many times, in his home and in ours, he sang this old song at my request. These kind acts, his sweet voice and the charms of music may to some extent account for our unbroken friendship.

Not long ago in conversation with an uncle of mine he enquired of my whereabouts and said that if he ever met me again he would volunteer to sing for me once more "Twenty Years Ago." Very recently I met him in the road near my home.

He said to me "Ed, I've promised myself that if I ever met you again I was going to sing for you your old favorite."

Turning his horse a little in the road, clearing his throat and with myself, the trees and the shining beams of the moon (for it was after night) as his audience he sang seemingly, more sweetly than before.

Scarcely had he uttered the last note, when he again turned his horse saying "Ed, I am so glad I met you Good-by," and rode away in the darkness. Mr. Enlow lived to the ripe old age of about 72 years. He was always bright and cheerful. His absence in the community will be truly lamented by the many friends that followed his remains to the grave with the submissive wish that

Bright be the place of thy soul:
No lovlier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control
In the orbits of the blessed to shine.

E. A. B.

Cyrus H. Shreve.

Died, at his home near Deer Park, on December 5th, at 2.10 A. M., after an illness of less than one week, Mr Cyrus H. Shreve, aged 64 years. Deceased leaves a devoted and loving wife, and two children, a son Mr. Walter Scott Shreve and a daughter, the wife of George P. Marley, to mourn the loss of a kind husband and a loving father.

Mr. Shreve was a veteran of the Civil war and was a member of Co. G. and C. of the 23rd Illinois Vol. Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of that terrible strife. After spending some time in the west he returned to his native home in Pendleton county, W. Va., in 1866 where he married and in 1882 removed to this county and purchased a farm of Hon. Henry. G. Davis, where he resided until his death.

The writer has known this kind friend for twenty two years, and can truthfully say he was a kind neighbor and a most hospitable man to the poor and no one was ever turned from his door hungry.

The funeral services were conducted from the home by Rev. W. H. Faust and Rev. Robert A. Smith, of Texas.

The funeral will be preached later by Rev. W. H. Faust, the Baptist minister of this place.

All that was mortal of Cyrus H. Shreve was laid to rest in the Deer Park cemetery followed by a large number of relatives and friends. The pall bearers were S. Hinebaugh, John W. Ours, John W. Landes, M. V. Flanigan, William Mumaw and W. D. Hoye.

To the bereaved ones we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this the saddest hour of their earthly experience and trust they may look to a Higher Power for consolation. We close by saying: "Peace to his ashes."

A. FRIEND

Mrs. Aaron Boyer.

Of peritonitis, at Accident, on Dec. 30, 1904, Mrs. Phoebe Catharine Hinebaugh Boyer, aged 59 years, 7 months and 26 days. Her maiden name was Hinebaugh, a sister of Daniel Hinebaugh of near Oakland, and was married to Aaron Boyer March 24th, 1863.

To this union were born twelve children. Four preceded the mother to the spirit land. Of the eight children living six were present at the funeral services, the three daughters and the three younger sons. The two older sons being in California could not reach home in time for funeral services.

Mrs. Boyer was born near Accident and lived there her whole life time. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church for about forty-five years.

Mrs. Boyer was a lady whom to know was to admire, to love and highly esteem. So industrious, so cheerful, so full of sunshine, always carrying with her a smile—a smile which even death itself could not efface. She was a devoted companion, a kind and loving mother, a helpful neighbor and a true friend.

A very large concourse of people attended the funeral services, the pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Oakland officiating.

Her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Accident on New Year's day. A sorrowful New Year's day for the family, but we believe a very happy one for her. During her sickness she said: "This has been a sad Christmas to me but I hope to spend a happy New Year's day."

Solomon Tasker.

Solomon Tasker, aged about 67 years, died at Blaine, W. Va., on Saturday last, after an extended illness. He was a veteran of the war of the sixties and a pensioner. For a number of years Mr. Tasker's mind was at times affected, but aside from this he was an extremely well preserved man. His funeral took place on Monday, the interment being made in the Hamill cemetery at Blaine.

BITTINGER.

The good year 1905 began under most delightful weather conditions, cloudless skies from which the midwinter sun shone forth with a warmth in her smile seldom felt at this season. This we accept this glad bright New Year as a pleasant and refreshing oasis in the midst of dreary winter.

Mr. J. H. Warnick, of the Backwoods settlement, who has been man-of-all-work for Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe during the latter's illness, returned to his home last Sunday.

Mr. Jacob Gortner, of Gortner, Md., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lohr this week.

County Commissioner Stephens and Mr. Thomas Broadwater were entertained last Sunday evening at the hospitable home of Mr. Thomas B. Wiley.

A small dog owned by neighbor Jonas Bittinger was with the rabies one day last week, and was promptly shot.

Miss Ruth Shoup arrived here from Fitzgerald, Ga., last Friday and will spend the winter here with her father, Rev. J. B. Shoup.

Mr. G. W. Engle, wife and daughters leave for Baltimore this week, where they will reside for the winter. Miss Shoup will have charge of Mr. Engle's store during their absence.

HUTTON

B. C. Scott and family are spending a week with friends in Fairmont.

Mrs. Clarence Bittinger, who has been on the sick list for a week or ten days, is well again.

Frank Swindler is carrying his arm in a sling the result of too severe work.

C. H. Siler is laid up with a very severe attack of rheumatism.

This town learned with sorrow of the death on Sunday at Terra Alta of Mrs. White, widow of the late Garrett White, who lived here for half a century.

Will Pendergast and B. & O. Agent Norris were in Rowlesburg Monday evening taking in the entertainment.

Lutheran Church Services.

In St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, Oakland, services will be held Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Preparatory services will be held in the church Saturday evening beginning at 7.30 o'clock. Communion on Sabbath morning.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

After a silence of some weeks in the closing events of 1904, we again resume our scribbling in the new year of 1905, and hope that nothing may happen in the days and weeks of this year to mar the pleasure of our citizens as the weeks and months pass by, and that the future may be as bright to our young folks as the past joyous season has been to the many that have been feasted and entertained by so many hospitable homes of this place, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Hennen gave a pleasant entertainment at their beautiful home and was followed by socials at the homes of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Clary, Mayor and Mrs. E. F. Droege, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Thrasher, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle, Postmaster and Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, one for each night of the past week; and social good cheer was indulged in at all these pleasant homes.

Our young friend, Mr. Charles A. Jones, son of Merchant W. C. Jones, spent the Christmas holidays at home and returned to his school near Dayton, Ohio, on Monday last. We are always glad to meet this studious and model young man and bespeak for him a bright future, either in law or journalism, his future preference as a profession.

Mr. Howard C. Thrasher, a student of the Agricultural College at College Park, Maryland, spent his vacation the past Christmas week at the home of his father, Mr. F. H. Thrasher, and was the recipient of many congratulations for the flattering record he has made at this noted college.

We were glad to meet and greet our friend of years standing, Mr. W. B. Hutson, of near Sunnyside, who broke bread with us and tarried for the night on Tuesday last. The evening was spent recalling the good fellowship of the twenty-five or more years that we have known, and appreciated this cultured gentleman. We have so often been entertained at his and his good kind wife's at their hospital home in years of the past, that it is at all times a pleasure to meet this genial friend.

Miss Nellie Hoye, sister of Mrs. John Felty, Jr., of your city, is spending a few days at this place visiting relatives and friends, where she spent her girlhood days, being the youngest daughter of the late Samuel C. Hoye deceased.

Rev. Wm. H. Faust filled the Lutheran pulpit on Sunday last for Rev. E. Manges, who was called to Accident to hold the last sad rites over the remains of that grand christian lady, Mrs. Aaron Boyer, who died at her home near Accident. Mrs. Boyer was the youngest sister of the late William Hinebaugh and is remembered as much like her devoted brother, by her gentle and kindly courtesy to all friends who visited her at her sumtuous home. To the bereaved husband and family we extend sympathy in the loss of the most devoted friend they have in this world, but feel sure your loss is her eternal gain and that she is now reunited with that brother who was so devoted in this life.

A party of young friends of Prof. Bert Browning, drove down to Mr. Browning's father's, Mr. Thomas R. Browning's, on Friday last and were sumptuously entertained by Mr. and and Mrs. Browning and report a joyful, pleasant day and jolly outing.

Miss Lulu Marley, of this place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Marley, is visiting her sister Miss Irza, at Wheeling, W. Va., and will be absent some weeks much to the regret of her many young friends and "Vimps" society of which she is a member.

Mr. Sebastian Hinebaugh, of near this place was unfortunate enough to loose a valuable horse a week ago by slipping on the ice during the heavy sleet, and was so badly injured that it died in a few hours. This horse cannot be replaced for less than $125 and we certainly feel grieved as it breaks a valuable team, and will be more keenly felt when spring work comes.

We are glad to report that our friend Mr. J. L. Wheeler is out again after a serious illness of some three weeks, but his faithful assistant on the R. F. D. route in the person of his son Gay attended to the duties of this position to the satisfaction of all patrons. This young man is one of the best young men of this town and bids fair to be a comfort to his good kind father and mother.

With greetings to the Editor for a prosperous year in his journalistic work, we are,

Fraternally,

MORE ANON.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Our public school opened again on Tuesday morning when all the teachers were present and a large attendance of pupils. Before the grades were sent out to their rooms Principal Culp gave a very appropriate address and then introduced the M. E. pastor, Rev. W. M. Lister, who also gave a short address. We somewhat pride ourselves on having one of the best graded and most efficiently managed schools in the county.

Miss Bessie Friend has returned to her duties as teacher in our school, having spent her holidays out of town.

Last Sunday was quarterly meeting day in the M. E. church, when Presiding Elder R. B. Ward preached both morning and evening. His sermons were finely illustrated and delivered in an eloquent manner.

Since the rains and melting of the snows we have plenty water in the river and other streams and wells.

Mr. John T. Dixon and Miss Bessie M. Riley were married at the M. E. parsonage on the evening of Dec. 31st, by their pastor Rev. W. M. Lister.

Mrs. Friend, the mother of Rev. D. A. Friend, has not been very well for some days past. She is 82 years old.

Miss Cora Fike, the daughter of Thomas Fike, was buried from her late home Dec. 28th. She was a good christian girl, twenty-two years old and had been a member of the M. E. church for a number of years. Services were held in the M. E. church in charge of her pastor who preached the sermon. Short addresses were made by Revs. Donikie and A. D. Friend. The body was intered in the family burying ground at Mill Run.

Mr. John Fearer, who has been sick for a long time, does not seem to get much better and his friends have but little hope for his recovery.

The services of the M. E. church next Sunday (the 8th) will be class meeting at 10.30 a. m.; Sabbath School at 2 o'clock; Epworth League meeting at 6.30 and preaching by the pastor at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. A. D. Friend was a caller at the M. E. parsonage on Monday.

Another snow storm visited us last Tuesday, the first since the big snow melted.

A bulletin board will soon be placed at the M. E. church announcing the regular church services.

Mr. Oryil Welch gave a very interesting talk on the Sunday school lesson in the M. E. church last Sunday.

Mrs. Frazee led a very successful Epworth League service last Sunday evening.

Mr. D. S. Custer and Clarence Guard attended the meeting of the directors of the Garrett County Telephone Company held at Hoyes last Monday. They meet again on Saturday, Jan. 14th.

The Denver Express.

No play has been produced in years that possesses the numerous elements of success contained in the Denver Express, opening among the snow capped hills of Colorado, among the Indians and outlaws it then takes the audience to Hiram Garvev's home in the rude mountain hut, then to Lord Tynemouth's beautiful country place near Frisco, leaving which you follow the last flying Denver Express to the union depot at Denver, then to the Palace Hotel where the storm clouds that have so thickly shadowed the lives of the hero and heroine are swept away, the villian brought to justice, and all ends to the entire satisfaction of the audience. This great scenic play will be at the Oakland opera house on Wednesday evening next.

Board of County Commissioners In Session.

The Board of County Commissioners have been in session at the court house since Tuesday morning making appointments of road supervisors for the ensuing year, making settlements with the financial officers of the county and transacting routine business. The list of supervisors will be published in these columns next week.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house on

The Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will be held at its banking house

On the Second Tuesday of January, 1905,

from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

SHERIFF'S SALE
—OF—
Personal Property,

Consisting of a Complete Stock of Groceries.

AT FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of WILLIAM RYLAND vs. HENRY HARDIE, trading as "Cash Grocer", and to the undersigned Sheriff directed, the same being No. 58 Trials to March Term, 1905, I have seized and taken into execution all of the following named goods and chattels belonging to the said Henry Hardie and I hereby give notice that I will sell the same at public auction at the store of the said Hardie in the town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Md., on

Friday, January 13th, 1905,

Beginning at the Hour of 10 O'clock A. M. the Following Goods so Taken in Execution:

59 packages Java Coffee, 3 buckets Lard, 14 packages Arbuckles Coffee, 1 box Peerless Biscuits, 37 packages Arbuckles Coffee, 25 packages Lion Coffee, 9 packages Blanco Cero, 15 lbs. Lima Beans, 20 lbs. Rice, 22 lbs. Lion Coffee, 9 packages Matches, 5 packages Macaroni, 35 balls Twine, 1 Coffee Mill, 24 Essence Coffee, 5 lbs Lima Beans, 2 boxes Lead Pencils, 3 Scrub Brushes, 43 packages Biscuits, 9 packages Biscuits, 2 lbs. Oyster Crackers, 3 packages Dutch Java Coffee, 5 lbs. Cheese, 25 lbs. Oakes in cases, 5 Cake Cases, 20 lbs. Cakes, 75 lbs. Candy, 1 box Dates, 1 box Figs, 4 lbs. 10 boxes Peaches Tobies, 600 Duquesne Tobies, 6 lbs. Little Runner, 2 bottles Infant Food, 2 lbs. E Twist Tobacco, 3 bottles Medicine, 40 packages Polar Bear Tobacco, 40 packages Weyman Tobacco, ½ ream Note Paper, 31 boxes Letter Paper, 3 boxes Raisins, 3 boxes Apricots, 4 boxes Cocoanuts, 12 bottles Mustard, 25 boxes Yeast, 3 boxes Tapioca, 6 boxes Soda, 16 cans Smoked Beef, 9 cans Baking Powder, 7 bottles Onions, Pickles and Catsup, 1 doz. boxes brand Canned Beef, 1 doz, 2 lb. canned Beef, 10 packages Corn Starch, 9 packages Elastic Corn Starch, 8 bottles Ammonia, 10 packages Glen Rosa, 5 packages Blanco Cero, 30 A. & H. Soda, 10 boxes Pepper, 4 boxes Hops, 13 bottles Worm Syrup, 6 bottles Cough Syrup, 2 packages Paw Wap, 5 bottles Worm Syrup, 1 doz. bottles Medicine, 12 cans Peaches, 16 cans Peas, 6 cans Peaches, 7 cans Beans, 10 packages Starch, 8 cans Molasses, 30 cans Tomatoes, 7 boxes Starch, 17 packages Cracker Meal, 1 bottle Epicure, 1 package Avonie, 11 packages Ewarts Corn Starch, 6 6 boxes Baking Powder, 4 boxes Parlor Matches, 22 bottles Ammonia, 5 packages Norke, 7 bottles Mustard, 8 bottles Catsup, 4 bottles Onions, 35 cans Salmon, 17 cans Salmon, 12 Cove Oysters, 38 cans Potted Ham, 82 cans Salmon, 2 doz. Snuff, 36 boxes Snuff, 6 boxes Apricots, 12 bottles Shoe Polish, 5 boxes Cracker Meal, 20 bottles Turpentine, 23 bottles Castor Oil, 4 bottles Vanilla, 4 bottles Strawberry, 22 bott es Bon Ton, 1 box Chocolate, 1 box Battle Axe Tobacco, 1 box Spear Head, 2 lbs. Spear Head, 24 packages Peanuts, 6 boxes Cartridges, 14 packages Ovoine, 18 packages Blanco Cero, 7 packages Starch, 9 packages Norca, 12 packages Corn Starch, 2 cans Sulphur, 1 lot Soap—about 50 lbs., 1 doz. packages Sapollo, 3 jars Spices, 1 box Mustard—dry, 3 lbs. Mixed Spices, 1 lb. Nuttmegs, 9 bottles Royal Glue, 1 jar Cream Tartar, 1 jar Cream Tartar, 2 lbs. Cinnamon Bark, 1 jar ground Cinnamon, 2 lbs. Cloves, 1 jar Ground Cloves, 1 jar Ginger—ground, 1 jar All Spice, 2 boxes Tea, part of a box of All Spice—whole, 24 boxes Axle Grease, 37 Market Baskets, 12 Lamp Globes, 3 16-lbs. sacks Sugar, 6 8-lbs. sacks Sugar, 4 4-lbs. sacks Sugar, 1 lot Paper Sacks—1, 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 lbs., 1 pr. Scales, 1 M at Chopper, 1 pair Scales, 1 Paper Cutter, 4 gal. Syrup, 1 24 Paper Cutter, 2 rolls Paper, 1 bucket Lima Beans, 1 bucket Rice, 20 lbs. Soup Beans, 24 lbs. Sugar in sacks, 1 pr. Scales, 3 lbs. Starch (col'd), 5 lbs. Lion Coffee, 4 lbs. Arbuckles, 4 lbs. Dutch Java, 14 boxes Great Dime Soap, 3 papers Stove Polish, 5 cakes Soap, 15 cans Stove Polish, 14 boxes Essence Coffee, 5 cakes Soap, 3 doz. Washing Blue, 59 boxes Washing Blue, 4 cakes Soap, 25 lbs. Soda, 20 lbs. Meat, 39 boxes Blue—washing, 24 boxes Essence Coffee, 1 box Lump Starch, 15 bottles Catsup, 26 bottles Chinese Blue, 15 cakes Soap, 1 box Lamp Wicks, 27 cans Red Seal Lye, 20 Lamp Burners, 40 packages Gold Dust, 19 bottles Pop, 18 sacks Salt—2-lbs., 1 lot 4-lbs. sacks Salt, 1 lot Hardware, 5 Wash-boards, 2 Wash Tubs, 11 Market Buckets, 1 lot Soap, 17 boxes Pepper, 14 boxes Royal Baking Powder, 11 papers Corn Starch, 13 papers A. & H. Soda, 13 papers Magic Yeast, 19 bottles Mustard, 9 bottles Onions, 21 bottles Pickles, 10 bottles Catsup, 10 cans Tomatoes, 7 papers Cereal, 4 papers Cola Starch, 26 cans Tomatoes, 4 cans Blanco Cero, 4 cans Norca, 13 cans Beans, 20 cans Molasses, 22 cans Peaches, 28 cans Corn, 32 packages Dutch Java, 11 packages Ariosa, 18 Brooms, 9 sacks Flour, 2 sacks Corn Meal, 1 can Syrup, 1 case Sewing Machine Needles, 1 lot Side Meat, 1 Meat Cleaver, 1 Meat Saw, 1½ gal. Syrup, 1 box Clothes Pins, ½ keg Rice, ½ keg Rice, part of a barrel of Coal Oil, 1 Writing Desk, 1 Typewriter, 1 Writing Desk, 40 lbs. Sugar, 1 Cash Register, 1 lot Lead Pencils, box Clothes Pins, ½ barrel Sugar, 1 eight day Clock, Sweet Potatoes, box Lemons, Oranges, 21 Cocoanuts, Eggs, 1 lot Roll Butter, 1 bunch Bananas.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Saturday, January 14, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to three thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars per share.

W. A. MAFFETT,
President.
M. MATTINGLY,
P. P. McANDREWS,
S. P. SPECHT,
D. H. CUSTER,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Directors.
Secretary. 42-4t

ORDER NISI.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.
No. 1298 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905. NUMBER 46

GARRETT COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Will Be Held in the Court House Here On January 16th and 17th.

A VERY INTERESTING PROGRAM

For the Two Days Session Has Been Prepared by the Director Who Will Be Assisted by Men of National Reputation as Farmers.

Prof. William L. Amoss, Director of Farmers' Institutes for the State of Maryland, has forwarded to this office for publication a copy of theprogramfor the Farmers' Institute which will be held in the Court House in Oakland on Monday and Tuesday, January 16th and 17th. The sessions begin on Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock and last until four o'clock. On Tuesday the sessions will be held morning and afternoon, beginning at 10.30 and ending at 4 p. m. The morning sessions are more especially for breeders while the afternoon sessions are for everybody interested in agriculture. The admission will be free and a special invitation is extended to the ladies to be present.

The program will be as follows:

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

"Some Facts for the Farmer and Teacher," Dr. H. P. Miller.

"Care of the Flock," Edward Van Alstyne.

TUESDAY MORNING

"Some Common Ailments of our Animals and Their Treatment," Dr. H. P. Miller.

"Principles of Potato Growing," Edward Van Alstyne.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

"Crops That Improve the Soil," Dr. H. P. Miller.

"Care of the Orchard," Edward Van Alstyne.

To meet popular demand the above program may be changed.

Evening lectures, if it should be deemed prudent to hold such, will be announced at the close of the afternoon sessions.

Many workers, both local and from a distance, whose names do not appear above, will read papers before the Institute, give their practical experiences and otherwise assist in demonstrating how the results of scientific research can be applied to everyday life.

Questions will be answered through the question box at the opening of each session.

In connection with the program aboye printed Director Amos in a letter to the editor, says:

"Herewith I hand you our Farmers' Institute program for your county. We regset very much this could not be sent to you before. Being in charge of the Agricultural Exhibit at St. Louis, for this State, your Director could not so divide his time as to make it possible to announce our meeting before the present date. It is our intention hereafter to give to the mountain counties the advantage of an increase in our annual appropriation, by Summer and Fall meetings, with quite an extension in methods, as well as in effort to meet demands from sections off of the railroads.

"We beg indulgence at this time, believing that by the delay in this season's opening the work of the Department has not suffered, as the men engaged are above the average in ability as Institute workers, and the meetings will be more than ever beneficial to those who can attend.

"The gentlemen who will attend your Institutes are all practical men and large operators.

"Mr. Edward Van Alstyne is a large fruit-grower (I saw him harvesting 2000 barrels of apples) as well as a dairyman, sheep and swine feeder.

"Dr. H. P. Miller is a practicing Veterinarian, a stock breeder, and editor of the *Ohio North American Farmer*.

"They will be assisted by men from our Horticultural Department, and every effort known to us willbe made to get the farmers to ask questions, that we may help them.

"We are sending to every patron who give his name and address, a card with the program. About 400 of these will go out in your county, direct to those who have attended before."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CLUB.

A Permanent Organizations Has Been Effected—Officers Elected.

At a meeting of a number of the members of the Garrett Lodge Knights of Pythias held on Wednesday evening of last week in the club rooms in the McComas building on Second street, the constitution and by-laws of the organization which had been prepared by a committee previously appointed for that purpose, were adopted.

The organization is to be known as the "Knights of Pythias Club of Oakland," and the purpose and object is social, literary and pleasure. All members of the K. of P. in good standing are eligible to membership in the club by complying with the requirements of same.

Dr. Henry W. McComas has donated two rooms in his building for use of club rooms, and the new club starts out with a determination to continue permanently.

It was decided to open the rooms to the wives, sisters and lady friends of the members three afternoons of each week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. H. W. McComas.

Secretary—Bowie Johnson.

Treasurer—E. Baumgartner.

Board of Directors—Dr. H. W. McComas, Henry Lauer, J. C. Reninger, N. S. Heindel, Dr. W. H. Bixler, and Chas. A Deffinbaugh.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place near Accident about June 1st a ewe and lamb, no marks. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away. Jacob Feik. 3t.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE

STORE AND OFFICES: OAKLAND, MD.

A Part of What We Handle

WASHING MACHINES	SLEIGH BELLS,
Wringers	Guns, Revolvers
Wash Tubs	mmunition
Wash Boilers	Whips
Wash Boards	Ice Tongs, Ice Saws
Clothes Baskets	Skates
Clothes Horses	Electric Bells
Clothes Lines	Hand Bells
Clothes Pins	Cow Bells
Wash Pails	Wall Lamps
Irons, Ironing Boards	Decorated Lamps
Grind Stones	Lanterns
Shovels	Dog Collars
Forks	Desk Trays
Crow Bars	Waste Baskets
Lumber Hooks, Chain	Safety Razors
Wire Stretchers	Hair Clippers
Step Ladders, Window Glass	Butcher Saw Blade
Stove Mats	Rat Traps
Food Choppers	Wood Bowls
Sausage Stuffers	Brooms, Bird Cages

COME IN AND GET A CALENDAR.

SUDDEN DEATH OF EX-GOV. LOWNDES.

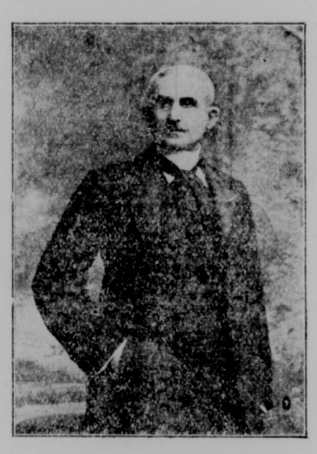
Distinguished Marylander Stricken With Appoplexy While Taking Bath Sunday Morning.

HIS DEMISE A SHOCK TO PEOPLE OF ENTIRE STATE

Was Descendant of Prominent Maryland Family ---Was Born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, and Has Been a Resident of Maryland Since the Year 1867.

The Angel of Death, whose visitation, so mercilessly unexpected as to have caused a most severe shock, not only to the community which had know and loved him best, but to the whole commonwealth of Maryland, whose destinies as it's chief executive he had once so ably and honestly directed, Sunday morning removed from his sphere of earthly usefulness, Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, an attack of apoplexy having precipitated transition from terrestrial trials to that realm of eternal joy.

No premonition came to the deceased of impending dissolution, and save the fact that for a few short hours he had incurred the discomfort of insomnia, there was naught else to indicate death's near approach. Gov. Lowndes retired about midnight, having spent the evening with his family and a few friends, including Miss Nelson, of Virginia, and Miss Ruth Gerstell, who were being entertained as guests of Gov. and Mrs. Lowndes. Throughout the evening Gov. Lowndes preserved his cheery manner and corteous hospitality and if he suffered in the slightest degree, he told not of it.



EX-GOV. LLOYD LOWNDES

Upon arising at nine o'clock Gov. Lowndes proceded to take his morning bath, and having concluded his ablutions, was being attended by his faithful servant, Brown, when without even a sigh, he fell prostrate and expired. Heroic efforts were made not only by the members of the family but by Drs. Johnson and Hawkins, who were hurriedly summoned, to bring about resuscitation, but the spark of life had fled. Such were the final moments of a progressive, successful, philanthropic Christian man, whose life stands out in bold relief in the history of Maryland.

Gov. Lowndes was a descendant of a distinguished Maryland family. Richard Lowndes, of Bostock House, Cheishire England, was his great-great-grandfather. His great grandfather, Christopher Lowndes came from England and was a successful merchant at Bladensburg before the National Capital was located at Washington.

Gov. Lowndes was born February 21, 1845, in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, and laid the foundation of his early education at the academy in his native town. In early life he developed those qualities of mind and character which gave him marked success at the bar, in politics, in business and in social life. When 16 years of age he entered Washington College at Washington, Pa., where he remained for two years. He finished his education Allegany College, Meadville, Pa., graduating with distinction in 1865, when only 20 years of age. As he had chosen the profession of law, he set about preparing himself for the bar. Richard L. Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, was his preceptor. While pursuing his legal studies with this distinguished lawyer he attended the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1867. He at once settled in Cumberland, Maryland, where his father had begun business. He married Elizabeth T. Lowndes. His force of character, energy, talents and probity won him almost immediate recognition and success. In the midst of a practice which almost immediately demanded a great part of his time, his ambition and tastes led him to the broader field of politics and statecraft.

Public affairs tending to the advancement of the community in which he lived secured his early and eager attention, and gained him opportunity for that distinction which he had since achieved.

In politics, as well as business life, he so on took a prominent part. He was a Republican of earnest convictions, and forcible and aggressive in their expression. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress, his district at that time being largely Democratic, with but a single Republican county in the district. So rapidly had he advanced in public favor that he carried the district by 1,700 majority against the Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick county, who had carried it by over 1,500 majority two years before. A very spirited canvass followed Mr. Lowndes' nomination, and in his election he was the first to change its political complexion since the Hon. Francis Thomas had represented the district. His election was the reversal of 3,200 votes.

Mr. Lowndes was only 28 years of age when he entered the Forty-third Congress, and was its youngest member. He served on some of its most important committees during the sessions of that Congress. His courage in maintaining his convictions had a striking illustration in his vote upon the Civil Rights Bill. He lived in a district where there was a large colored constituency, who were directly affected by the bill, but believing the measure to be unconstitutional, which view was subsequently endorsed by the Supreme Court of the United States, he refused to give the measure the sanction of his vote. Out of the six Republicans who voted against the measure, he was the only one whose political fortunes it jeopardized.

He was delegate at-large to the Republican National convention at Chicago in 1889. In 1895 he was nominated by the Republican convention at Cambridge, Maryland, for governor, and was elected by the unprecedented plurality of 18,767, having received the united support of the Republicans of the state and thousands of independent Democrats.

In addition to his successful public life, he filled various positions of trust and honor in the business world. Since 1873 he had been president of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, one of the largest financial institutions of Western Maryland. He was largely interested in the Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company, the Union Mining Company, the New York Mining Company, and the Mt. Savage Fire Brick Company. He was a director of the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company. He was a member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church, from which he had frequently been a delegate to the Diocesan conventions, and no man in this section of the state had contributed more generously to public and private enterprises than Mr. Lowndes. His means were very large and were freely expended in developing the city of Cumberland and Allegany county. Besides his large financial, coal and manufacturing interests, he turned his attention somewhat to farming and owned and directed one of the most fertile estates in the county, upon which he raised the choicest breeds of cattle.

His course as governor was conservative and wise, and he gave to the state a clean and honest administration of its affairs, fulfilling in letter and spirit the pledges made to the people before election.

The deceased's immediate relatives consist of a wife, and the following children: Richard T. Lowndes, jr., merchant of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Lloyd Lowndes, jr., attorney, of Cumberland, these brothers being twins: W. Bladen Lowndes, superintendent of the Union Mining Company, Mt. Savage, of which his father was president: Maj. Charles T. Lowndes, who is at Colorado Springs for his health: Tasker Lowndes, a student of Yale, who is now at home, and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lowndes.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

LUTHERANS WILL REBUILD CHURCH

To Replace Structure Burned on Last Thursday Afternoon

SITE NOT YET DECIDED UPON.

A Number of Locations Are in View—Matter to be Settled at Congregational Meeting to Be Held Tuesday Evening.

Since the destruction by fire on last Thursday afternoon of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church the regular Sunday and week-day services have been conducted in the Garrett Memorial church which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Lutheran congregation by the Presbyterians who have been occupants of the Memorial church since it was built.

On Tuesday evening of this week at a meeting of the Lutheran congregation held in the above-named church official action was taken for the use of the edifice when it was unanimously decided to accept the courteous offer and hold the regular services therein until a new building can be erected.

At the meeting Tuesday evening it was also decided to rebuild. A number of locations are in view, among them being the Delawder lot adjoining the school house property, the McComas lot adjoining the Browning hotel on Second street, Bishop lot directly opposite the Egger lot at the corner of Oak and Fifth streets, any one for which will be ideal for the purpose.

The matter will be definitely determined, however, at another meeting of the congregation to be held on Tuesday evening of next week when bids for the purchase of the old church lot will be considered and reports of the committee appointed Tuesday night on a new site for the building will be received and acted upon.

An offer of $3000 has already been made for the original church lot which will probably be exceeded at the Tuesday evening meeting.

Lutheran Services at Deer Park.

Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, will preach in the Deer Park Lutheran church on Friday and Saturday evening of this week, followed on Sunday by preaching and communion at 11 o'clock a. m., preaching in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

... OFFUTT'S ...

WE always strive to reduce all stocks to the minimum point just before inventory—and in furtherance of this object, therefore greatly reduced prices on all lines of goods throughout the entire store, for we well know nothing will so quickly convert merchandise into cash as decimated prices.

So, between this stock-taking movement and our sale now in progress the first days of the new year should be among "the big store's" most successful. At no time in our entire business career have we offered the buying public better opportunities for money saving on worthful merchandise for the person and home than at the present time.

All Men's Suits and Overcoats 30 Per Cent. off.

All Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs 30 Per Cent. off.

Men's and Ladies' Rubbers cheap

... OFFUTT'S ...

The Treasure House....

A New Year's Story

By HOWARD FIELDING

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GORDON PALMER raised his glass and heartily wished me a happy new year. He was in excellent spirits. His kindly blue eyes were frank and bright and eager as a boy's. He seemed to see and cheerily to greet the coming year. Well, I saw it coming quite as plainly as he did, but it looked to me like the car of Juggernaut, and I was in a mood to lie down and let it run over me. I almost resented my friend's good wish. My ears twisted it into a bad joke, and, though nothing could have been more obvious than Palmer's sincerity, I returned him a bitter smile across the table.

"You really are down on your luck, aren't you?" said he.

"Why not?" said I. "Why should I welcome the new year? What did the last one do to me over there in England? My friend, I came home second class in a cheap boat, and you may be aware that my tastes are somewhat luxurious."

"Well," said he, "you lost your money. That's too bad. But think what fun you'll have making some more."

"I'm more likely to make a hole in the East river," I replied.

He regarded me for perhaps half a minute in silence, and I found it difficult to meet his eyes. I felt cowardly, envious and dishonest, the last because I wanted Palmer to give me a lift and was not open enough to ask him to do it. My glance shifted here and there in the room, and its quiet magnificence irritated me. We had it all to ourselves, for his father and mother were dining out that evening, and therefore Palmer himself seemed to be the more closely identified with this home of luxury.

"Billy," said he, waving his hand toward a door, "do you happen to know what's in that room?"

I shook my head.

"But you're not afraid of it?" he asked.

I perceived his meaning.

"If this room were full of terrors," said I, "I might infer that the other was no better."

"But this room is full of things to eat and drink," said he, "yet you don't infer that it's so with the other one."

"Oh, I'll admit that I'm more ready to fear than to hope, if that's what you're after," said I. "Yet," having seen a part of this house, I'd agree to pay $1,000, if I had it, for the contents of that unknown room, and I'd expect to make several hundred per cent."

He laughed with great enjoyment.

"You'd lose every penny," he said. "The room is absolutely bare. We had a bit of a fire there, and we've taken everything out and even ripped up a part of the floor. Now, Bill," he continued, "you might get just as badly stuck if you should buy my future and pay your own for it. Mine may be bare and yours may be furnished with every luxury."

"I guess not," said I.

"It's amazing what changes a year may make in a person's fortunes," said he. "And that reminds me to tell you a story. It's the sort of story that I think will do you the most good, for it shows what may happen. Anything may happen, Billy, and that's why Hamlet's words—the greatest line ever

A MESSENGER GAVE HER A NOTE FROM GRAHAM.

written—make the best possible toast for New Year's. 'The readiness is all,'" he added, raising his glass again.

"But here's my story," he continued. "It's absolutely true, of course. There was a girl who lived in a town in South Dakota. Her name was Sylvia Kendall. Her parents had been fairly well to do, but their fortunes gradually declined. The girl had managed to get a very good education, and she felt able to accomplish something in the world, but she hadn't much chance in her native town. Yet she couldn't get away, for she was necessary to her mother, who had become quite feeble. So the years slipped away, and the girl found mighty little happiness in them despite the fact that she has a [illegible]erfulness which amounts to [illegible]lent.

[illegible]he was nineteen she became [illegible]o a man who—well, I guess [illegible]e was a right nice fellow, but he would not be her choice today. You see, she developed wonderfully. Her mind reached up and out. If she outgrew this man that's not to say that he was dull. At the best he had not much chance, for his health failed, and he began to fight a losing battle with physical weakness. By and by the doctors told him that he must go to another climate, and he went to southern California. The engagement continued. There would have been a marriage but for the man's nobility of spirit, which would not accept the sacrifice.

"Yet, upon the other hand, Miss Kendall would not break the engagement, and so she remained bound to him, and they were thousands of miles apart, and the years drifted away. Twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four—I tell you, those birthdays meant something to Sylvia Kendall. All her glorious youth was ebbing away; her beauty was wasted; her toil and self denial seemed to benefit nobody, for it is very hard to give one's youth and beauty and strength to those one loves and yet to see them ever less hopeful and happy.

"That was what Miss Kendall had to bear, and I judge she bore it well, yet not without the mark. In her twenty-fifth year her mother, her father and that poor fellow out in California died, and I think it must have been a release for them all, and not a thing to grieve for. Yet, of course, it left her dreadfully alone, because the incessant labor of the home had held her to the narrowest sort of life, and her love had been the sorriest tragedy.

"To cap the climax, unexpected debts against her father's estate appeared and swallowed up her home and everything upon which she might have depended for a new start in life. I understand that she had about $50 and no prospect of more—nothing, indeed, that could be called a means of livelihood—one year ago this night.

"There was a man in Chicago who was running a little weekly paper—advanced thought and that sort of thing. Somehow a copy of it had drifted out to Miss Kendall's home, and she had taken an interest in it, writing gratuitous contributions, which had been thankfully received. A correspondence had sprung up between her and the Chicago editor, and in her emergency she wrote to him and asked whether he could pay her a living salary if she would go to work regularly upon his staff. He offered her $20 a week, and it looked to her like wealth.

"She went to Chicago at once and began to work for that paper, and sometimes she got her $20 and sometimes she didn't.

"She must have been direfully unhappy during those months in Chicago, yet she wrote the cheerfulest stuff for that little paper. It was her forte. Her writings had the ring of laughter. Really the girl was a genius in her way.

"By and by the paper began to founder in its past obligations. It promised to do fairly well, but the man who ran it did not know how to make promise pay old debts, and, to make a long story short, he went under. He owed Miss Kendall quite a bit of salary, but of course she could have no hope of getting it. She tried to secure work on the daily papers, and I think she might have succeeded, but the emergency was too pressing. She was absolutely without money. She was face to face with actual starvation.

"At this crisis she received a letter from Curtis Graham. You know him. He wrote as managing editor of the Chronicle and offered Miss Kendall a small sum for a certain number of paragraphs every week for the Sunday edition. He had noticed her work in the little weekly paper and obtained her address from the editor. Miss Kendall sent some paragraphs immediately, with a letter disclosing her utter poverty. Graham promptly telegraphed her some money, for which may heaven forgive him all his sins. He also raised the rate for the paragraphs.

"Thus encouraged, Miss Kendall saved her pennies until she had enough money to come to New York, and then she came. And what joy do you suppose it was that awaited her here?"

"Gordon," said I, "I know what it might have been, but I hope it wasn't. Somehow you've stirred up my interest in this poor girl. Don't, for pity's sake, tell me that she fell in love with Curtis Graham."

"Graham has improved since you knew him," said Palmer. "He is much steadier."

"He is the most erratic, unreliable, unbalanced creature that ever existed," said I; "brilliant, I grant you, and quite the sort of man to win a woman's love. Yet I'd rather see Sylvia Kendall without a penny or a hope of one than married to Curtis Graham."

"I think you do him an injustice," said Palmer, "and yet he is erratic. And my story will prove it. When Miss Kendall reached New York she found that Graham had had a row on the Chronicle and had resigned, and his successor calmly informed the young lady that her services were no longer required."

"That girl and I must have been born under the same star," said I.

"Wait a bit," said he. "While Miss Kendall was staggering under this unexpected blow—for, of course, she didn't know that New York papers change their managing editors as a man might change one hat for another—an office boy gave her a note from Graham. It told her to cheer up and that he would be responsible for the continuance of her salary as a matter of plain business honor."

"Yes," said I, "I can fancy what sort of note Curtis would write. She must have thought him the finest fellow in the world. And I suppose he went to Patagonia the next day, didn't he?"

"No, sir, he didn't," replied Palmer. "By the way, have you seen this?"

He crossed the room and took a copy of a little magazine from a table. It happened that I had already seen this publication. It was a new one and was devoted to fiction and plain common sense.

"Yes," said I. "It looks like a mighty good thing. Who's back of it?"

"I am," replied Palmer, "though that's confidential. Graham suggested it to me and told me that Miss Kendall's work alone would make it pay. It has—well, perhaps not alone, for we've printed some other good stuff, and the business end has been managed rather well."

"It has if you've managed it, Gordon," said I sincerely.

"Well, I have given considerable attention to it, thank you," said he, "and—well, the long and short of it is that we're making quite a bit of money already, though we've been out less than

"THE FUTURE IS A GREAT TREASURE HOUSE."

three months. But Miss Kendall's work has been the big hit. We're paying her an enormous salary."

He rubbed his hands and smiled.

"She has an interest, too," he added. "Graham had one, but he sold out to me."

"Sold out?"

"Yes; he's going to San Francisco with an idea of his own."

I got up on my feet.

"Gordon," said I, "did she—did she refuse him?"

"He did not ask the question," replied Palmer quietly.

"Because he knew what the answer would be," said I. "Well, I'm sorry for him, if he loved her, but for her I'm glad"—

The tears suddenly came into Palmer's eyes.

"Not for her," said he, "for me!"

I leaned across the table, staring at him, the handsomest and the finest fellow that I have ever known; a man whose honor took the helm when he was a mere boy and has guided his course ever since, endowed with great wealth and with the infinite, unfailing kindliness that could make it worth so much to her. And the girl's story rushed over me, the poverty and unvarying disappointment, the bitter mockery of love, the unrewarded toil—all destined to end in personal success that must renew her value to herself and in a love so fortunate.

"In one year!" said I.

"In one year!" he returned. "Billy, I tell you that the future is a great treasure house; it holds everything we wish for. You would have called me happy a year ago, when neither of us knew the treasure that the future held for me. So brace up on your own account"—

He was interrupted by the opening of a door, and his mother looked into the room.

"Home so early!" he cried, but she pointed to the clock as she came across to give me greeting. It was after 10.

"Sylvia is in the drawing room," said Mrs. Palmer, "ready to watch the new year in with us."

"Come along," said Palmer to me. "I've been waiting for her. I want her to help me persuade you to step into Graham's shoes. There's money there, my boy, and a chance to make a name. I tell you the new year looks bright for all of us."

Coming Apart.

Unfortunately for Jomes, Mrs. J. is not the most careful of women. In fact, she is the kind of person who would fill the sugar basin with starch and wonder how the tea came to taste so curious. The other day she had been doing some fancy work, and, as usual, not having her work basket by her, she just put the ball of silk she had been using into a tumbler.

James was rather later than usual that night, and as he had been staying overtime licking stamps for circulars it will be easily understood that he was thirsty.

Of course he chose the tumbler with the ball of silk in it to fill with water. It was emptied with two gulps, but there was something in the taste of the last one which made him think all was not as it should have been. Then he felt a tickling at the back of his throat.

"That's mysterious," he said, placing his finger and thumb inside his mouth.

He caught hold of the end of silk and pulled it.

The tickling sensation was worse than ever, and James' expression as he kept on pulling and accumulating yards of silk was quite awful to see.

"Wife, wife," he cried, "send for Dr. Squalls this instant! I'm unravelin'!"

How Suffering Benefits Humanity

By .... HALL CAINE, Author of "The Christian," "The Prodigal Son," Etc.

THE system of future rewards and punishments which came with the sublime theory of another AND IMMORTAL life must have been the grandest and most precious gift which had been offered to suffering man. The grand conception of ANOTHER WORLD that was to right the wrongs OF THIS ONE helped mankind to bear the heavy load of life.

All this, no doubt common to every faith which accepted the theory of the immortality of the soul, was lifted to a still grander altitude in the gospel of Christ. The Founder of Christianity went further than Brahmanism, Buddhism and Confucianism. He not only told mankind to be indifferent to suffering and temporal loss, BUT TO GLORY IN IT, to count it as gain and as the firmest assurance of blessedness in the life to come. He seems to tell man not only that he must suffer because he sins, but that he will sin IF HE DOES NOT SUFFER.

* * *

But what is the solution of the problem of suffering for all earnest and believing souls? TO WHAT PURPOSE are we sent into the world to endure its evil and wrong? The only answer I can see to these questions, which have been the subject of eternal dispute, is that suffering is good for us, that it is good for the world that pain and sorrow should exist in it and that God uses sin and suffering to his own great ends. TAKE SUFFERING OUT OF THE WORLD and what is left of the great human virtues? What of heroism, courage, patience and self sacrifice? Is it not a fact that without suffering none of these virtues would be called into being? When, therefore, we ask ourselves why man suffers, always has suffered and will always suffer, is it not sufficient to say that IT IS IN ORDER THAT HE MAY ATTAIN TO THE HIGHEST?

* * *

The pilgrimage of man on this earth may be said to resemble in its multitude of troubles the struggle of a swimmer against a powerful tide. It is natural that the swimmer should ask himself why the tide is against him, but when he reaches the place of safety he knows that the struggle for life has developed his muscle, his brain and ALL THE FINEST FACULTIES of his body. Then may it not be that the fight of man against the suffering of this life is meant to develop the muscles of his soul?

Therefore, if in a last word I am asked the question, "Do we get our deserts?" I will boldly answer, "No, we don't, AND WE NEVER SHALL, speaking of humanity as a whole and taking account of the preponderating multitudes to whom life is only another word for misery."

BUT IF I AM ASKED, "DO WE GET WHAT IS BEST FOR US?" I SAY, "YES, ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE, TAKING OUR LIVES THROUGH AND THROUGH AND HAVING ACCOUNT NOT MERELY FOR OUR MATERIAL, BUT ALSO FOR OUR SPIRITUAL, WELFARE."

The Present Outlook In China

By Dr. W. E. MACKLIN of Nankin, China

I THINK the Chinese nation has a great future. The Chinese are a very laborious people and are hard workers. They are physically hardy, and scholars in this country consider them SUPERIOR TO THE JAPANESE. The Chinese are not aggressive, and I do not think that there is very much to be feared from them.

I would like to see England and America open up China and develop the country. Japanese professors are being secured in the new universities, and I would rather see westerners AND WESTERN IDEAS implanted instead.

* * *

I DO NOT THINK THAT THERE WILL EVER BE A BOXER UPRISING IN CHINA WHICH WILL ENDANGER THE FOREIGNERS IN THE COUNTRY TO ANY GREAT EXTENT.

The Boxer trouble was caused by the calling down of the wrath of the gods and dead rulers upon the foreigners to drive them out of the country. The uprisings could have been stopped at any time by the government, BUT THE GOVERNMENT WAS BACK OF IT. It is not likely that the government will undertake another Boxer movement.

The greatest opposition the government has to contend with at present is the collection of the indemnity on account of the Boxer troubles, and the officials collect a house tax of two or three times the amount of that supposed to be levied by the government AND POCKET THE SURPLUS. The government is rotten to the core.

CHINESE SCHOLARS SAY THAT CHINA WILL EVENTUALLY BE A CHRISTIAN NATION, ALTHOUGH IT MAY TAKE CENTURIES TO ACCOMPLISH IT. HOWEVER, A GREAT MANY CHINESE ARE CHRISTIANS NOW.

Crowded Centers And the Suburbs

By PERCIVAL CHUBB, Prominent Sociologist

AT present our children are the victims of a civic atmosphere tainted by political corruption, by lawlessness, by gambling and intemperance, and of general surroundings which lack—in the poorer districts, at least—any ELEVATING and CIVILIZING beauty. The task of providing adequate open spaces, healthy tenements and wholesome opportunities in overcrowded cities for recreation and exercise is going to be enormously costly, AND IT IS WORTH WHILE. The alternative policy is to give the city over TO TRADING and to transplant its population to the suburbs.

IF ONLY THE SUBURBS COULD BE PLANNED AND BUILT UP IN THE RIGHT WAY, WITH PROVISION FOR ALL THE NECESSITIES OF REFINED BUT PLAIN LIVING, THE IDEAL SOLUTION WOULD BE FOUND.

How Little Dorothy Studies In School

"I THINK I shall take Muriel out of school and teach her myself this winter," said young mother No. 1. "There must be something defective about the public school system, for she doesn't know how to read yet."

Young mother No. 2 smiled reminiscently. "I tried that with Dorothy last year," she said.

"With what success?"

"Well, we got on very well until we came to double letters. There the child balked, for she couldn't seem to learn to spell the word without repeating the letter twice. 'You mustn't say b-e-l-l, Dorothy,' I insisted. 'Spell word b-e-double l.'

"Finally I succeeded in drilling the doubling process into her head only too thoroughly, as I found one day when I wanted to show her father how she had progressed under my tuition. I pointed to a lesson which began, 'Up, up, Mary, the sun is high,' and told her to read it. She looked at it for a moment with a puzzled frown, then she began confidently:

"'Double up, Mary, the sun is high!'

"At her father's suggestion she returned to school next day."—New York Press.

He Lost His Nickel.

"What's the matter, bub?" queried the kind hearted old man who saw a newsboy looking around in front of the Union station the other evening as if in search of a lost article.

"I'll git licked when I git home," sniffled the body in reply.

"Who'll lick you?"

"Me fadder."

"What for?"

"For 'osin' a nickel."

"Sure you lost it around here?"

"Dead sure, and me fadder won't take no excuse."

"He won't, eh? Well, we must see what we can do about it. You appear to be a very nice boy, and I don't want you to be licked for an accident."

"Den you'll gimme de nickel, will you?" asked the lad as a grin lurked at the corners of his mouth.

"I'll do better than that, bub—a heap better. Here are my spectacles. Put them on and look around again, and you may find two nickels instead of one. If you do, I won't ask you to divide."—Chicago News.

Ungrateful.

"Say, that little Frenchman who came into the saloon the other night where we were all drinking and asked for help was the most ungrateful little wretch in the world. Did you hear what he called us when he was leaving?"

"No. What?"

"Why, he kept repeating till he got clear out the door, 'T'anks, t'anks, t'anks!'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Her Faith.

Little Elsie was going on a railway journey. When her mother put her to bed in the sleeping car at night the child was requested to say her prayers as usual.

"Oh, what's the use of bothering God about it tonight?" she demanded. "The engineer'll take care of us all right, won't he?"—New York Times.

Unusual.

"Timmins is absolutely the most wonderful married man I know," said Barlow.

"As to how?" asked Mullins.

"He calls his wife's mother his mamma-in-law."—Town Topics.

Misunderstanding.

Kate—Dolly is wearing Louis XV. shoes now.

Belle—I knew they were pretty big, but I didn't think that they were more than sevens.—Somerville Journal.

Full of Conceit.

"There is the house you were born in, Miss Bessie. Do you recognize it?"

"No, indeed. The neighborhood is hopelessly unfashionable now."—Chicago American.

An Epitaph.

His ankles are weary.
He's footsore and lame;
Sensations of woe
Rise all over his frame.
He is dizzy and faint
With the roar of the throng—
His wife went out shopping
And took him along.

She is fragile and fair,
He is lusty and tall,
Yet she's blithe as a bird
And enjoying it all.
He says for his tombstone
These words won't be wrong:
"My wife went out shopping
And took me along."
—Washington Star.

Ben Butler at Fort Fisher

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

December 24-25, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

DEC. 24, 1864, was the date of the first attack on Fort Fisher, N. C. This famous stronghold was located on the peninsula of Federal point and was the largest earthwork in the Confederacy. Previous to July, 1862, the defenses of the Confederacy at this place had consisted of some small detached breastworks and one inclosed battery, where four guns were mounted. A new commandant, Colonel William Lamb, was appointed in 1862, and he at once set to work to construct an elaborate system of parapets and casements to shelter soldiers and cannon during battle. When completed according to plan, the defenses would extend 4,000 feet along the sea front and about 1,500 feet across the peninsula. The long sea face was intended to guard against an attack from the beach by columns approaching in boats, and the land face would defend against a column approaching from the mainland.

There was also a detached battery, Fort Buchanan, located down at the point and commanding New inlet, the channel to Cape Fear river and the port of Wilmington. The main parapet of Fort Fisher was twenty-five feet thick and was sodded at the outside with marsh grass. The positions for the cannon were protected by traverses or side walls extending twelve feet above the parapet and thirteen feet back from it, thus forming a series of inclosed chambers, having the three exposed sides guarded.

The land face had twenty guns in position, and some distance out from the parapet there was a line of torpedoes buried in the sand, with electric wires to the commander's quarters, to enable him to explode the murderous machines whenever a hostile force should venture to the works. On the sea face there were twenty-four cannon in strong batteries, and offshore was a system of submarine torpedoes, connected with the fort by electric wires.

The fort had not been completed when, in 1864, the Federal authorities determined that its capture was a pressing military necessity. After the closing of the port of Mobile by Farragut in August of that year Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, just above Fort Fisher, was almost the sole depot for traffic between the Confederacy and the outside world. During the fifteen months from October, 1863, to December, 1864, nearly 400 blockade running attempts at this point were successful, and only about fifty attempts failed.

THE NEW IRONSIDES BOMBARDING FORT FISHER.

Some Confederates considered Wilmington more important than any other port, not excepting Charleston, and even of more value to the life of the Confederacy than the possession of Richmond. With Wilmington and the Cape Fear river open, the supplies that would have reached the Confederate armies would have enabled them to maintain the contest for years. The blockade was a failure, and Fort Fisher, by its commanding position and great strength, effectually barred the way against the Federal navy, and without a naval armament in the harbor Wilmington, if taken by Federal forces, could not have been held. Fort Fisher was the key, for it guarded Wilmington both from land and naval attacks, and up to December, 1864, the north made no serious attempt to close the famous port by seizing the land defenses and occupying the harbor. When, however, Lee's army was at bay on James river, and it was seen that a nearby port was essential to him to supply the munitions of war, Wilmington became an object, and the active military and naval as well as the administrative authorities began to plan for an attack.

Finally an idea adopted by General B. F. Butler and approved by the war and navy departments for a combined movement of naval and land forces was authorized by General Grant, and Butler and Admiral D. D. Porter were selected to lead. A feature of the attack was the explosion of a floating mine of a couple of hundred tons of powder near the walls of the fort, the expectation being that the walls of sand and logs would be jarred down by concussion, and the alarm and confusion to follow would paralyze the garrison, and a prompt advance from all points would enable the assailants to secure the works.

The floating mine consisted of an iron hull propeller of 295 tons, the Louisiana, with a light upper deck specially prepared for the work. The powder, amounting to 430,000 pounds, was placed in barrels and canvas bags, through each of which passed a fuse arranged in four separate threads and terminating at the stern in a pile of combustibles. The combustibles were to be fired by a percussion cap set off by clockwork, by spermaceti candles and a slow match.

The naval preparations were on the grandest scale, and it was intended to open on the fort with hundreds of cannon in case the explosion did not accomplish the destruction, so that the land columns could advance with prospect of success. The largest fleet that had ever sailed under the American flag assembled off the coast, led by the New Ironsides, a powerful ironclad, with sixteen guns in broadside. There were four other ironclads, the Canonicus, the Mahopac, the Monadnock and the Saugus, and the screw frigates Minnesota, Colorado and Wabash. The remainder, to the number of fifty, consisted of gunboats, side wheelers, double enders and other steamers converted into warships. The total amount was 619 guns. The land column consisted of several thousand men, commanded by General Godfrey Weitzel. They were brought up in transports and were to effect a landing under cover of the guns of the ships.

The garrison of Fort Fisher at this time numbered 1,500 men, 450 of them being junior reserves or local troops.

Much was expected of the navy, because it was found that there was seven feet of water on the beach. After several attempts to have the transports with the troops and the war vessels rendezvous at some point off the fort, the navy alone weathered the gales that blew for several days and reached the position on the night of the 23d of December. About midnight the powder boat was placed at anchor 300 yards from the beach opposite the fort and the match was applied. At 1:40 the explosions occurred, four in number. At daylight the vessels stood in for the scene. The fort was still there, grim and defiant, its flag floating proudly and no evidence of injury visible. The transports with troops were not up, and Porter ordered the bombardment to begin. The New Ironsides led, taking position in gallant style under fire from several guns of the fort. The entire fleet drew up in lines as detailed, and the fire was directed with great deliberation upon particular guns in the huge work. The fort answered and fired 672 shots at the fleet. The commander ordered the firing to cease, because his supply of ammunition was limited. The navy, believing the enemy had been silenced, withdrew.

During the night of the 24th the transports brought up the troops, and arrangements were made to continue the bombardment on the 25th and follow it up by a land assault. A column under General Adelbert Ames was formed on the seacoast and advanced to within half a mile of the fort, capturing an outwork and some men. General Weitzel went to the front in person and saw that the fort had not been seriously injured and reported it impregnable. The navy kept up a steady fire, and it was observed that the garrison left the parapets where the shots struck, but were out in full force at other points. Wherever the fire took effect the sand walls were scooped out, leaving great gaps, so that there was no longer a continuous line of shelter for troops.

The bombardment on the 25th lasted seven hours, and the fire was returned at intervals by the guns of the fort. The Confederates fired 600 shots at the fleet and used some grape and canister on the troops. Five guns on the works were disabled by the naval fire on the 25th. Three had been disabled on the 24th and one had burst, leaving thirty-four yet in position. The fort gave the parting shots as the vessels were retiring. In the two days' bombardment the Confederates lost six killed and fifty-five wounded.

General Butler had learned from the prisoners taken that there was a large land force of Confederates, the division of General Hoke from Petersburg, on the peninsula in rear of his land column. On the night of the 25th he notified Admiral Porter that he would sail with his transport fleet to Hampton Roads. Butler's decision was final, although the admiral stated that he was about to receive fresh ammunition and would fire much faster than he had done and hoped that General Butler would leave a force on land to press the assault.

Admiral Porter complained in his dispatches to the navy department that he had been abandoned by the army just as the fort was in his possession and asked that the troops be sent back, but under a different commander.

The Confederate commander in Fort Fisher, however, holds the opinion that Butler could not have succeeded. He says he would "have opened a fire of grape and canister on the narrow beach which no troops could have survived."

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3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 55† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M.
3 30x	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	8 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10x	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	x8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

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IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily ..... 11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.24 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
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THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1905.

AT THE LAST.

Many newspapers throughout the State and adjoining Commonwealths have paid tributes to the memory of the late Governor Lowndes, who was loved and respected wherever known, but no more terse and faithful tribute has been written than that which appeared in the Cumberland *Evening Times* yesterday which we reproduce below:

With Lloyd Lowndes the book of life has closed, and there is nothing more to be added to or subtracted from the sum of his existence in this world. The trial balance is in the hands of his Maker.

We believe there is a balance upon the right side. We will not speak of his benevolence or make a parade of his charities. It would not please the dead. We will make no reference to the probable ambitions and plans for the future, blasted by death. It would be no gratification to the living.

We will merely speak of him as we knew him. A courtly gentleman whose heart overflowed with the milk of human kindness. A Christian whose purse was open to every deserving charity. A citizen whose devotion to home interests and surroundings was never measured by dollars and cents. A public man whose career was free from the faintest shadow of suspicion.

In domestic life he was a model for the men of the day. He worshipped at a family altar in the midst of an elegance and refinement truly typical of the ideal American home, from which there always flowed a generous and a lavish hospitality.

From the city he loved, and from the scenes in which he was for, so many years a conspicuous figure he has passed forever. In sorrow and sadness we lay a garland of immortelles upon his grave.

ATTEST THEIR ESTEEM.

The universal esteem throughout the state of Maryland entertained for the late Gov. Lloyd Lowndes is strongly emphasized by the touching editorials appearing in the Baltimore papers:

Baltimore Sun:—The announcement of the sudden death of ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, which appears in The Sun today, will come as a shock to the people of this state, and will cause general and sincere regret. To a great circle of friends this untimely ending of a good and useful life will be the occasion of genuine grief. Few men in Maryland enjoyed to a greater degree the affection of his fellow-citizens. He possessed those traits of character, that warmth of heart and those personal and social qualties which attract friends. He had a grace of manner, a frankness and kindliness that made him a charming companion. He was a member of a family which has been most conspicuous in social and political affairs in Maryland from the earliest years of the colony. Several Governors of the colony and state were his ancestors. He was a man of wealth, but lived a simple and unostentatious life, and was always in the forefront of public affairs aswell as in those of his church. In business he was a man of affairs—active and sagacious.

Mr. Lowndes was, we believe, only twice elected to public office, but he always occupied a place in the public arena and always exerted a strong influence. When only 28 years of age he was elected to the House of Representatives, being the youngest member of the Forty-third Congress. In that Congress he distinguished himself by his vote on the Civil Rights bill. The Civil War had ended only seven or eight years before and the bitterness and strife of the great conflict were still at fever heat. Measures for punishment of the South were still being "jammed" through Congress, and the Civil Rights bills were urged as party measures to complete the humilation of the Southern people. Lloyd Lowndes, as young as he was, had the courage and manhood to defy the party lash and to vote against that hateful party measure. He was one of six Republicans in the House to do this, and he did it knowing that there were nearly 5,000 negro voters in his district. The Sixth Maryland district was at that time Democratic, and was represented in the Forty-second Congress by the late John Ritchie. It was the Greeley year when Mr. Lowndes was nominated, and Democrats all over the land were defeated, Mr. Ritchie among the rest, Mr. Lowndes being elected by a large majority. Two years later Mr. Lowndes was defeated by William Walsh, but the majority against him was very meager; not exceeding 50.

Mr. Lowndes did not appear again in the politics of Maryland as a candidate for public office until 22 years later, when he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of Maryland. This nomination was a triumph of the "better element" of the Republican party, reinforced by a great number of the Independent Democrats, who revolted from their party in the memorable campaign of 1895. At that election Mr. Lowndes won by a decisive majority being the first and only Republican who has held the office of Governor of Maryland since the Civil War. While a constant member of his party, Governor Lowndes was never a narrow partisan, and in the conduct of his high office he gave abundant recognition to the Independent Democrats who aided in his election. In his personal friendships he included a large number of his strongest political opponents, who enjoyed his respect and esteem. As Governor he redeemed every pledge made during the campaign. A new assessment bill was enacted and signed, the election laws were reformed, the new Charter was granted to Baltimore city. In his administration and by his aid the Maryland Geological Survey was created, a piece of constructive legislation of greater public value, perhaps, than any such act of the Maryland General Assembly of this State in many years. In his entire conduct of affairs Governor Lowndes was liberal and broad-minded, and his administration was one of the best and most successful in the history of the State. The nomination of a Governor for re-election was almost without precedent, but Governor Lowndes received that compliment from his party. His defeat was in no way a reflection upon him personally. He was largely opposed by the baser element of his party and the negroes did not support him with enthusiasm, not having received from him the recognition they had fondly expected. Some Democrats, and Independents also, who had supported him earnestly in 1895, failed to support him in 1899. This was not because they did not have entire confidence in Mr. Lowndes, but because the organization of his party in Baltimore city was in such condition that many citizens who trusted the Governor believed that a change of party was demanded in the interest of good order in Baltimore city.

The death of Lloyd Lowndes is a distinct loss to his party in more ways than one. He was not only a wise counselor and a safe leader, but his social and business position gave a certain prestige which is of great value to any party. Socially and politically he was in close touch with the President of the United States, and that was an advantage not to be lightly considered.

While the people at large are more familiar with Governor Lowndes in his political relations, yet his business activities were of even greater importance. For a generation he was the President of a bank which under his administration became one of the strongest in the State, and he was interested in or at the head of a large number of enterprises for the upbuilding of Maryland industries.

In the death of Lloyd Lowndes Maryland has lost one of her foremost citizens, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

EX-GOVERNOR LOWNDES.

Baltimore *American*:—The announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, former governor, of Maryland, at his home, in Cumberland, yesterday, will be received with sincere regret in all parts of the state. No man in this commonwealth was held in higher esteem than he, and there is none whose death would be more generally mourned.

It was as governor that the people of Maryland knew Mr. Lowndes best. His administration from 1896 to 1900 will be recalled by future historians as a notable epoch in the political history of the state. It marked the passing of old and the coming of new political conditions. His nomination was in repose to a hearty sentiment in his own party, and his election was brought about by an urgent demand of the people fo this state, irrespective of a party, that there should be a change in its administrative and political methods. The reforms instituted by Mr. Lowndes were beneficial, and his administration, as a whole set a high standard in all that makes for the good government of a state.

Of the reforms brought about by Mr. Lowndes, none was more striking or of greater importance than the election law which was drafted by the Baltimore Reform League and which met the demands of the people of this state, a large majority of whom now regret that it was emasculated by the amendments passed during the extra session of 1901 and that for its best sections were substituted those provisions which have caused serious trouble at every election held since their enactment.

To the repeal of the obnoxious amendments and to the defeat of the disfranchising amendment to the constitution if declared valid by the Court of Appeals, Mr. Lowndes had committed himself, and to his work he promised to give his best efforts. The people of Maryland who are demanding honest election-laws regret that at a time when his services seemed most in demand Mr. Lowndes' activity should end through death. His career should be an inspiration to the living to continue the task which he had assumed.

As governor of this state Mr. Lowndes fulfilled the promises of his party. He was faithful to his trust, and, indeed, in all relations of his useful life he stood true to the highest standards In the business world the esteem in which he was held was as high as that entertained for him in the political world.

Mr. Lowndes' life and deeds were his monument and his record will live in Maryland history, illustrating the career of a man who always did his duty and who never shirked responsibility.

WOULDN'T it be wonderful thought, if these Democratic snoligosters would have half as much respect for the Constitution here in the Southern State as they pretend to have in the Philippine Islands?

JUST for the fun of the thing ask your neighbor why he is a Democrat. If he don't get too mad to say anything, like as not he will out with the truth and tell you he was just born that way and he can't help it.

DURING Christmas time Maryland had two strong Clauses on its hands—Santa Clause and the grandfather clause.

IF A horse ever laughs it must be when he hears a Democrat advocating honest elections.

THE FINAL OFFICIAL

Several publications have been made purporting to give the official vote cast at the general election held on November 8, 1904. One of the latest of these was issued by the Associated Press, but even this usually accurate source was in error this time, as pointed out by the New York *Tribune*.

Tribune has now issued what will doubtless stand as the final revised and corrected table, and this will be the record of the election of 1904 as contained in the Tribune Almanac, which is published the first of the year. The Tribune points out that the Associated Press table had an error of 6,000 too many votes for Roosevelt in Vermont and about 10,000 short on the total vote for Debs, Socialist.

The *Tribune Almanac*, a standard political reference book since the days of Horace Greeley, will show the following totals cast for the various presidential parties in 1904, compared with the vote of 1900.:

	1900	1904.
Republican	7,220,077	7,620,33
Democratic	6,360,016	079,041
Prohibition	209,092	258,847
Social	92,142	402,159
S. Labor	33,375	33,612
Populist	50,080	113,258
Total	13,964,702	13,507,249

Thus it appears that the total vote of 1904 is 457,453 less than that cast in 1900. This shortage is due to the slump of the Democratic vote. Parker's total of 5,079,041 being 1,282,975 less than that cast for Bryan in 1900. All the other parties increasing their vote, Roosevelt's total being 400,255 in excess of McKinley's. The Prohibition increase was nearly 500,000, the Populist vote gained 63,228, the Socialist Labor remains about the same, while the Socialist vote jumps from 92,142 in 1900 to 402,159 in 1904. The Socialists are now the third party, Debs having received votes in every one of the 45 states, ranging from 22 votes in South Carolina to 69,225 in Illinois. The Prohibition vote also reached its highest mark in Illinois, 34,779, and Swallow received votes in every state except in Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina and Utah.

Parker, who was the choice of the "reorganizers" and was to lead the party back to "safety and sanity" from the schools where Bryanism was alleged to have landed it, ran behind Bryan's vote in nearly every state of the Union, and his combined pluralities in the 13 southern states which he carried were only about 25,000 in excess of the pluralty given by Pennsylvania to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's plurality is 2,541,291, as against McKinley's plurality of 860,061 in 1900, and his majority over all other candidates is 1,733,415 as against McKinley's majority of 475,452 four years ago.

HUTTON

There was no Sunday school here Sunday occasioned by the severe storm.

There seems to be a regular telegraphic mania in this place—all the kids in town being learners.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Glover were called to Huntington, W. Va., by telegram on Monday on account of the serious illness of their daughter Mrs. Beulah Christian.

This week opened with all signs of a good old fashioned New England winter. At 7 a. m. Monday the mercury stood at 5 below zero and the ground was covered with two feet of snow.

The Garrett Leather Company just made a shipment to Boston of 544 sides of sole leather weighing 16,260 lbs. it being probably the heaviest leather ever shipped from here.

Mrs. Rood, of Iowa, *nee* Sallie White, is spending a few weeks with friends here.

BITTINGER.

After the midwinter thaw, which brought the waters up to their normal level and graciously ended the distressing fall drouth, winter has again gathered the mountains in her icy embrace. The surface is again covered to a depth of two feet with beautiful sparkling snow, and on Sunday last this quiet little hamlet was wonderfully "snow bound."

The mail service to and from this place was suspended on last Saturday as a result of the blizzard that continued here during the closing days of the week.

State's Attorney F. A. Thaver and Attorney E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, were in this locality last week on professional business, and were entertained over night by Merchant C. E. Ellithorpe and family.

Dr. Russel H. Boyer and sister Miss Carrie, of Accident, droye over to this place Monday afternoon. Miss Boyer remaining the guest of Miss Amanda Ellithorpe over night, before going on to Jennings to resume her duties as teacher in the public school at that place.

Mr. Amos Bittinger of near Oakland, who with his son and two daughters were visiting friends and relatives about here for a few days, returned to their home last week.

Mr. William Engle returned to his post in Baltimore on Jan. 3rd. Mr. Engle was accompanied by Mrs. E. and their two daughters, Flora and Olive. The family will remain in the city for the winter, their residence at this place being now occupied by Rev. J. B. Shoup and his daughter, Miss Ruth.

News has reached us that ex-Deputy Sheriff S. O. Wiley has been appointed an assistant Deputy to serve as overseer of guards about the mines near Meyersdale, Pa.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, *i. e.*, a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

AFTERMATH OF THE FIRE.

Those Burned Out Relocated in Other Quarters.

Since the fire which took place in Oakland last Thursday afternoon when the Pritchard building and the Lutheran church were both reduced to ashes and the residence of Mr. George F. Loughridge rendered untenable, those who lost their homes have secured other quarters and are now located as follows:

Mr. J. E. Bird and family and Miss Alice Hessen have rented the Dr. J. Lee McComas property on Liberty street.

Mr. G. H. Pritchard and family have gone to Mountain Lake Park where they will occupy the building owned by Mr. Wortman, of Ohio, a brother-in-law of Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Loughridge and family are temporarily located the house of Mr. G. M. Mason where they will remain til the necessary repairs are made to Mr. Loughridge's house, work upon which is now progressing.

The merchants who removed their goods from their store rooms have adjusted their losses with the fire insurance companies and continuing business as before.

LETTERS CONFISCATED.

All Mail Put in Rural Delivery Boxes Must Bear Stamps.

Postmaster Hall of Bucyrus, Ohio, has a ruling from the government which is of interest to every community where the rural free delivery system is in force. A local carrier found in a mail box on his route two letters that were intended for the owner of the box, and had been put there by some one in passing. The letters were confiscated and sent to the government at Washington with a request for a ruling.

The government approved the action of the carrier, and said that all mail found in any box without stamps or the proper amount of money for postage must be collected and taken to the postoffice from which the route is operated and held for postage. This ruling means that the owner of the mail box has absolutely no control over it.

Church Services.

On next Sunday at Deer Park Rev. W. H. Faust will preach at 11 o'clock from the text "The Transfiguration," and at Thayerville Sunday evening at 7.30 from the subject "The Duties of Family Worship." All will find a cordial welcome.

FOR SALE!

VALUABLE FARMING
...AND...
TIMBER TRACTS.

The undersigned will offer for sale

Saturday, Jan. 21, '05

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

In front of the Post Office, at Oakland, Maryland, the following tracts of land:

FIRST. A tract of land containing two hundred and eighty (280) acres, more or less, and more particularly described in a deed from Jacob Fichtner and wife, to the Potomac Paper Company of Allegany County. This tract is cleared and would make fine farming land.

SECOND. Military Lots Nos. 1291 and 1292, containing one hundred (100) acres, adjoining tract Number 1. This tract is also cleared and free from timber, susceptible to high cultivation.

THIRD. The "RECOURSE" tract containing eleven hundred (1100) acres, more or less, and more particularly described in a deed from Edward H. Sincell and wife, to the Potomac Paper Company, dated February 4, 1890, and recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 211. This tract is thickly covered with timber of all kinds.

The above tracts will be offered free and clear of all incumbrances.

For any further information apply to LLOYD LOWNDES, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Cumberland, Md.

TERMS CASH.

The Cumberland Paper Co.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns unused talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

.. The ..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. William D. Titchenell, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland last Saturday on business.

Hon. George L. Michaels, of near Bloomington, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. S P Herr, of the Schley, was in Pittsburg a few days last week on business.

Harper Bartlett has gone to Pittsburg where he will secure a position with a mercantile house.

Mr. "Jack" Kidd, of Baltimore, who is engaged extensively in the lumber business, was in Oakland yesterday.

Miss Nell Offutt went to Cumberland Saturday afternoon to remain there as the guest of friends and relatives for a few days.

Mrs. Fuller Crane, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Miss Daisy Grace, a former resident of Oakland, are here as guests of relatives and friends.

Mrs. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, who was here several weeks as the guest of her parents, returned to her home last Wednesday.

The demand for extra copies of this paper last week far exceeded the supply, nothwithstanding the fact that an extra edition was printed.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, was in Oakland last Tuesday and made this office a brief visit.

Eugene Hart, who has been at ev ersdale, Pa., for the past year where he was engaged with A. C. Bolden in the plumbing business, returned to Oakland Monday evening and will remain here indefinitely.

Mr Jerry O. Browning returned to Oakland from a week's visit to Washington on last Saturday night. Mrs. Browning and little son are in Washington visiting Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fay.

Sheriff E. J. Frantz went to Friendsville this evening at which point he will sell at public auction tomorrow the grocery stock of Henry Hardie which was taken under an execution to satisfy his creditors.

On another page of this paper today is printed the list of road supervisors appointed at the recent meeting of the County Commissioners. If your name does not appear as a supervisor don't kick. The job is a thankless one usually.

Alfred Wilburn, of near Thayerville, was brought to Oakland Tuesday for treatment at the McComas Sanitarium. Mr. Wilbirn is suffering with a complication of diseases. He was brought here by Mr. John O. Thayer.

The funeral of Michael Madigan, of Deer Park, whose death is mentioned in the Deer Park Jottings this week, took place on Monday from St. Peter's Catholic church in Oakland, when a mass was said by Rev. Father Connell. The interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

At the meeting of the Orphans' Court held on Tuesday Jonas D. Brenneman, of Grantsville, was appointed administrator of the estate of Joel D. Brenneman, lately deceased, a resident of Grantsville district. In this paper today appears the notice to creditors given by the administrator.

Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, was in Oakland last Saturday afternoon and evening, having come up here to hear arguments in one or two minor equity cases, returning to Cumberland on train No. 12 the same evening. Judge Henderson was accompanied here by Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds, a member of the Allegany County Bar.

Pedestrians in Oakland this morning are forced to wade through an accumulation of snow and water almost shoe-top deep caused by the sudden change in temperature during the night which has resulted in melting the vast quantities of snow lying upon the streets and sidewalks. The water in some places clogged sewers and the roadways became rivers. The conditions were relieved to a great extent by the use of Mayor McComas' snow plow, which did good work.

Messrs. Wallace and Lee R. Mason, sons of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Mason, of Oakland, departed yesterday morning for Buckhannon, W. Va., where they will become students in the West Virginia Conference College. Both young men have the best wishes of their many friends in Oakland for the successful prosecution of their studies.

By a resolution adopted by the Ministerial Association of Wilkesbarre, Pa., the members of that organization voted to boycott all newspapers printing liquor advertisements. A committee was appointed to call upon the editors, demanding the suppression of such advertisements and a resolution advocating the publication of an anti-liquor paper was passed.

A firm of book publishers located at Washington, D. C., are endeavoring to get some of the innocents of Garrett county on their hook by sending out a gaudily printed and smoothly worded "certificate" nominating them as "Men of Mark of Maryland," along with a blank containing spaces to be filled up setting forth the many virtues of the recipients but omitting the vices. A lawyer of Oakland received one of these "certificates" recently and was so taken with the idea that he immediately had it framed and it now adorns the walls of his dwelling. After the work is published and a draft is made on the gentleman for the insertion of his autobiography his vanity will probably be satified and he will then be known as one of the "Easy Men of Mark of Maryland."

A New B. & O. 80-Mile Branch.

As soon as the weather permits the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will put more than 1,000 men to work building a road between Fairmont and Confluence, a distance of about 80 miles. The decision to build the line was reached following the report of freight experts who were sent to determine the increase in freight shipments from Fairmont during the last three years. They decided that if the freight business continues to keep up the ratio of increased maintenance for three years, the road will be unable to handle the business soon.

The road will run from Fairmont to Catawba, there crossing the Monongahela river and going to Morgantown, then east to Confluence. It is estimated that the road will cost $12,000,000 and that it will take three years to build it.

MARRIED

A very quiet wedding was celebrated in Oakland yesterday when Miss Mary Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, became the bride of Mr. Thomas Edgar Briggs, of Montgomery county, Md. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Peddicord by Rev. J. B. Workman, of the Methodist church, in the presence of the members of the bride's family. The couple departed on train 46 for the home of the groom followed by the well wishes of the bride's many warm friends in Oakland.

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIALS.

No Changes Made in the Directorate of the Several Banks in the County.

Under the provisions of the National Banking laws, the stockholders of the various banks in the country held meetings on last Tuesday fos the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year.

The boards of directors and other officers of the several banks in the county, namely: Garrett National and First National of Oakland, First National of Friendsville, and First National of Grantsville, reelected the same board of directors and officers for the ensuing year.

Taken to Spring Grove Asylum.

Sheriff Edward J Frantz returned yesterday morning from Spring Grove, near Baltimore, to which place Edward Moon, of Sunnyside, was committed by Judge Henderson on last Saturday evening, Moon having been adjudged insane by a jury empanneled for the purpose of enquiring into his mental condition Saturday afternoon.

GOV. LOWNDES LAID TO REST

Great Crowds in Attendance at the Funeral Held Yesterday at Cumberland.

BUSINESS IN CITY WAS SUSPENDED

People Unite in Paying a Last Tribute to the Deceased. — Impressive Service Held—Bishop Paret Assisted Rev. Mr. Jeffreys at Emmanuel P. E. Church.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 11.—Followed by a host of sorrowing friends, the mortal remains of Ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes were laid to rest in Rose Hill Cemetery today. The services at the house, the church and the graveside were of an impressive character.

There was a general suspension of business in this city between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, and hundreds of townspeople gathered on the streets leading from the Lowndes home to Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and from there to Rose Hill Cemetery, to pay a last silent tribute to the deceased. Country people from miles around also journeyed here to visit the house and the church and to watch the passing of the cortege.

The public schools closed at 10:30 o'clock to permit teachers and scholars to attend the funeral. The Allegany County Academy suspended for the entire day.

Many prominent men came here in the special and regular trains from Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, Philadelphia and New York.

Scores of vehicles of all kinds formed a seemingly endless line to carry mourners to the cemetery, and the floral tributes filled a dozen carriages.

The services at the house, which were held at 11 o'clock, were brief, and the cortege at once took up its solemn march through the crowds to the church, which is but a short distance away. A double row of policemen, under Mayor Clarence S. King, kept a path open for the mourners to the church door.

That edifice had been besieged by a great crowd an hour before the doors were opened, and it was a most difficult matter to discriminate between those who were best entitled to enter and others who were no less anxious to pay their tributes of sorrow at the services. Many who desired were unable to gain admission.

The scene inside the house of worship in whose interest the ex-Governor had played such an important and valued part during his life was one of deep solemnity.

In the church were the Rt. Rev. William Paret, bishop of Maryland; the rector of Emmanuel church, Rev. Edw. W. Jeffrey; Rev. Frederick B. Howden, of Georgetown, D. C., a former rector of Emmanuel church; Rev. William Dunbar Gould, of Baltimore, formerly of Lonaconing; Rev. J. C. Nicholson, of Washington, and Rev. E. B. Niver, of Baltimore.

Rev. Mr. Jeffreys led the funeral procession up the aisle, and was met by Bishop Paret in the chancel.

The bier was borne by Judge A. Hunter Boyd, Patrick H. Daughtrey, James Clark, D. James Blackiston, Calton L. Bretz, Roderic Clary, Dr. Richard Gerstell and David Davidson.

The casket was covered with light purple cloth, and oxidized silver handles ran the full length on either side. A silver plate on the lid bore the name of the deceased.

Mrs. Lowndes walked behind the casket with her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard T. Lowndes, Sr., Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lowndes following with her uncle, Mr. H. Crawford Black, of Baltimore, Mr. Richard T. Lowndes, Jr., and Mr. Tasker Lowndes came next.

Others in the party of mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. E. St. George Lough, Mr. Frank J. McMahon, who had been the Governor's personal representative for over twenty years, and John F. Brown, the faithful colored valet, and several servants.

Then followed the honorary pallbearers, who were Gov. Edwin Warfield, Chief Justice Roger McSherry of the Maryland Court of Appeals, former Postmaster General James A. Gary; W. H. Dawson, of Baltimore; Judge Nathan Goff; James Cecil Quinn, of Chillicothe, O.; Daniel Annan, cashier of Second National Bank; Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland; J. Wirt Randall, of Annapolis; John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, and Warren Delano, of New York.

The Associated Merchants of Cumberland were represented at the funeral by a committee composed of ex-Postmaster Daniel E. Keen, A. P. Cross and Peter J. Seaver.

The Allegany county bar, of which Mr. Lowndes was a member, supplemented by a number of visiting attorneys from Garrett and Washington counties, attended in a body, as well as the officials and employees of the bank here and at Mount Savage, of which Mr Lowndes was president.

The service opened with the augmented surpliced choir singing Gould's "Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow."

Rev. Mr. Howden read the office of the dead, while the prayers were offered by Bishop Paret. A psalm was read by the rector, and the service, simple but most impressive throughout, was brought to an end by the singing of the recessional "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," by the choir.

At the conclusion of the services the cortege again moved through the crowded streets to Rose Hill Cemetery.

Despite the snow and sleet and the unbroken walks, many went to the cemetery. Every conveyance in town was used and a special car service was given by the Cumberland Electric Railway.

The grave was lined with evergreen and covered with a canopy, under which the clergymen and members of the family found shelter from the inclement weather.

The commitment was read by Rev. Mr. Jeffreys. Owing to indisposition, from which he had been suffering for some time, Bishop Paret did not go to the grave.

The services were simple, and when the grave had been filled it was completely covered with the magnificent floral tributes which had been received by the family since Sunday. The flowers were in such abundance that they filled the entire lot at the cemetery.

A cross of white roses and carnations from Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lowndes was the only design placed on the casket.

The Lowndes family purchased the lot in which the ex-Governor is buried only recently. It overlooks a beautiful valley.

Previous to the removal of the remains to the church hundreds of people called at the house to take the last look. Many were from the mining region, all the mines in which Mr. Lowndes had an interest having suspended for the day. These included the four mines and the brickyard plant of the Union Mining Company, Mount Savage, of which Mr. Lowndes was president, and his son, W. Bladen Lowndes, is superintendent. The Allegany Furniture Works, in Cumberland, in which Mr Lowndes was a director, also suspended for the day.

GOOD WORK BY SNOW PLOW.

Pavements and Crossings Cleaned While You Wait.

Mayor McComas, during the present heavy snow saw the pressing need of some more practical method of removing the snow from pavements and crossings than by the laborious muscle and shovel method and set himself to work designing a plow which he had built and to which a horse was hitched Saturday afternoon which made the rounds and in a very remarkable short space of time the way was open to and from all important points in town.

The plow is made of three pieces of planking in the shape of a letter "V." At the point the horse is hitched and with a driver and one attendant who lends his weight to bury the plow into the snow rapid progress is made in removing the obstruction.

"Bill Nye" Mitchell and his faithful horse, and Policeman Sweeney are the "men behind the guns." Their services are greatly appreciated by a long suffering public.

FELL FORTY FEET.

And Escaped With No More Serious Injury Than a Broken Arm.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. John Flaherty who is employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company about the station at Mountain Lake Park, had a very narrow escape with his life last Friday afternoon. Among his duties is that of lighting lamps which are mounted on top of the signal towers at the Park. He had climbed to the top of the highest tower which measures forty feet, and was in the act of placing the lamp in position when his hold broke and he fell. In making the desecnt he involuntarily clutched at the spikes which constitute the ladder on the tower and was lucky enough to grab one which to some extent broke the force of his fall, escaping with a fracture to his right arm.

Local Institute.

The first of a series of local institutes will be held at Friendsville on Jan. 21, at which time interesting school subjects will be discussed. The program will appear in next week's paper. An educational and musical program will rendered on Friday evening by the pupils of the school. All teachers are expected to be at the institute who live in the surrounding districts and the public generally is invited.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

HAVE SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS TO OFFER THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

Men's 10 inch Lumberman's Gums, worth $2.50, for	$1.89
Men's 14 inch Lumberman's Shoes, worth $6.50, for	4.99
Men's Lumberman's Shirts, worth $2.00, for	1.69
Men's Lumberman's Socks, worth $1.00, for	.68
Men's all-wool Sweaters, worth $2.00, for	.98
Men's extra heavy Undershirts worth 65c, for	.45
Men's, Youths', Boys' Suits going at cost. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats going at cost	
500 yds Embroidery Inserting, was 12½c, at	.08½
Extra large Rugs, that were $3.00, at	2.25
Extra large Rugs, that were $2.50, at	2.00
Ladies' all-wool Waists, that were $2.00, at	1.24
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long, were $1.00, at	.65

Yours Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO

P. S.—Corn 60 cents per bushel—Cash.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

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SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson III. John I, 35-51 January 15, 1905.

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Jesus Wins His First Disciples.

Origins always fascinate. Every Book of Genesis is attractive. This is the "beginning" of the Christian Church. The interest ordinarily attaching to the start of things is in this instance greatly enhanced by the sacred character of the institution, its phenomenal history, and its world-wide and beneficent effects. The story of the call of the first disciples is here told with a charming frankness and simplicity. The circumstances has been aptly called the cradle of the Church.

Jesus Himself had just come from the wilderness and the "naked and arid mountains of malediction." In that awful solitude, He had been with God for forty days. Glimpses and suggestions of the exercises of his soul are given us. He had struggled out into an understanding of His Divine mission, more or less clear. He had accepted it right royally. He had developed a general plan of procedure to which He faithfully adhered to the close of His career.

It was no fortuitous incident that Jesus came to the place where John was baptizing. He came to the fords of the Jordan as to a human quarry, from which he could select living stones as the foundation of that spiritual structure He intended to rear. Nor was He disappointed. He found five out twelve of His appostles there.

When John the Baptist saw Jesus coming, he recognized Him as the Messiah, the latchet of whose shoes he felt himself unworthy to unloose. He gave the Master a respectful, but at the same time a joyous, welcome, and unequivocally cast the full weight of his phenomenal influence upon the side of the new Teacher, no shade of jealousy crossed his noble heart. Looking and pointing, he cried, "Behold the Lamb of God!" A brief sentence but long enough to tell the story of the Divine paternity and pity. The next day, on the reappearance of Jesus (not accidental, but designed), John repeated his significant exclamation with even increased emphasis. It was a practical dismission of his own disciples, concerning which John and Jesus may have consulted and arrived at an understanding. It is as John had been saying to his own followers, "Whoever wishes to leave me now and attach himself to this greater Teacher, is at a full liberty to do so." Two of the choicest spirits among his converts take the hint and separate themselves forever from John to follow Jesus. The Nazarene hears their footsteps, and turning, encourages them with look and word. They are drawn to Him, as iron to the magnet. Under the fresh-cut boughs of a pilgrim-booth, or in the cool depths of some grotto, they sit at His feet, and learn of Him, their hearts burning within them as He unfolds to them the principles of His kingdom. Then and there was kindled in the human soul of Jesus that love which made John evermore His bosom companion. Andrew coveted his brother's superior abilities for the service of his new-found Master. He rested not until he had communicated to him his momentous "find," and had brought him to Jesus. The next day he saw the addition of the fourth disciple in the person of Philip, who showed the spirit of a true convert by immediately bringing another to Jesus in the person of the guileless Israelite, Nathanael (Bartholomew).

From this circumstance the paragraph has been well called a chapter of eurekas, a series of findings—Jesus finds disciples. They find their friends. "We have found!" one of the most impressive declarations of the Bible.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Two disciples: Account of an eye-witness one named subsequently: habitual reserve concerning himself accounts for his silence.—Camb. Bib. The giving of one name suggesting a personal reserve in regard to the other.—Lange. Looked upon Jesus: Eye steadily and continuously directed toward Him.—Lange. As He walked: Took leave after coming to an understanding respecting their conduct toward each other.—Ibid. Next day: Upon the testimony of the first day the two disciples of John did not follow Jesus. Felt it involved departure from old master. Next day was the day of their calling and decision. Behold the Lamb: Disciples of John yesterday had heard the same words. No doubt some explanation had followed. Repetition of words all that was necessary to cause the disciples to go personally to the Lord.—Lange. Followed Jesus. Profound reverence in expectation of great things.—Ibid. What seek ye? Question not so much designed to test their motives as to relieve their embarrassment.—New Century. Anticipating, yet meeting, their seeking.—Lange. Where abidest Thou? Inquiry showed that in coming to Jesus they were seeking personal communion with Him.—New Century. Nor seeking something from Him, but Himself, an intimation that they wish to speak to Him in quiet.—Lange. Come and see: Unmistakable allusion to rabbinical formula.—Ibid. Come, and ye shall see.—Camb. Bib. Gracious invitation, straightway accepted.—New Century. Tenth hour: Four o'clock P. M.—New Century. First hour of his Christian life indelibly fixed upon the memory of John.—Lange. Found the Messiah: Great and joyful eureka: Excepted forty centuries.—Ibid. Beheld Him: penetrating look: mental miracle: Immediate discerner of character.—Ibid. Follow Me: An invitation to traveling companionship. How much Philip understood of it at the time, impossible to say. Much or little, he was not disobedient.—Ibid. Good out of Nazareth: Not objection, but astonishment.—Ibid. Come and see: Watchword of the Christian faith.—Ibid, Verily: Hebrew amen. Heaven opened: Now are heaven and earth become one thing, and it is as if ye sat above and the holy angels ministered to you.—Luther.

The Teacher's Lantern.

There were "calls" and "calls"—calls in Judea and afterwards in Galilee. Preliminary and final calls. When this is borne in mind there is no conflict in accounts. Discrepancies are in appearance only.

From the probationary calls the disciples were afterward dismissed to attend to their worldly affairs, and while doing so in their old and familiar environments, and free from excitement of novel situations, to think on what they had seen and heard. Their third and last call is recorded in Luke v. 1-11. These calls were progressive.

Andrew, after finding Peter, practically drops from the narrative, being only mentioned in an incidental way later. He is one of the inconspicuous apostles, yet his name is as deeply graven on the foundations of the New Jerusalem as any of the twelve. No doubt he wrought well and nobly, but to have brought Peter, alone would have achieved immortality for him.

Honorable doubts can always be overcome by the facts of experience. The challenge is still ringing, "Come and see!" The experimental test is the truest and most satisfactory of all. There is no substitute for it.

Friendships may yet be utilized for the kingdom of God, as Philip's for Nathaniel was.

Jesus calls. He does not force. It is the paradox of history that men ever believe that the kingdom of peace could be established by the weapons of war.

The kingdom of heaven, in its essence, consists in a state of the human soul. It is subjective, not objective; spiritual, not material. It can only find entrance and growth by the consent of the individual. That was a monstrous sight —the Roman "Christians" holding the drawn sword over the kneeling "heathen" tutors while they baptized them.

There is a fadeless attractiveness in this old picture. Jesus is not a monarch with a rod of iron, but a Man with human sympathies.

It was about the tenth hour. John could never forget the precise time of day when he went in to the Lord's humble shelter, and heard Him speak as man never did. It was "quarter of nine o'clock in the evening" when Wesley first felt his heart strangely warmed. But this precision of memory need not trouble any one who lacks it. Because you can not name the particular hour when you learned to read, does not vitiate the fact of your ability to read. Many can read their heavenly titles who can not say when they first began to read them.

There is a vast difference between mediate and immediate knowledge of Jesus. The former comes through secondary sources, Scripture, and testimony of others. The latter is direct and conscious communion with the Lord.

The call is for greater moral earnestness in social relations. The aim of friendship is not possessing entertainment. The question is, What do I stand for in the eye of my friend? What do I interpret to him?

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

COUNTY ROAD SUPERVISORS

Appointed by the County Commissioners Last Thursday.

The Road Supervisors appointed at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners at the meetiong of that body held last week, are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. ONE.

John R. Wilt, road from Bond's R. R. bridge to Cutler's corner; $55

Buckner Mason, road from Murray's to Swanton; $45.

Wm. Brenneman, road from Meadow Mountain road to Murray's road; $30.

P. J. Lohr, road from narrows of Deep Creek to P. J. Lohr's road; $20.

J. L. McRobie, road from Andersons Chapel to Edmond's road; $37.

William Beaver, old state road from river road near Joseph Paugh's; $45.

S. Stottlemeyer, road from Swanton to old State road or Barnum road, $24; road from old State road to Kitzmillers, Altamont road, and Kitzmillers to Swanton, $30; total $54.

J. L. Fitzwater, road from Beckman's gate to Meadow Mountain road near George O'Brian's; $30.

William Hamill, road from Glendale Church to Altamont road; $33.

J. A. Wright, road from Swanton road to Wilson's store; $30.

J. B. Friend, road from A. C. Friend's at Swanton to Altamont road; $30.

J. W. Junkins, road from top of mountain to Mountain ridge road at Kitzmillers, $75.

J. W. Kimmell, road from Sell's to Wilson's fields; $57.

Robert Wilson, Kitzmiller road to Chaffee; $15.

William C. Titchnell, Donson road; $25.

DISTRICT NO. TWO.

Silas Teats, road from R. R. crossing at Kolb's to District No. 5, by old furnace; $70.

Joseph Jeffries, road from school house to line of District No. 5, road from school house, via Zadoc Green's to State line, road from Neil's mill to line No. 5, $38; Cove road from Neil's mill to District line No. 6, $10; Mineral Spring road, $20, $68.

James Guard, road from M. E. Church at Selbysport to Guard's bridge, $17; road from M. E. Church to mill run by James Guard's, $20; road from John Riley's to Mill run road by McCleary's farm, $20; $57.

David Lytle, Morgantown road from west end of Selbysport bridge at Selbyspart to line of District No. 5, on Winding ridge; $85.

J. M. Kessler, road from Selbysport bridge to near Bear Creek bridge at E. Friend's; $50.

Thomas Frazee, road from R. R. crossing by Kolb's in Friendsville to line of District No. 5, by Elder Hill; $130.

George F. Lowdermilk, road from Kim. Frazee's to Pa. line by Ridge School House and by Jeff. Lowdermilk's to Glade road, $60; road from S. K. Frazee's to Guard bridge, $35; road from Kim. Frazee's to Geo. W. Frazee's, $15; $110.

Jasper Hileman, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's, $35; road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm, $10; $45.

Thurman F. Umbel, road from S. K. Frazee's to Pa. line at Daniel Umbel's house; $40.

Hiram Humberson, road from east end of Friendsville bridge to Reckner's lane, by J. H. Rushes; $50.

A. M. Umbel, road from Reckner's lane to W. Va. line, from A. Thomas to W. Va. line; $65.

Lieutellus Frazee, road from Rushes watering trough to Buffalo run; $15.

Alfred Schroyer, road from Ira E. Friend's to Sand Spring road at Jefferson Schroyer's; $25.

Ami Hinebaugh, road from Sand Spring to Blooming Rose church; $65.

F. T. Fike, road from Jeff. Frazee's to McDermott farm, $30; and from Sand Spring to I. M. Umbel's, $35; Glade road to W. Va. line, $20; $85.

Charles T. Huff, road from Reckner's farm to Sand Spring road; $35.

Newton Savage, road from L. H. Johnson's to Ira E. Friend's, $30; road from L. H. Johnson to White rock run, $30; road from White rock run to John H. Friend's, $30; $90.

Thomas C. Fike, road from Friendsville bridge to gate at Hook farm; $45.

Samuel Bowling, road from gate at Hook farm to line leading from Blooming Rose church, $25; road from Morgantown road by Blooming Rose church to Friendsville road, $10; road from lane leading from Blooming Rose church to cross roads at Ira E. Friend's, $25; $60.

Melville G. Friend; road from cross roads at Ira E. Friend's to W. Va. line, road by Falkner's saw mill to W. Va. line, by Falkner to W. Va. line; $75.

Harry Hinebaugh, road from Guard's bridge via Swalp's to State line, Mill run road to School house, Melville Coddington and Bowser roads; $45.

A. M. Chisholm, road from Jeff. Schroyer's to W. Va. line; $60.

DISTRICT NO. THREE.

Peter Reichenbecker, road from Keyser's ridge to line of District No. 5, $10; road from Keyser's ridge to Weller's gate, $15; $25.

Z. Sibert, Negro Mountain road from National road to Amish Church; $35.

Harvey H. Miller, Negro Mountain road to Pa. line, and road from H. Miller's to State line at Wm. Wright's; $30.

Perry Durst, Amish road from Pike to District line No. 12; $30.

Jacob Folk, road from Aaron Beachy's to Pa. line; $25.

Noah Hershberger, road from S. Beachy's to Pa. line; $40.

E. S. Miller, Neiverton road from Grantsville to Pa. line; $40.

Charles Snyder, river road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Fearson Maust, road from Pike near Stone House to Pa. line; $40.

Floyd Poleman, Red run road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Hirman Coleman, Avilton road from Bepler farm to line of District No. 11; $40.

Wesley Durst, Pope road from National road to C. L. McKenzie's; $25.

Otho Garlitz, road from Hetze's lane to Avilton; $20.

Christopher Miller, road from Charles L. McKenzie's store to McKenzie's saw mill; $15.

Arnold Jenkins, Boucher road from D. Enlow's to National road; $30.

G. J. Gnagey, from National road to cross road's, and Little glade road; $30.

C. C. Durst, Grantsville road from D. Enlow's to location of new road north of A. Warnick's; $30.

J. L. Fresh, Bluelick road from Dorsey's school house to Brown's lane; $40.

John Stark, road from Stark's gate by Wiland's to Dorsey's, $40, road from Bancord's lane to M. E. church, $10, $50.

Geo. W. Broadwater, Elk Lick run road from Stark's gate to line of District No. 11; $30.

Noah Bittinger, Oakland road from east end of Kinsinger's bridge to line of District No. 12; $46.

Jonas Folk, Manadier road from Ridgley's school house to railroad crossing, $25; and from J. L. Durst's to Oakland road near Beachy's farm $15, $40.

M. Custer, road from railroad crossing by M. Custer's to Meadow Mountain road near Widow Bittinger's; $40.

P. Yost, Engle road from cross road's to L. Yommer's; $45.

W. T. Stanton, River road from iron bridge to Grantsville; $65.

Mahlon Miller, road from covered bridge to Engle's school house; $15.

Josiah W. Durst, Shade hollow road from National road to widow Miller's; $20.

Fred Otto, road from Swauger's mill race to corner of Widow Bittinger's fields; $40.

S. P. Broadwater, road from C. J. Otto's mill by Swauger's mill to cross roads at M. E. church, and road from Swauger's mill to McAndrew's bridge; $35.

C J. Otto, New Germany road from D. Enlow's to cross roads at M. E. church, $50, road from M. E. church to Bepler farm, $50; $100.

DISTRICT NO. FOUR.

W. J. Bernard, road from Frankville to Chestnut Grove, $35; road from Frankville road to Folly run and from Folly run to Barnum road, $25; $60.

Otho Bernard, road from Watson's wheel house to Chestnut Grove; $35.

Thomas A. Michaels, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to District line No. 11, Mill run road, and road from Phil. Michael's to Firm Rock church; $60.

Nathan Michaels, road from Michael's to John H. Wilt's; $20.

F. Broadwater, road from Bond's R. R. bridge to line of Dis. No. 12, $50; road from mouth of Dry Run fo ford of Savage, $20; $70.

F. Duckworth, road from Garrett county line to Chas. Michael's road, and from road bridge to Allegany county line; $60.

Henry Bernard, road from Bloomington to Folly run, $55; and from Folly run to new road, $5; $60.

Robert Moorehead, Bloomington road from Allegany county line near Mountain to Folly Run; $65.

Marvell Duckworth, Titchinell road from river road to Frankville road; $25.

Jas. Meyers, road from Deveckman farm to North end of Crabtree bridge; $50.

DISTRICT NO. FIVE.

Adam Hetrick, Smearman road to top of mountain, $15; and road from Boger's to George's $10; road from Accident to Bear Creek and from Accident by George's to Bear Creek, $65; $90

Christian Klotz, road from widow Hetrick's to top of mountain; $15.

Henry Kolb, road from Wm. Fisher's to Morgantown road by Samuel Hileman's and from Caroline Frazee's to Fike road and from Morgantown road to Bear Creek bridge; $60.

Milton Fisher, Morgantown road from line of District No. 2 to Cove road and from Cove road to National road, Lewis Harmon road; $40.

Freeman DeWitt, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomon Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick, road from Ode DeWitt's to near Charles DeWitt's and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's Mill; $33.

Perry Frazee, Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road, Spruce Hollow road, Mill road to Dis. line No. 2; $30.

Joseph Bowman, road from Engles mill to line of Dis. at Chas. Hetrick's; $30.

Jonas Schrock, road from Grantsville road to Amish church, road from Grantsville road to Bear Creek; $40.

James Knox, road from line of Dis. No. 12, to Joel Bender's and thence the Bender road through to line of Dis. No. 7; $55.

Silas Teats, road from Accident to line of Dis. No. 2, from Zehner's gate to Bear Creek bridge; $80.

Benj. Keller, road from Accident to Dis. line at Bethel church, from M. J. Miller's bridge to line of Samuel Mosser's $45.

Asa Beeghley, road from Wm. Hartman's to the Shartzer farm, and from Miller's distillery to cross roads at Wm. Englehart's, thence to Mud pike on Boger's hill; $30.

D. O. DeWitt, Legislative road from Ode DeWitt's to line of Dis. No. 2, and from Legislative at Flat Rocks to Bishoff's school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Brison Welch farm; $50.

John Weber, road from Horse shoe bend to Kasey's Mill, $45; and from Horse shoe bend to finger board, $25; $70.

J. M. Fisher, road from Cove church by A. Fisher's to Morgantown road, road from church by Wm. Fisher's to Wesley Hileman's, road from Krouses shop to old school house, and road from W. M. Lohr's to Morgantown road, $55; road from Bear Creek bridge (south side) to Cove church, and from Brethren church to district line, $55; $110.

Charles Paul, James Paul road; $20.

DISTRICT NO. SIX.

T. C. Friend, road from Crane's lane at the Black house to forks of roads at J. E. Elsey's; $25.

C. W. Cuppett, road from Crane's lane to White rock run; $40.

Eugene Teats, Cranesville road from Swallow Falls road by J. E. Elsey's to the W. Va line; $60.

Lemuel Savage, road from William Lowdermilks to Elijah Friend's (on the mountain) $40; road from Coal bank to Jos. Frantz's, $30; $70.

Walter Boyer, road from Crane's lane to coal bank; $40.

G. W. Moon, road from Sang Run to Hoye run; $40.

John Sines, road from Hoye's run to Deep Creek; $40.

D. McLean, road from McHenry to line of Dis. No. 5, $50; road from Bender's place to McHenry road, 40; $90

Thomas Bishoff, road from Jos. Frantz to Johnstown, $35; road from Seabolt's to Ed. Bishoff's schoolhouse by Casteel farm, $20; road from Jos. Frantz to Seabolt's, $10; road from Hoyes run to Andrew Seabolt's $30; $95.

Jonas Glotfelty, road from Ode DeWitt's to McHenry, $50; road from Seabolt's to Glotfelty's field's at McHenry, $10; road from Johnstown to Dis. line No. 5, $15; road from McHenry to Dis. line No. 5, $20; road from Deep Creek to McHenry, $40; road from finger board to Glendale church, $20; $150

A. J. Alexander, Grantsville road from sand hole to Bear Creek bridge, and road from Mud pike by Jonas Hostedlers to intersect county road; $30.

DISTRICT NO. SEVEN.

W. S. Friend, White & Bernard road, $25; Beckman road, $60; $85.

Jacob Echard, road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to Lewis Thompson's and road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to near Glendale school house $20; Gordon road, $50; road from Shaffer's to Mountain Lake Park, $25; all other road's north of rail road by Mountain Lake Park between R. R. and Hooppole, $25; $120.

Andrew Shartzer, road from King's run to Broadford, $15; road from Bradford by Perry farm to crossroad's $10; road from Oakland to Broadford $45; and from Broadford to Maddigan's, $10; $80.

John L. Brenneman, road from West Union road at Totten farm by White's to Crellin road at Glotfetly farm; $50.

P. H. Rodeheaver, road from Schooley's fence to Oakland, $80; road from Schooley's fence to Deep Creek bridge (north end) and to Delawder's, $80; Luke Mail road from Fundenberg farm to Dodge School house, $20; $180.

A. C. Browning, road corporation line of Oakland to White road and from same road to Crellin by Stephen Browning's; $70; road from Gortner's mill to corporation line of Oakland, $80; $150.

Thomas Casteel, Terra Alta road from Cranesville road by Davises, $45; road from finger board to W. Va. line, and from road to Hutton Switch, $25; and new road from Hutton Switch road to W. Va. line, $10; $90

Samuel Rodeheaver, road from Hooppole to corporation line at Deer Park; $40.

Judson Foster, new road from Hoop pole road to Sang Run road, $35; and road from Henry Jordon's and to Dodge School House, $20; $45.

J. M. Falkenstine, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's; $80.

John Sines, road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river $30.

E. W. Kelso, Baker road from R. R. at Mountain Lake Park to Dis. line No. 8; $60.

M. J. Hughes, Ashby and Hutton Switch road, and road from Crellin to Glodfelty farm, and road from Crellin to W. Va. line; $40.

Joseph Kisner, road from Deep Creek to Bray's School house, $25; road from Oakland to Bray's School house, $75. $100.

William Beckman, road from narrows of Deep Creek to Legislative road, $10; Altamont road to J. Sell's, $10; $20.

J. L. Bernard, Perry road, $10; road from corporation line of Loch Lynn to bridge near Alex. Lowers gate, and to Ryans Glade road via Foglepoles; $20; $30.

DISTRICT NO. EIGHT.

James Aaronholt, Bayard County road, $20; Northwestern pike from top of mountain to Gorman, $75; 95.

Daniel Conneway, Wilson road to Wilson, $70; Wilson and Cooper road, $45; road from Wood place to Dobbin, $55; $170.

James Moreland, road from Pike to M. White's house by B. F. Harvey's, $20; road from Gorman to Kearney, $60; King and Wilderson road from King's to Gorman, $25; $105.

John H. Sanders, Mansfield road $25.

Hurley Miller, road from West Union road at Gortner's Mill by Mason's to top of mountain; $45.

I. W. Abernathy, Abernathy road from top of Mountain at Pike to Wilson road; $55.

David Gnagey, Shaffer road; $55.

Van Nutter, Mason road from Clement's, $50; Henry road, $50; $100.

Samuel Steyer, road from Kearney to top of mountain and road from White Church to Davis saw mill road; $45.

Calvin Fowler, Miller and Gauer road from Red House to West Virginia line; $40.

P. F. Nine, Sunny Side road, $25; and road from Glotfelty's farm to W. Va. line, $15; $40.

G. P. Mason, Beckman and Pope road; $25.

L. H. Fike, road from Mason's school house to Bowman's Pike from top of mountain to West Virginia line at Chisholm's mill, $60.

E. Harvey, King and Wilderson road to King's; $25.

Jonas Yutzy, road from Gortner's Mill to Chisholm's Mill, and from Marion Houser's to Red House; $90.

Jacob Sanders, The Parker Ashby and Thomas DeWitt road; $25.

DISTRICT NO. NINE.

Adam Rosenberger, Finzell road from National road to Pa. line; $50.

Daniel D. Meese, Wilhelm road from National road to Pa. line; $60.

Samuel Weimer, Pocahontas road from National road to Pa. line; $40; Lowery road, $20; $60.

Jacob Wilson, Frostburg road from Wilson's lane to National road;

DISTRICT NO. TEN.

Jacob W. Moon, road from Jerry Tasker's to river; $40.

James Lish, road from Boiling Springs to line of District No. 8; $60.

Perry Paugh, road from Jerry Tasker's by Paugh's school house to Eagle rock; $60.

George W. Moon, road from Kitzmiller's to Paugh's school house, from Bush farm to Ryan's Glade road, $70; road from Geo. W. Moon's to Lost Land run, $25; $95.

C. A. Miller, Paradise road, and road from Chas. Miller's to U. B. church; $30.

B. Steiding, road from Wilson's to Riley's farm, Kimmell road from Delawder's school house to Deer Park; $45.

Frank McRobie, road from Wilson's fields to top of Mountain by Wilson's store; $35.

William Male, road from Wilson's store to Deer Park road, and Mountain P. O. road; $35.

Samuel T. White, Buzzard road; $55.

George J. Walters, road from corporation line at Deer Park to Boiling Springs, $5; and road from Boiling Springs to Ryan's Glade road near Mountain Lake Park, $25; road from Boiling Spring road to Altamont road at Eagle Rock road, $15; $45.

DISTRICT NO. ELEVEN.

Archie Broadwater, Lonaconing road from Brown's lane to Allegany County line; $105.

A. J. Lancaster, road from Brown's lane by Lancaster's to Wilhelm's; $25.

Otho Fike, ridge road from Lancaster's lane to A. Broadwater's barn, $20; road from Merrills P. O. to A. Broadwater's barn, $15; $35.

J. O. Wilhelm, Frostburg road to Wilson's lane; $30.

William Clark, Westernport and Barton road from Jesse Michael's to Lonaconing road near Layton's; $45.

Jonas Weitzell, Point road from Gregg's school house to Fairview church; $40.

Joseph Broadwater, Barton road from Allegany County line to A. Fazenbaker's; $55.

Cornelius H. Smith, Lonaconing road from J. Warnick's to Strickland's; $80.

T. J. Broadwater, Lonaconing road from line of District No. 3, to J. Warnick's; $55.

James Merrill road J. Warnick's by Gregg's to Merrill's bridge; $20.

David P. Hansell, Laurel run road from Allegany County line to Strickland's lane; $30.

DISTRICT NO. TWELVE.

Daniel J. Brenneman, Manadiar ridge road from Mountain road to Bender's farm, $30; road from Custer's lane to Widow Bittinger's lane (east end), $15; $45.

Christian Klotz, Amish road from Widow Hetrick's to top of Mountain; $25.

James P. Wiley, Accident road from Lohr's to line of District No. 5, $45; and from M. Lageer's to District No. 3. $15; and from Orendorf's to Cross road, $15; $75.

Samuel J. Brenneman, New Germany road from Bittinger to Backwood road, $55; from Bittinger to Mill road near Widow Hetrick's, $40; $95.

A. Fazenbaker, Swanton road from Burkey's to S. Swauger's; $35

E. B. Broadwater, Backwood's road from Widow Otto's lane to Fairview Church; $35.

Jacob Brenneman, road from Luthern Church to Swanton road, thence to E. Raley's; $50

Jonas C. Beachy, Oakland road from line of District No. 5, to Bittinger, $75; and Mountain road from S. Beachy's to Harmon Bittinger's, $30; and Soelder's road, $10; $115.

Joel Orendorf, Oakland road from Bittinger to line of District No. 3, $45.

F. M. Green, road from E. Raley's to line of District No. 4, $25.

Harmon Bittinger, Meadow Mountain road from E. Raley's to P. J. Lohr's; $30.

NATIONAL ROAD.

Floyd Crow, National road from tollgate to 2nd mile stone, $80.

James Carey, 2nd mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

Geo. W. Blocher, 3rd and 4th miles west of Allegany County line, $80.

David Pope, 5th and 6th miles west of Allegany County line, $80.

Charles Hetz, 7th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

James Turner, 8th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

Norman Durst, 9th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

Lewis Sausman, 10th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

W. R. Folk, 11th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

Wm. Tresler, 12th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

M. J. Folk, 13th, 14th and 15th miles west of Allegany County line, $120.

Edward A. Beachy, 16th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

Christian Folk, 17th and 18th miles west of Allegany County line, $80.

C. Speicher, 19th mile west of Allegany County line, $40.

Jonas Platter, 20th and 21st miles, and to the State line, $80.

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to promptly execute and return to the Clerk of the Board the bonds furnished them.

By order of the Board,
A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

Mouse Nest and Mare's Nest

By GEORGE SIDNEY

Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure

Berwynd's defalcation was only $1,500, but had he looted the subtreasury of as many millions Boontown could not have been more shocked.

It was not so much the loss of the money to the Boontown First National; that was but an incident. It was the fact that Chet Berwynd should have been guilty at all. For generations the Berwynds had been among the leaders of Boontown society, and it was regarded as a matter of course that Chet should have been made cashier and paying teller when the bank was started.

Some of those who had known Chester Berwynd's father refused at first to believe the charge, but in the end circumstantial evidence proved too strong to be ignored, and, though Hank Simmons, the town constable, had a suspicious moisture in his eyes, he led Chet over to the little village lockup and left him in a cell, promising that a rocking chair and other unprisonlike conveniences should be sent over from his own home as soon as possible. Hank had never forgotten how old Dr. Berwynd had worked for twelve hours over his little daughter when she had had the membranous croup, though he had just returned from a long ride into the country.

One did not have to go back to Chet's father for acts of kindness. As boy and man Chet had always been ready to give his aid to others, with no thought of return, and his incarceration was a shock to the community.

Even after the venerable John Hollis had explained that there was a package of five $100 bills and two $500 certificates which no one could account for save Chet, who had denied all knowledge of the money, there were those who refused to believe that Dr. Berwynd's son could be guilty.

Foremost among these was Gertrude Hollis, who set aside even her father's

WITH A CRY GERTRUDE SANK UPON THE SOFA.

opinion to declare herself openly a partisan of Chet, and it was one of the things that shook her father's faith in his own judgment. Judge Hollis was a believer in woman's intuition.

It was this which induced him to hurry the trial in the hope that some evidence would turn up whereby the accused cashier might clear himself, and there was none more pleased when, two days before the trial, it was discovered that rats had stolen the package and had made a nest of the crisp paper.

Gertrude discovered the nest in a cranny under the cashier's desk. She communicated her "find" to her father, who was also president of the bank.

It made an insignificant little mass, this expensive nest; but, while the masticated particles were too small to be redeemed by the treasury department, it was plain to be seen that the nest was composed of bills. The nest was duly brought forward at the trial and was sufficient to acquit.

Chester was the only one dissatisfied with the acquittal, and that evening he called at the Hollis home. Gertrude met him with an apology for her father, for whom the excitement of the trial had been too much.

"It was you I came to see," returned Chester. "I want to ask you a question."

The red flashed into Gertrude's face. There had been no open courtship, but it had seemed to her that there was but one question Chester would want to ask. Her heart beat high, but the next moment her hopes were dashed.

"Where did you really find that nest?" he demanded.

"I told you this morning at the trial," she declared. "It was in the little cubbyhole under your desk."

"Whatever made you look there?" he asked curiously.

"I supposed that I had a right to feel curious," she said defiantly. "It was my father's bank, and I had heard of how bills were stolen by rats at various times. I thought I would look around your desk."

"May I see the nest?" he asked curiously. "They let you keep it, did they not?"

She flushed, but she crossed to a writing desk and drew from it a small, almost shapeless mass, on the outside of which were tiny particles, barely large enough for the "C" or "100" to be distinguished. Chet looked at it curiously. It was all that had stood between him and prison.

"Do you know," he said softly, "that this looks more as though it had been made of Confederate money?"

She flung up her head. "You didn't say so this morning."

"I did not see it this morning," he protested. "The only expert opinion given was by your brother, who pronounced them to be genuine bills. There are no silk threads in these bills and not a trace of the yellow backed gold certificates."

"I didn't have any yellow ones," she said, off her guard for the instant. He caught her wrist.

"Do you mean," he demanded, "that you made this?"

"I couldn't see you go to jail," she said, tears trembling on her lashes.

"Did you think I was guilty?" he demanded.

She shook her head. "I couldn't think that of you," she said simply, "but things looked so black against you, and I remembered stories of mice building nests—and I—I fixed this up."

He was so close to her that she could feel his quick breath on her forehead.

"Did you do this because you were sorry?" he asked.

She raised her head bravely.

"Not because I was sorry."

"Because you loved me?"

Her blushes were her answer. In a moment his strong arms were about her and she had hidden her burning face upon his shoulder. How long they stood there neither knew. It was Judge Hollis who interrupted them. There were new lines of care in his face as he came slowly forward from the doorway.

"Chester," he said slowly, "God knows how I have been hoping that some day your union with Gertrude would give me the right to call you 'son.' I have looked forward to the day with no thought of what would have come before. You are cleared in our eyes, but while this hangs over you it is not well that you should marry."

With a cry Gertrude sank upon the sofa. Chester bent over and kissed her, then turned to her father.

"You are right, judge," he said. "Until this is cleared to our own satisfaction it is better so." He turned slowly to the door, to be jostled violently by Jack Hollis.

"I've run all the way from the bank," shouted the lad. "We found the bills in the trial balance book. Old Dixon used them for a bookmark and then forgot all about them."

Chester gasped.

"And I thought all the time you had them," he cried. "Don't you remember handling them the afternoon they were missed?"

Jack almost sobbed.

"Did you keep quiet for me—or for Sis?"

"For Sis!" answered Chester quietly.

And this time the judge gave them his blessing.

His Only Victory.

"Rarely, very rarely," asserted a west side resident, "do I repeat to a friend something that I've been saying to another friend. But I did say a good thing to my wife the other day. Generally I don't indulge in repartee with her. Ideas come to her more rapidly than they do to me. This was an exceptional case. I'll agree that women are pretty sensible in most things, but in some things they're unreasonable, especially in money matters. They have to make a little money go so far themselves that they imagine it can be stretched until it accomplishes wonders. My wife was discussing a new servant. 'I don't wonder that folks are poor,' she said haughtily. 'I get out of all patience with them, they're so careless and improvident. Do you know this girl of ours had to walk up here? She didn't even have car fare.'

"'Didn't you tell me,' I asked, 'that this girl worked in a hotel for $3.50 a week, that she had to pay $1.50 for a room, that her washing cost her a dollar a week, and that she had to clothe herself and look neat on a dollar a week?'

"'Yes,' she admitted.

"'Well,' I said, 'what did you expect she'd have—a bank account?'

"We've been married fourteen years, and this was the first time that my wife didn't get back at me and make me sorry I'd spoken. I put on a swagger that evening that made the house look too small for me."—Providence Journal.

Great Echoes.

The suspension bridge across the Menai straits, in Wales, produces one of the most remarkable echoes in the world. The sound of a blow with a hammer on one of the main piers is returned in succession from each of the crossbeams which support the roadway, and from the opposite pier at the distance of 576 feet, in addition to which the sound is many times repeated between the water and roadway at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds.

An equally remarkable echo is that of the castle of Simonetta, a nobleman's seat about two miles from Milan. The report of a pistol is repeated by this echo sixty times. A singular echo is also heard in a grotto near Castle Comber, in Ireland. In the garden of the Tuileries, in Paris, is an artificial echo which repeats a whole verse without the loss of a single syllable.

Another wonderful echo is heard outside the Shipley church, in Sussex, which echoes some twenty syllables in the most perfect manner.

The well known echo at Woodstock repeats itself no fewer than fifty times. In one part of the Pantheon so great is the echo that the striking together of the palms of the hands is said to make a report equal to that of a twelve pound cannon.—London Globe.

Bowser Aids Tramps

He Refuses One a Dime, and Then His Conscience Accuses Him—Sees Sad Fate For the Hobo and Plays the Good Samaritan.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

MR. BOWSER had been reading his evening paper for a quarter of an hour when he laid it aside with a sigh and began walking up and down the room. Mrs. Bowser watched him for awhile, saw that he had something on his mind and finally inquired:

"Has anything happened during the day to bother you?"

"Nothing of a business nature," he answered, "but as I got off the car this evening a little thing happened that has kept me thinking. A tramp who was shivering with cold and looked as if he hadn't had a square meal for three days came up and struck me for 10 cents."

"And you gave him a quarter, of course?"

"No. I had had a row with the conductor and was mad, and I told the tramp that he ought to be arrested."

"Well?"

"Well, he slunk away, and I came along, but the look of reproach he gave me has been like an accusing voice. I am ashamed of myself. It was a heartless thing to do."

"Your conscience needn't cry out too loudly," she observed. "After cook had fed three great big tramps today along came a fourth one. She wanted him to

LYING ON THE FLOOR IN THE MOST DILAPIDATED CONDITION WAS MR. BOWSER.

carry a bundle of scum out of the back yard, but he very pointedly assured her that he was not in the labor market. He may have been the same man who gave you such a heartbroken look."

"I know that the average tramp is deserving of no sympathy, but there are cases where a good man may have to appeal to charity. Suppose the man who spoke to me had a wife and children wanting bread. What bitterness he must have felt in his heart when I so cruelly turned him down! He knew that I had money in my pocket and that a dime was the merest trifle to me, and yet I showed him that I did not care whether he starved or lived on."

"You may meet him again some day, and you can get even by handing him a double portion. Shall we have a game of cards this evening to pass away the time?"

"Certainly not. Do you take me for a man of iron? I have just been telling you that my conscience accuses me of wronging a fellow being who may be found dead on the street before morning, and you calmly turn around and ask me if we shan't have a game of cards. Woman, have you a heart of stone?"

"I have fed more tramps than you ever saw, and if there is one left who has not called at the basement door I am not going to worry myself about it."

"No, you wouldn't worry if half the town was starving to death, but I happen to have a different feeling. Here we are, warm, cozy and surrounded with every luxury. I have over a hundred dollars in my pocket and expect to close a deal tomorrow whereby I shall make twice as much, and yet when a starving, freezing man comes up to me and asks for the merest pittance I refuse it. It isn't right, Mrs. Bowser—it is far from right."

"If you have a hundred dollars in your pocket, why not give me a couple to buy handkerchiefs? I have only one left. Your wife ought to come before a tramp."

"There you go, twisting and criticising!" he shouted. "We were talking about a starving man—a man with a wife and children wanting for bread; a man who has been looking for work for years and years and failed to find it; a man who has probably gone off to throw himself into the river because of man's inhumanity to man, and you coolly drag handkerchiefs into the discussion. By gum, but you make me so mad that I want to kill somebody!"

"I simply said that I had only one handkerchief left to my name, and that had a hole in it," she quietly replied.

The cat came out from under the lounge with a grin on his face, and Mr. Bowser stood and looked at his wife for a long minute. Then he uttered a "humph" and started down the hall and donned his overcoat and hat.

"Are you going out?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

He "humphed" again for reply and passed out, and the cat meowed two or three times and crept back under the lounge to finish her nap and await further developments. Mr. Bowser had an idea to carry out, and fortune favored him. He reached the corner, where he had left the street car and been accosted to find four men hanging about, and one of them was the very chap who had struck him for a dime. There was no mistaking his lop shoulder and sandy hair and whining voice.

"My man, didn't you ask me for a dime about two hours ago?" was queried of him.

"Yes, I think I did," was the reply.

"And I turned you down, for which I am sorry. You must have thought me a brute?"

"I did," was the blunt reply, although the tramp was puzzled to know what was coming.

"Well, I'm here to show you that I'm not. Come down to the house and get a bite to eat, and we will talk of money matters and your starving wife and children later on. Who are these other men?"

"They are also poor fellows with starving wives and children."

"Then come along, boys."

Mr. Bowser appeared at his basement door with five objects of charity behind him, and when the cook greeted him with a look of mingled wonder and indignation he said to her:

"You can go upstairs, and I will attend to these men myself. I presume there are some cold victuals left?"

"Is it a charity hall you are to open to such as them?" she asked.

"Never mind, my good woman, but run right along."

The cook disappeared upstairs, growling as she went, and Mr. Bowser explored the refrigerator and the pantry and set out everything he could find that was eatable. The tramps looked on in wonder, though nudging and winking at each other at intervals, and by and by they were told to sit down at the table and fill up. There was no delay on their part, and for the first five minutes Mr. Bowser's face was beaming. He felt that he had cleared his conscience in great shape. Then, addressing himself to the lop shouldered, sandy haired man, he said:

"When you asked me for a dime this evening why did you not tell me that you had a starving wife and children?"

"I—I forgot!" replied the fellow, with his mouth full of food.

At that two others began to giggle and chuckle, and as the good Samaritan looked at them for an explanation one of them roared out and then said:

"Boys, he's the most innercent old guy we ever struck! Think of our starving wives and children and then think of this fodder before us!"

There was laughter and pounding on the table, and one of the "patients" suggested that Mr. Bowser should get the wine ready. The scales fell from his eyes, his face reddened up with his rising temper, and he was about to make a remark when the five men suddenly burst into hilarious song. It was a song about "Maggie Murphy's Home," and Mrs. Bowser hadn't time to judge of its merits when it was interrupted.

There was a great hullabaloo in the basement. There were crashes and smashes and whoops and swear words. The cook came running downstairs, and the cat came scooting out from his retreat, and for three or four minutes confusion reigned. Then the sound of footsteps galloping away were heard, and then came silence.

The two women descended to the basement to find the table overturned and the chairs upset, and lying on the floor of the hall in the most dilapidated condition was Mr. Bowser. He had met the enemy, and he was theirs.

"He might have known it!" exclaimed the cook.

"But he has cleared his conscience," replied Mrs. Bowser, "and we will try to get him upstairs and poultice him back to life." M. QUAD.

The Molar He Saved.

"It is too bad you could not have saved the tooth," remarked the teacher to Tommy when he rejoined his class after having a molar extracted.

"Sure, I saved it!" was the triumphant reply as he fished the gory trophy from his pocket.—New York Press.

WHY?

Waste your valuable time baking when you can get better . . . . . .

Bread, Pies and Cakes AT OUR STORE?

Our Bread is the health and muscle producer of the town. . . . . .

TRY IT!

Order your Fruit Cake for Christmas—the finest made 25 cents per pound. . . . . .

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Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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PAYS 3 PER CENT. on Time Deposits. Interest Computed and Paid Semi-Annually.

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OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hershberger.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Miss Minnie Stemple, one of Garrett county's most talented and cultured teachers spent Saturday night and Sunday with frends and relatives here. It is ever a pleasure to have this clever young lady with us. Come often, Miss Minnie, you will always find the latch string hanging out and a royal welcome from everyone.

Mrs. Alice Young, the wife of our fellow citizen and neighbor who was a valiant soldier in the Union army, passed quietly away at her home near here at the close of last week. She was a fine woman and much loved and admired by her many friends.

Miss Alma Crane, the efficient and popular assistant teacher at this place, was kept at her home in Mountain Lake Park Monday by the deep snow. During her absence Miss Vauda Thrasher occupied her place very acceptably. Miss Vauda shows remarkable talent as a teacher and bids fair to stand high in this profession some day.

Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, the wife of our clever and accommodating postmaster, spent a few days the first of the week in Oakland where she visited her niece, Mrs. Felty. She returned on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hennen are on an extended visit to Keyser, W. Va., their former home. Mrs. H is a true daughter of Virginia, and during his stay in our midst Engineer Hennen has won his way into our hearts. It is both pleasant and profitable to have such a splendid family in our county.

Death has again visited our little village and claimed as a victim Mr. Mike Madigan, one of our oldest citizens. He was a faithful man, a kind neighbor and true friend. Peace to his ashes.

Mrs. J. Snider was taken suddenly very ill last Sabbath morning and has been real sick for several dayt, but is fast recovering her usual health. Her husband also has been confined to his room for several days past. May they both soon be their usual selves again.

Mr. Edward Gustavus Miller has also been on the sick list for the last week. His presence is greatly missed on the streets and we hope that he will soon be with us again with his pleasant greeting and hearty handclasp.

Prof. Browning, our prominent young principal of the public school here, was unable to get home Saturday and Sunday last on account of the heavy snow. It is a rare pleasure to have this cultured young man remain over with us.

Rev. Percy W. Metheney, a recent graduate of West Virginia Conference Seminary, arrived here Friday afternoon and has taken up the work on the Mt. Lake Park circuit. He delived his first sermon to a good congregation Sunday morning, his subject, being "And as ye go Preach." He is a very zealous young man and will doubtless add greatly to the ministerial corps in Garrett county.

MORE ANON.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Several directors of the bank had a ride in the severe storm from here to Bruceton last Saturday. Some of them had to leave their sleigh in the drifts on the hills.

Pastor Lister will fill his appointments next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. at Hoyes, and 3 o'clock at Kendall.

Mr. Thomas Gary has presented a bulletin board to the M. E. church announcing the regular church services, to be placed in front of the church yard.

First National Bank directors held a meeting last Tuesday. The results of their deliberations are not yet given us.

Mrs. Selby of the Bear Creek Lumber Co. store, has returned from a long visit to her parents.

Mr. Walter Savage conducted a very interesting league service in the M. E. church last Sunday evening, a large number taking part in the meeting.

Mr. Basil Garlitz is spending several days visiting his parents out of town.

Prospecting for coal below our town is meeting with good success in finding some veins of coal of good quality.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday will be Sunday school at 2 o'clock, Epworth League at 6:30 and preaching by the pastor at 7:15 o'clock.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. A. F. Browning, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss Bertha Bennett, Rev. J. W. Bedford, Rev. Ross Ward.

Appeal Session.

By notice printed elsewhere in this paper today the board of County ...missioners will meet on Tuesday, ... and Wednesday, Feb. 1st, ...urpose among other things ...g appeals from assessments ...ing transfers of real estate ...e assessment books of the

BRUCETON BANK TO BUILD

Structure to be Erected for Bank Over in West Virginia Which is Controlled by Garrett Countians.

The Bruceton Bank, which is controlled by residents of Garrett county will soon have a home of its own, work upon which will begin as soon as weather conditions will permit.

The plans which have already been adopted for the building contemplate a stone structure which will have all modern improvements, such as a fire and burglar proof vault and Mosler safe.

The board of directors elected on Tuesday of this week is composed of the following gentlemen well known in this and Preston county, W. Va.: L. E. Friend, Dr. J. S. Nedrow, John H. Cuppett, Jeremiah Thomas, D. S. Custer, W. H. Miller, John W. McCullough, Vestes Thomas, W. W. Savage, M. A. Wolf, A. K. Frazee, Noah Thomas, H. M. Rumbaugh, W. H. H. Friend and R. C. McCandlish.

The officers are L. E. Friend, president; C. R. Bartlett, cashier; R. C. McCandlish and Jeremiah Thomas, vice presidents.

This bank has been in existence but one year. Its deposits amount to $46,009 with a surplus fund of $1,000.

MORE ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Stephen Piper and Henry Titchnell Arrested Last Friday.

Last Friday, D. R. Jackson and C. W. Fawcett, went down to John Metheny's where they arrested two more of the store thieves. They got Stephen Piper and Henry Titchenell's boy. They found goods on them that they had stolen on their trip. They had broken open the Lake Terra Alta Hotel and stolen a Winchester rifle belonging to W. H. Glover and had broken into a house over at Swallow Falls, Md., and stolen two more guns, one they threw in the river below the falls. They also broke into a ware room to a little store in Maryland and had stolen twenty-four pounds of coffee. Piper, when brought here acknowledged to the whole thing and said he was wearing a pair of pants which he had bought of John Methany.

W. H. Glover of Terra Alta was here last Saturday and identified some of the articles as his also an old gentleman whose name we did not learn, from Swallow Falls was here and said some of the articles were his.

On Monday, Metheney's father and mother, went on his bond for his appearance at court and he was released, but Jeff and Sim Davis, Stephen Piper and Henry Titchenel, are still in jail and will likely remain there as they cannot give bond—Kingwood Journal.

Large Tracts of Land for Sale.

In this issue of THE REPUBLICAN the Cumberland Paper Company, by its attorney, Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland, advertises at public sale 1480 acres of land lying in Garrett county, which will take place in front of the postoffice on Saturday, January 21st, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock a. m. Two of the tracts are cleared and will make excellent farms, while one of them is heavily timbered.

STILL JUPMING ON PARKER.

Some of Parker's old newspaper supporters are still jumping on that unfortunate person. One of them points out that in the "thirteen Southern States, including Maryland, in which Parker electors were chosen, the total vote was 2,033,226," while in the "thirty-two States, excluding Maryland, in which Roosevelt electors were chosen, the total vote was 11,475,270." Thus, while Parker got 34 per cent of the electors, his States was only 15 per cent. of the total popular vote. Parker's aggregate plurality in the thirteen Southern State was only 25,000 more than Roosevelt's plurality in Pennsylvania.

This is a bad showing for Parker. It would be still worse if Maryland had been counted for the Republicans as a plurality of its voters intended it should be.

Lutheran Sunday School.

The Lutheran Sunday School will be held in the Garrett Memorial church next Sabbath morning at the usual hour—9.30 o'clock, to which all are cordially invited.

January 1, Sunday.

The new year 1905 began on a Sunday, being the first in series of fourteen such openings which will occur during the twentieth century. In this century January 1 will fall on Sunday as follows: The common years 1905, 1911, 1922, 1933, 1939, 1950, 1961, 1967, 1978, 1989 and 1995, and the leap years 1928, 1956 and 1984. This is a fraction less than the usual number computed in point of averages, the first and the last of the Sunday beginnings falling five years each from the close of the century. It is possible for January 1 to occur on Sunday fifteen times in a single century.

A Card of Thanks.

I take this method of extending my thanks to the people of Oakland for their valuable assistance in saving my household goods during the fire of last Thursday. Mrs. Kerler.

SOME FAMOUS SIEGES.

Many Were Of Greater Duration Than That Of Port Arthur.

A siege always has its element of excitement and romance. It is a contest of mental as well as of physical forces. The siege of Port Arthur, which so vividly interested the whole world, brings to mind many of the famous sieges of history. Since May 13 last the town had been shut off from the world by an army of marvelous size and equipment, and the beleaguered people within had suffered untold hardships.

And yet this is an exceedingly short siege compared to some of which we read. Before the Christian era Greece camped nine years on the Trojan plain before she "burned the topless towers of Ilium." Rome, with her primitive battering rams and wooded weapons, pricked 10 years at the walls of Veli before her eagles were triumphant. And her splendid legions were held at bay for two years before Scipio at last stood as conqueror among the ruins of Carthage. During those two frightful years the women of the city, in mortal terror of the "wolves from the Tiber," worked shoulder to shoulder with the men in the trenches.

In more recent years the siege of Sebastopol, in the Crimean War, easily takes precedence for daring and picturesque acheivement. For 11 months the smoke of battle hung like a halo over the Redan and the Malakoff, those supposedly impregnable forts.

The year 1857 was made memorable by the siege of Lucknow. Here in this city of glittering Oriental beauty 300 English soldiers with the indomitable spirit of the Anglo-Saxon, beat back the hordes of Sepoys that swarmed about the residency, while the women, knowing their fate if surrender came, prayed every hour for death or rescue. Four months of this slow torture went by, and despair began to settle on the garrison; defeat seemed inevitable, when one day a new sound mingled with the noises the garrison already knew, and a Scotch lassie, with her ear to the ground, recognized the new note and cried out the rescue to the others: "It is the pibrochs o' the Highlanders! We are saved, we are saved!" And in the music of those pipes that gallant band of Scots and English cut their way to their starving countrymen, leaving behind a path of blood thick strewn with Sepoy dead.

In the Franco-Prussian War Paris held the enemy back for 132 days, yielding at last not to assault, but to save her children from the horrors of starvation. Then there is Plevna. Here the Turks, under Osman Pasha, intrenched themselves against the Russians, and in the 142 days of siege that followed 70,000 men gave up their lives. Then the Pasha capitulated. The siege and capture of Plevna make interesting reading for the student of military tactics.

In the history of our own country sieges are rare. There was the so-called siege of Boston, the 20 days of Yorktown, which closed the Revolution, and in the Civil War the siege of Vicksburg, which city held out against Grant for several days. During much of this time the people of the town lived in their cellars or burrowed into the bluffs and cliffs to escape the bursting shells of the assailants. During the Spanish-American War there befell the siege of Santiago, too familiar for more than mention. During the Boer War in South Africa people all over the world asked for 118 days, "What is the news from Ladysmith?" for during that length of time Ladysmith was holding out against the beleaguering foe.

These are some of the famous sieges of history, ancient and modern. Each one of them had its own record of brave deeds, of gallant sallies, of bloody assaults; each one ended with its sigh of despair, its far-blown bugle call of victory. Chronologists have set them down coldly and succinctly, poets and orators have told of them in words that burn. But the story of each will probably fade in interest and vivid picturesqueness when the history of Port Arthur is told to the world, for in those other days there were wooden walls and spears, and man propelled battering rams; or at best, guns of but primitive power.

Supper This Evening.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's P. E. church will give a supper this evening at the residence of Mrs. R. E. Sliger. The proceeds to be used to pay insurance on the church property.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Judge Hoke's Court

Justice at Sandy Bend Receives a Black Eye.

"IN sayin' that I open this yere court this mornin' the same as I would open a funeral," said Judge Hoke as he rapped for order and motioned for the constable to fling three Chinamen outdoors—"in sayin' this I'm only expressin' what I feel. Instead of bein' a hilarious occashun, as pervided by the statoots of Wyoming, it's an occashun fur gloominess and tears and fur axin' each other whar we are headed fur.

"Some time ago this court had before it the case of Hogan varsus Doyle. Bill Hogan, who plays a good game of poker, but ain't wuth shucks at anything else, goes out of my Red Dog saloon one evenin' to straddle a hoss be-

A HEATHEN CHASIN' A WHITE MAN.

longin' to Joe Doyle and ride gayly away. On that hoss was Joe's rifle and camp outfit.

"He diskivers his loss in about half an hour, but does he whoop and yell and start off in pursuit? He don't. When three or four hosses and guns are offered him and when this yere court herself advises him to foller on and plug six kinds of Sundays into Bill Hogan's carcass, does he foller? He don't. He jest turns about and demands jestice—demands that I issue a warrant and send a constable to serve it.

"It's no use tryin' to describe our feelin's, fur it can't be done. I appealed to Joe with tears in my eyes not to bring disgrace upon the fair name of our commonwealth, but he continued to screech fur jestice till I issued the warrant.

"Bill Hogan was brung into court, and Joe Doyle was thar to look him in the face. This court didn't go accordin' to law and evidence, but accordin' to jestice. It turned Bill Hogan loose with a warnin' to behave his future conduct, and it sent Joe Doyle to jail fur three months fur bein' a squaw man without any sand. Joe would have took them three months and said nuthin', but along comes a shyster lawyer and appeals the case, and a higher court reverses it on me and orders a new trial.

"Thar won't be any. Bill is in state's prison in Utah, and Joe is in jail in Iowa, but ar' thar a man in this courtroom who don't feel degraded and disgraced by this reversal? We might as well put on coats and petticoats and throw our guns away. It degrades the American eagle into a buzzard, and it makes the sacred name of Bunker Hill a byword.

"And thar's a second case," resumed his honor as he got the better of his emotions. "Two months ago Tom Davis come down from the hills. He'd bin havin' bad luck fur several weeks—that is, every time he held threes some of the other boys would hold straights or flushes.

"When he reached this enterprisin' town of Sandy Bend he had jest 10 cents in his clothes, and he paid it to me over the bar of the Red Dog. Next day it struck him that he'd better get his shirt washed after three months of hard usage. He borrows an old shirt of somebody and takes his own up to Sing Lee's washhouse and hands it in. There was nuthin' in his appearance to lead one to doubt his financial ability, but that squint eyed heathen looked from him to the shirt and says cash in advance.

"This court ain't sayin' that Tom Davis has got the fine feelin's of a widder woman, but it do contend that he's got feelin's enough to know when a blow is struck through him at the bulwarks of American liberty. When told that he must pay in advance to get a shirt washed all the sentiment and manhood in his soul riz up, and he took the heathen by the neck.

"That was as it should be and as this court would have advised, but, alas, what spectacle presented itself to the eyes of us patriots five minutes later. Sing Lee not only refused to be choked, but he insisted on doing a little of the chokin' himself. In other words, he was too much fur Tom and within five minutes was runnin' him right through the town and into the bushes.

"That was the day of degradashun for Sandy Bend. A cry of indignashun went up at sight of a heathen chasin' a white man, and this yere court was one of the first to offer Tom Davis a gun to retrieve his reputation. It ain't in the statoots of Wyoming that he should have taken a gun and walked back to that washhouse and made that heathen lick his boots and beg a thousand pardons, but we've got to let law slide now and then and go by custom. Tom didn't accept of a gun. He didn't go back to the washhouse, even to claim the shirt still lyin' at the door. He comes skulkin' around to me, and in a voice that was plaintive he yells out fur jestice.

"Great snakes, but think of it! Run out of town by a heathen and then become sneakin' back to ask fur a warrant fur assault and battery! Is thar a man in this room who wouldn't turn over in his grave if dead and hearin' of sich a smirch on the manhood of this town? If Christopher Columbus was still livin' kin any of you doubt that he'd be ashamed of ever diskiverin' sich a kentry?

"Excuse this emoshun, but I can't conceal it. When Tom Davis called fur jestice I had to give it to him. I ain't sayin' what my feelin's was toward him, but I went ahead and issued the warrant and called the case. Most of you attended the trial and heard and saw what happened. Sing Lee stuck out fur it that he was actin' in self defense, and Tom Davis even admitted that he was the first to lay on hands. When it come to his bein' run out of town he hadn't any better excuse than to say that he lost his sand all to once.

"Sing Lee couldn't be punished accordin' to law, and Tom had no case accordin' to law, but had I let matters end thar it would have been diggin' the grave of manhood fur a hundred years to come. I hinted to the heathen that he'd better pay the costs and go back to his washhouse, and he did so. As fur Tom, I sent him to jail fur a year. I don't say it was law and I'm not askin' anybody else to say so, but I do say that if I'd done any other way the ghosts of them who fell at Lexington would have been as thick as flies around the back door of my saloon. The sentence pleased everybody, even Tom hisself.

"And now comes the higher court and reverses my decision and orders a new trial. Jestice are set aside, and law must prevail. Right yere in this courtroom I've got to chaw my words and let Tom Davis loose to be run out of other towns by other heathens. It's got to be done, and I'm goin' to do it, and it's needless to say that I'm expectin' your sympathy and wantin' to feel that it hurts you as much as it hurts me.

"I am now sayin' to Tom, who sits over thar lookin' like a sheep thief, that he's turned loose and clear of the law, and I'm also addin' that if he's spry on his feet he kin git beyond the town limits in fifteen minutes. If he's found among us after that time then thar will be a circus in Sandy Bend, and he'll do most of the performin'.

"We will now adjourn and git up a dog fight to assuage our sorrers."

M. QUAD.

Otherwise.

Praise keeps a woman young and a man—dead broke.

You never realize what a small salary you get until the plumber sends in his bill.

When a man is too old to be made a fool of by a pretty woman he's certainly in the centenarian class.

A woman's glory is in her hair—unless you catch her with it done up in curl papers.

Strayed Away.

One dark red two-year-old steer with horns off and slit in right ear. Any information in regard to the steer will be liberally rewarded by Thos. J. Browning, Thayerville, Md

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Charles E. White.

No. 11 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $69.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22 Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following contingent fund account for the year 1904.

1904 RECEIPTS.		
April 14, By Levy		$5,925 28
July 27, By Cash T. B. Wiley late Treasurer in full settlement		845.20
Aug. 29, By Cash M. M. Fazenbaker, Fines collected		2.00
		$6,772.48
1904 DISBURSEMENTS.		
June 13, Charles Liller, for goods destroyed on account of small pox	$ 80.00	
July 9, E. Z. Tower, for making General Index	350 00	
Sept. 1, Discount on County Tax	1,100.29	1,530.29
By balance		$5,242.19

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Annie D. Holbrook.

No. 109 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett, County, Maryland.

Ordered this 7th day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $72.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE
—OF—
Personal Property,

Consisting of a Complete Stock of Groceries.

AT FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of WILLIAM RYLAND vs. HENRY HARDIE, trading as "Cash Grocer", and to the undersigned Sheriff directed, the same being No. 56 Trials to March Term, 1905, I have seized and taken into execution all of the following named goods and chattels belonging to the said Henry Hardie and I hereby give notice that I will sell the same at public auction at the store of the said Hardie in the town of Friendsville, Garrett County, Md., on

Friday, January 13th, 1905,

Beginning at the Hour of 10 O'clock A. M. the Following Goods so Taken in Execution:

59 packages Java Coffee, 3 buckets Lard, 14 packages Arbuckles Coffee, 1 box Peerless Biscuits, 37 packages Arbuckles Coffee, 25 packages Lion Coffee, 9 packages Bianco Cero, 15 lbs. Lima Beans, 20 lbs. Rice, 22 lbs. Lion Coffee, 9 packages Matches, 5 packages Macaroni, 35 bails Twine, 1 Coffee Mill, 24 Essence Coffee, 5 lbs. Lima Beans, 2 boxes Lead Pencils, 3 Scrub Brushes, 43 packages Biscuits, 9 packages Biscuits, 2 lbs. Oyster Crackers, 3 packages Dutch Java Coffee, 8 lbs. Cheese, 25 lbs. Oakes in cases, 5 Cake Cases, 20 lbs. Cakes, 75 lbs. Candy, 1 box Dates, 1 box Figs, 4 lbs. 10 boxes Peaches Tobies, 600 Duquesne Tobies, 6 lbs. Little Wruner, 2 bottles Infant Food, 2 lbs. E Twist Tobacco, 3 bottles Medicine, 40 packages Polar Bear Tobacco, 40 packages Weyman Tobacco, 4 ream Note Paper, 31 boxes Letter Paper, 3 boxes Raisins, 3 boxes Apricots, 4 boxes Cocoanuts, 12 bottles Mustard, 25 boxes Yeast, 3 boxes Tapioca, 6 boxes Soda, 16 cans Smoked Beef, 9 cans Baking Powder, 7 bottles Onions, Pickles and Catsup, 1 doz. boxes brand Canned Beef, 1 doz. 2 lb. canned Beef, 10 packages Corn Starch, 9 packages Elastic Corn Starch, 8 bottles Ammonia, 10 packages Glen Rosa, 5 packages Blanco Cero, 30 A. & H. Soda, 10 boxes Pepper, 4 boxes Hops, 13 bottles Worm Syrup, 5 bottles Cough Syrup, 2 packages Paw Wap, 5 bottles Worm Syrup, 1 doz. bottles Medicine, 12 cans Peaches, 16 cans Peas, 6 cans Peaches, 7 cans Beans, 10 packages Starch, 8 cans Molasses, 30 cans Tomatoes, 7 boxes Starch, 17 packages Cracker Meal, 1 bottle Epicure, 1 package Avonie, 11 packages Ewarts Corn Starch, 6 6 boxes Baking Powder, 4 boxes Parlor Matches, 22 bottles Ammonia, 5 packages Norke, 7 bottles Mustard, 8 bottles Catsup, 4 bottles Onions, 35 cans Salmon, 17 cans Salmon, 12 Cove Oysters, 38 cans Potted Ham, 82 cans Salmon, 2 doz. Snuff, 36 boxes Snuff, 6 boxes Apricots, 12 bottles Shoe Polish, 5 boxes Cracker Meal, 20 bottles Turpentine, 23 bottles Castor Oil, 4 bottles Vanilla, 4 bottles Strawberry, 22 bottles Bon Ton, 1 box Chocolate, 1 box Battle Axe Tobacco, 1 box Spear Head, 2 lbs. Spear Head, 24 packages Peanuts, 6 boxes Cartridges, 14 packages Ovoine, 18 packages Blanco Cero, 7 packages Starch, 9 packages Norca, 12 packages Corn Starch, 2 cans Sulphur, 1 lot Soap—about 50 lbs., 1 doz. packages Sapollo, 3 jars Spices, 1 box Mustard—dry, 3 lbs. Mixed Spices, 1 lb. Nutmegs, 9 bottles Royal Glue, 1 jar Cream Tartar, 1 jar Cream Tartar, 2 lbs. Cinnamon Bark, 1 jar ground Cinnamon, 2 lbs. Cloves, 1 jar Ground Cloves, 1 jar Ginger—ground, 1 jar All Spice, 2 boxes Tea, part of a box of All Spice—whole, 24 boxes Axle Grease, 37 Market Baskets, 112 Lamp Globes, 3 16-lbs. sacks Sugar, 6 8-lbs. sacks Sugar, 4 4-lbs. sacks Sugar, 1 lot Paper Sacks—1, 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 lbs., 1 pr. Scales, 1 Meat Chopper, 1 pair Scales, 1 Paper Cutter, 4 gal. Syrup, 1 24 Paper Cutter, 2 rolls Paper, 1 bucket Lima Beans, 1 bucket Rice, 20 lbs. Soup Beans, 24 lbs. Sugar in sacks, 1 pr. Scales, 3 lbs. Starch (colrd), 5 lbs. Lion Coffee, 4 lbs. Arbuckles, 4 lbs. Dutch Java, 14 boxes Great Dime Soap, 3 papers Stove Polish, 5 cakes Soap, 15 cans Stove Polish, 14 boxes Essence Coffee, 5 cakes Soap, 3 doz. Washing Blue, 59 boxes Washing Blue, 4 cakes Soap, 25 lbs. Soda, 20 lbs. Meat, 39 boxes Blue—washing, 24 boxes Essence Coffee, 1 box Lump Starch, 15 bottles Catsup, 26 bottles Chinese Blue, 15 cakes Soap, 1 box Lamp Wicks, 27 cans Red Seal Lye, 20 Lamp Burners, 40 packages Gold Dust, 19 bottles Pop, 18 sacks Salt—2-lbs., 1 lot 4-lbs. sacks Salt, 1 lot Hardware, 5 Wash-boards, 2 Wash Tubs, 11 Market Buckets, 1 lot Soap, 17 boxes Pepper, 14 boxes Royal Baking Powder, 11 papers Corn Starch, 13 papers A. & H. Soda, 13 papers Magic Yeast, 19 bottles Mustard, 9 bottles Onions, 21 bottles Pickles, 10 bottles Catsup, 19 cans Tomatoes, 7 papers Cereal, 4 papers Cola Starch, 26 cans Tomatoes, 4 cans Blanco Cero, 4 cans Norca, 13 cans Beans, 20 cans Molasses, 22 cans Peaches, 28 cans Corn, 12 packages Dutch Java, 11 packages Arlosa, 18 Brooms, 9 sacks Flour, 2 sacks Corn Meal, 1 can Syrup, 1 case Sewing Machine Needles, 1 lot Side Meat, 1 Meat Cleaver, 1 Meat Saw, 1½ gal. Syrup, 1 box Clothes Pins, ½ keg Rice, ½ keg Rice, part of a barrel of Coal Oil, 1 Writing Desk, 1 Typewriter, 1 Writing Desk, 40 lbs. Sugar, 1 Cash Register, 1 lot Lead Pencils, box Clothes Pins, ½ barrel Sugar, 1 eight day Clock, Sweet Potatoes, box Lemons, Oranges, 21 Cocoanuts, Eggs, 1 lot Roll Butter, 1 bunch Bananas.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Jan. 12, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1905,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals and making transfer.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company will be held at Hoyes, Garrett county, Md., on

Saturday, January 14, 1905,

at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company to three thousand shares of a par value of ten dollars per share.

W. A. MAFFETT,
Pr sident.
M. MATTINGLY,
P. P. McANDREWS,
S. P. SPECHT,
D. H. CUSTER,
JAMES W. BEEGHLY, Directors.
Secretary. 42-4t

Order Nisi.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.

No. 1238 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905. NUMBER 47

THE BOUNDARY LINE CASE DISMISSED.

Garrett County Commissioners Abandon Contention Concerning Line.

BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTIES.

Papers Were Almost Completed and Ready for Filling In Higher Court When Order Was Passed Dismissing It

The case of the County Commissioners of Garrett county vs. The Consolidation Coal Company, appealed to the Court of Appeals of Maryland from a decision rendered early last fall by Chief Judge Boyd in the Circuit Court for Garrett county, has been dismissed, which puts an end to the case. The case involved the boundary line between the two counties and a vast area of land, also the question of the right of Garrett county to collect from the Consolidation Coal Company about $40,000 in taxes claimed to be be due this county in the disputed territory. In the year 1872, by an act of the Legislature Daniel Chisholm, then county surveyor of Allegany county, was directed to run a straight line from the Savage river at a point where the river empties into the Potomac river, using the Fairfax stone on the West Virginia side of the Potomac as an observation point to the Mason and Dixon line, the section north of said line to form what is now known as Garrett county. The line was located and the surveyor's returns with a plat accepted, and by vote of the people the new county was formed.

The line thus formed by Surveyor Chisholm and returned by him was considered by both Allegany and Garrett counties as the boundary line until Hiram P. Tasker made the averment that a number of military lots in both counties were not assessed. He was instrumental in having the Legislature of 1898 pass an act authorizing Surveyor L. A. Bauer to relocate the line. By the line run by Mr. Bauer a strip of land heretofore on the Allegany side of the line, which averaged about 2,000 feet for 18½ miles, and consisted of about 6½ miles of coal land was thrown on the Garrett county side of the line. When Garrett county attempted to collect the taxes on the land in dispute the Consolidation Coal Company, through Allegany county, which county was made a party to the injunction proceedings, secured an injunction to prevent Garrett county from collecting the $40,000 taxes. The claim was made that there was a vast difference between the lines run by Chisholm and Bauer, that the line run by Chisholm was only a trial line and that he intended to make and return another line.

Chief Judge Boyd, in his opinion stated that the case was filed by the Consolidation Coal Company, but the principal question argued was the poper location of the boundary lines between the two counties. He stated that while the Chisholm plat could not be found, there must have been one filed, as in his return Chisholm stated: "I have carefully run and located the lines of the aforesaid new county of Garrett, and herewith append a plat of the same according to their proper courses and distances." The point was raised that Chisholm did not run the line to the highest point on Savage mountain was crossed by the Mason and Dixon line, as directed by the act authorizing him to run the line. The court held that Chisholm ran the line to what he then, with the best means at his command (even the Mason and Dixon line being then in dispute), thought to be the top of the mountain on that line, and that the line so run by Chisholm was ratified by a vote of the poople of the new county, that all laws relating to Garrett county up to the time of the suit for taxes, were passed with that line in view as the boundary line, that all acts of the county were done with the same line in view, that it had stood undisputed from 1872 to 1898, and that the vote on the question of separating from Allegany county was taken and decided "according to the said Chisholm line.

Judge Boyd stated that the taking of the census, the returns of the election, etc., were all made with the Chisholm line as the boundary line. He also stated that it was known that County Surveyor Green of Garrett county had run the line later and that his line came out within two feet of where Chisholm had planted the stake at the end of his line. After reviewing the case at some length Judge Boyd, in his opinion, said: "My conclusions are, 1st, that Garrett county was formed under the provisions of the constitution and the act of 1872, according to the line run on the ground by Mr. Chisholm, which is described in his report and is located by the plaintiff."

"2nd. That if location of the boundary line be conceded to have been erroneous, as not being from the proper point on the Mason and Dixon line, the acquiescence in that line run by him was for such a length of time as to make it improper for the courts to now disturb it, as public policy forbids the change of a boundary line between two counties after it has been recognized and virtually accepted for twenty-five or more years, unless the change be made in the way provided for by the constitution.

"3rd. That as a consequence of these conclusions the plaintiff's property east of the Chisholm line was improperly assessed by Garrett county, and the injunction must be made perpetual, as the case was submitted for final hearing."

From this opinion the County Commissioners of Garrett county appealed and at the time of dismissing the case Clerk Tower had almost completed making up the record to be filed in the Court of Appeals. Many plats showing the location of the Chisholm line and also the new or Bauer line, had been prepared. By this action on the part of the Commissioners Judge Boyd's decision is final and henceforth the Chisholm line will be the undisputed boundary between the two counties.

The attorneys in the case were Messrs. Edward H. Sincell and Julius C. Renninger for the County Commissioners, and Messrs. Benj. A. Richmond, Albert A. Doub and Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, for the Consolidation Coal Company.

MR. ANNAN BANK PRESIDENT

Succeeds Late Ex-Governor Lloyd Lowndes.

CUMBERLAND, Jan. 15.—Daniel Annan, who for many years has been cashier of the Second National Bank, Cumberland, was today chosen president to succeed the late ex-Governor Lloyd Lowndes. The selection was a surprise to many, although because of Mr. Annan's ripe experience in banking it is considered a wise one. The position is said to pay $5000 per annum. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., whom many thought would succeed his father, was chosen vice-president, an office that has not been filled since the death of the late Judge Coulehan. David F. Kuykendall, paying teller for about eight months, and previous to that time head bookkeeper, was elected cashier. Mr. Kuykendall has been with the bank 22 years. The directors elected today are James Clark, Oliver C. Gephart, L. M. Shepherd, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Robert R. Henderson, Michael Fesenmeier and Daniel Annan. The latter succeeds the late ex-Governor Lowndes, who was president for 32 years. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., has been a director several months, having been appointed in the place of J. P. Roman.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE PROGRAM.

The Sessions Will Be Held at Friendsville.

The following program for a teachers' institute to be held at Friendsville on Friday and Saturday of this week, has been furnished this paper by Mr. William Bishoff, of the committee on program:

Friday evening a literary program will be rendered by the scholars of the Friendsville school.

On Saturday morning the institute work will be taken up at 9.30 o'clock when an address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. R. E. Friend, followed by the response to be delivered by Superintendent E. A Browning.

Paper, "Reading and Language for Beginners," Miss Bessie Moore.

"Orthography," Prof. J. C. Beahm, principal of the Accident school.

"Penmanship," Mr. H. H. Flick, which will close the morning session.

The afternoon session, beginning at 1.15 will be opened by principal Ira Culp with the subject "Number Work,"

"Methods," Prof. E. A. Browning.

"Language," Mr. Wm. E. Bishoff.

Each subject will be followed by discussions.

In a note the committee adds: "All Garrett county teachers should be interested in institute work and we hope that these important subjects will receive through attention from those assigned to the work as well as from all others who are interested. We invite all to attend.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WAS WELL ATTENDED

Three Interesting Sessions Held Monday and Tuesday.

AGRICULTURALISTS BENEFITTED

By Practical Talks of the Lecturers Present—The Query Box a Prime Favorite of those Attending.

The 1905 sessions of the Garrett County Framers' Institute which were held in the Court House in Oakland on Monday and Tuesday of this week, were largely attended by the agriculturalists of the county who evinced great interest in the proceedings both by their attendance and close attention to the lecturers who were brought here by the State Director, Prof. Amoss under whose direction the institute was held.

Mr. Amoss was accompanied by his wife and the two speakers, Mr. Edward Van Alstyne, of New York, where he is extensively engaged in fruit raising and also dairying, and Dr. H. P. Miller, editor of the *Ohio North American Farmer*, and a practical veterinarian.

The sessions opened on Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock by Dr. Miller, whose subject was "Some Facts for the Farmer and Teacher." His talk was one of interest and all who heard him who will put his words of instruction to a practical test will be materially benefitted thereby.

Dr. Miller was followed by Mr. Van Alstyne who devoted his remarks to the care of animals, touching upon the quantity and quality of food they require at all seasons of the year and under all circumstances. His talk was one of great practical value.

The query box at this session was not brought into very extensive use owing to the limited number present, the notice having been too short for those residing at a distance to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Tuesday morning session was opened by Dr. Miller, whose subject was "Some Common Ailments of our Annimals and Their Treatment." The speaker interested his hearers by the forceful manner with which he handled this subject, dwelling at length upon the symptoms preceding the attacks and their remedies.

Mr. Van Alstyne followed with a practical talk upon the "Principles of Potato Growing." This subject was one of more direct interest to the farmers of Garrett county than any other discussed, the potato being the largest crop grown here.

In the afternoon session the subjects, "Crops that Improve the Soil," by Dr. Miller, and "Care of the Orchard," by Mr. Van Alstyne, were discussed and the many farmers present evinced great interest in what was being said.

The query box at the Tuesday sessions proved to be helpful in making questions of vital importance to the tillers of the soil plain and was used largely by them.

Prof. Amoss took part in a number of the discussions but was unable to be present at all the sessions owing to clerical duties connected with his position.

After the adjournment of the institute the speakers were taken out to the Weber gardens where they were entertained for an hour or more in looking over the extensive plant there. They expressed themselves as greatly surprised and highly gratified with the scope of the green houses.

Big Engine is O. K.

Baltimore and Ohio motive power officials are rather indignant at a report that the new Mallet compound locomotive, the largest in the world, had given out while in the service on the Connellsville division, where it is being used as a helper between Sand Patch and Rockwood. As a matter of fact the big locomotive is giving satisfaction, and is running every day and promises to be one of the most valuable purchases of the Baltimore and Ohio in the way of locomotives in recent years.

Evangelistic Services.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, requests the announcement to be made that a series of evangelistic services will begin at Elder Hill on Sunday next. The meeting will last two weeks or more. The subject for Sunday morning will be "Pentecostal Power." At the evening service 7.30, the subject will be "Walking With God." A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

B. & O. BRAKEMAN FROZEN TO DEATH

Fell From a Freight Train On Seventeen Mile Grade Sunday Night.

NEWTON F. SMITH THE VICTIM.

Found Sitting on Edge of Bank Three Hours After Fall—His Injuries were Many—Picked up by Train No. 1.

Netwon F. Smith, a Baltimore & Ohio brakeman, employed on the third division, fell from his train about 9 o'clock Sunday night near No. 40 water station, on the Seventeen-mile grade, about five miles east of Swanton, and received injuries so serious that he froze to death. Smith was in the middle of his train, attending to the brakes, while the train was descending the heavy grade, and in some manner slipped from the icy steel car, falling heavily to the ground, but out of reach of the deathdealing wheels. Fortune followed misfortune and the heavy fall to the hard frozen ground rendered the unfortunate brakeman almost unconscious and cut his body in several places. He managed to crawl from the tracks and when found was sitting on the bank.

Smith was not missed by his crew until the train reached Frankville, several miles east. The next west bound train No. 1, was instructed to look for the missing brakeman and three hours after he had fallen from the car, Smith was found frozen stiff. The body was in a sitting position on the bank near the tracks. The right elbow rested on the right knee and the right side of his face was grasped by the right hand. He had lost much blood from the several cuts on his body, which crippled him in such a manner that he was unable to walk and this, with the loss of blood, made him an easy victim for the severe weather.

The dead man was about twenty-five years of age and was a native of Terra Alta, W. Va., where his father runs a pumping engine. Mr. Smith boarded on Lafayette-ave, and was quite popular with the railroad men in South Cumberland. The remains were taken to the home of the deceased's parents in Terra Alta.

SANG RUN.

Not seeing this community represented in your valuable paper for a long time will you please insert the following items.

So far as we know our neighborhood is enjoying very good health at present, although we have had our share of afflictions, I suppose.

"Uncle Jerry" Enlow is with us no more. He was a good citizen and a good man, and because he was such we miss him the more. His family has our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

We all lament the death of ex-Governor Lowndes. His efforts and influence for good government have been unexcelled in the state of Maryland.

Domingo, a Filipino youth is spending the winter here and is attending school. Anyone desiring to see a native of the Philippiues can do so by calling at the hospitable home of William Hoye.

Miss Dessie Friend, who is teaching at Friendsville, attended the quarterly meeting here and visited her parents also.

Gilbert Moon who is attending school at the University at Buckhannon, spent the vacation with his parents here.

We regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. J. E. Weigle, wife of our pastor, at Cranesville.

We are glad to have Miss Clara Bishoff with us often in our meetings. She is a big help to us in music.

Our musical talents are being developed under the leadership of Samuel Savage assisted by his brother Sherman.

Rev. Ward, P. E., of Oakland was with us Saturday and Sunday for the first time. He preached three excellent sermons for us.

The quarterly meeting was a decided success although not largely attended owing to the severity of the weather.

Rev. J. E. Weigle is succeeding quite well in his ministerial labors. He is earnest and fearless in the discharge of his duties.

"Uncle" Harrison Friend, who is past 80 years of age, is not too old to go to Sunday school. He is regular in attendance. What a noble example!

TELEPHONE RATES FIXED.

Capital Stock of the Garrett County Company Increased to $30,000.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company called for last Saturday at Hoyes for the purpose of considering the advisability of increasing the capital stock to $30,000 and to fix the rates for the ensuing year, was well attended by those interested in the corporation.

The schedule of rates published in this paper some weeks ago was changed in a few particulars, the following being adopted:

Party lines, $4; private lines to families in town, $6; hotels, $6; liveries, $6; attorneys, $12; physicians on private lines, $12; physicians on party lines, $8, business offices not above specified, $10; merchants paying license on $1000 or less, $6; $1,000 to $2,000, $8; $2,000 to $4,000, $10; $4,000 to $6,000, $12. Rates not included in the above, $12.

Favorable action was also taken increasing the capital stock of the corporation to $30,000, none of which, however, will be sold at this time.

MARYLAND JURIST IN MISSOURI.

Former Garrettonian Elected the Second Time Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Judge Theodore Brace, who has just been elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, is a native of Garrett county, Md., and is a cousin of Dr. Charles H. Brace, of Cumberland. Judge Brace is one of the few supreme judges of Missouri who has had the honor of serving twice in that high office. Chief Judge Brace administered the oath of office to Governor Folk. He was first elected chief justice in 1895. In 1897 he was succeeded by Judge Gantt. Chief Justice Brace is the oldest member of the court in point of commission. The office of chief justice of the court of Missouri is created by the constitution, but it is chiefly an honorary distinction, no additional salary being attached to the office.

Justice Brace was born at Ryan's Glade, Garrett county, Md. When a youth he went with his parents to Cumberland to reside. His father, Charles Brace was a deputy sheriff for this county and had charge of the jail when Quantrell was there. Judge Brace went to the Allegany County Acadamy, having been a schoolmate of Mr. Robert Shriver, president of the First National bank, Cumberland. He was a clerk in the original Cumberland Savings bank and while thus employed he read law. He was admitted to the bar there in May, 1856, and soon after left for Missouri where he married and has since resided.

Mrs. Dr. R. B. Ward, who was called to Parkersburg about two weeks ago owing to the illness of Miss Teckla Johnson, who was there on a visit to her sister, returned to Oakland Tuesday evening. Miss Johnson is recovering rapidly and will return to Oakland some time next week.

TO BUILD CHURCH ON THE CORRIGAN LOT

Lutherans Instruct Official Board to Make Purchase.

THE GROUND WILL COST $3400

The Location Is An Ideal One for the Purpose—One Other Site Available No Bid Made for Ground Where Burned Edifice Stood.

A very well attended meeting of the membership of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church was held Tuesday evening in the Presbyterian church which had been called by the official board of the church for the purpose of considering the purchasing of a new site for the erecting of the proposed edifice to take the place of the one burned on the 5th inst.

At a similar meeting held on Tuesday evening of last week a committee was appointed to investigate available, site viz.: Delawder lot adjoining the school house property, and the Corrigan lot at the corner of Third and Alder streets. After due consideration the official board was instructed to make purchase of the Corrigan property. The price of the lot is fixed at $3400 by the owners.

This property is located just opposite the lot where the original church stood and is an ideal location for a substantial building.

Plans will be submitted to the building committee which is to be appointed later and work upon the erection of a new house of worship will be commenced at an early date.

The committee appointed to make sale of the old lot reported at the Tuesday night meeting that no bid had been received for it and therefore it is still upon the market.

Resolutions.

Once upon a time there was a man and a woman, and they were husband and wife. On the first of the New Year the husband wrote down a dozen resolutions which he was determined to keep in the future. He was never going to smoke again, nor to drink, nor to swear, nor to lose his temper, nor to oversleep, nor to accuse the maid of taking things which he had carefully hidden himself, nor to play poker, nor to bet on the races, nor to read anything but the profoundest books, nor—but anyway his list was a mile long and when his wife saw it she looked disapproving.

"Better just make one resolution—and keep that," she suggested. But the man was determined that the regeneration was to be complete, and so he thought up more things, and added those.

Now his wife was a wise woman in her generation. She made one resolution, and she kept it. It was: "I resolve to be patient with my husband and to treat him exactly as he had human intelligence." She kept it, as has been said, and the man broke all of his the first month.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

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Some of the Things We Contract for

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If You are Thinking of Building, Let Us Prepare Your Plans and Specifications. :-: We Guarantee Our Plans in Every Particular.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson IV. John ii, 1-11 January 22, 1905.

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The First Miracle In Cana.

Arriving at Nazareth with his five lately called disciples, Jesus found an invitation awaiting him to attend the marriage to which his mother had already hastened on. A ten-mile extra walk across the wide and fertile plain brought the little company to Cana. As they entered the festive home of the bridegroom, six great flagons, beaded with moisture and their orifices crammed with fresh leaves, greeted them in the vestibule. The last water was drawn from these capacious jars to cleanse hands and feet of these late arrivals. The size, number, and material of those flagons was graven on John's memory by what afterward transpired.

The ablutions over, Jesus and His disciples entered the humble banquet-room. There the male guests were disposed according to their fancy on mats about the floor. Jesus' presence was no dash of sadness to that festal hour. The riddle guessing and story-telling incident to such occasions went right on. The Master came not to mar, but to adorn and beautify that marriage-feast. A moment later Jesus Himself was reclining: and, perhaps for the first time, the favored disciple in whom His human soul delighted was leaning in His bosom. The symposiarch continued to rule the feast. The happy bridegroom, adorned and anointed, surrounded by the "sons of the bride-chamber," was still the center of attraction.

From the festal-room, where the women congregated, and where the bride, covered from head to foot in her loose and flowing veil, garlanded with flowers and dressed in her fairest robes, was the observed of all—Mary came to whisper in her son's ear that the store of wine had failed, an event considered humiliating in an Oriental home.

Jesus' reply to His mother indicates that He understood her suggestion that He should use His Divine power to bridge this domestic chasm, which His coming with His disciples had helped to create. And it was altogether appropriate that, as other guests had done, He should add to the provisions for the banquet by a personal gift.

Even against maternal interference Jesus must guard His miracle-working prerogative. In this matter He has nothing in common with any mortal, not even His own mother. The times and seasons (indicated by the phrase "Mine hour") for the display of supernatural power were matters of agreement between Father and son. In these matters, it is presumption in the last degree for a mortal to interfere. Again, His mother must know her status toward Him. "The Son had now become the Lord even of the mother."

Divorced from tone and look, the words, especially in our version, seem harsh. They were not so; and even in them, Mary's quick woman's wit divined that, though Jesus did not work the miracle at her suggestion, He would still soon work it.

Not in the splendid temple, but in a humble home; not before the Sanhedrin of savants, but before a company of humble Galileans, Jesus manifested His glory in His first miracle, the special purpose of which was to confirm His disciples faith in Him.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Cana of Galilee: Identified with insignificant village, five miles north of Nazareth—Kanet, New Century. A marriage: Among all Orientals marriages were occasions of much ceremony and unbounded feasting.—Tristram. Jesus was bidden: His presence suggests the honor of matrimony.—Pulpit Com. The earthen floor and the ledge round the wall would be spread with carpets, the walls hung with garlands; the spirits of all bright and cheerful as the decorated chamber, and the modest rejoicings in no way clouded by the presence of Mary's Son and His followers.—Geikie. Wanted wine: And they had not wine because the wine of the wedding was finished.—Old Manuscript, Tischendorf. Occasioned by arrival of Jesus and His disciples. None but those who know how sacred in the East is the duty of lavish hospitality, and how passionately the obligation to exercise it to the utmost is felt, can realize the gloom which this incident would have thrown over the occasion, or the misery and mortification with which it would have caused to the wedded pair.—Farrar. They have no wine: For half a lifetime she had known the resources of an absolutely unclouded judgment, a perfectly developed faculty, and an entirely unselfish heart. And it was inevitable that in every embarrassment she must have turned to him. . . . But more than this it is probable that she realized that the hour of His manifestation to the world was at last come: and the noblest and most unselfish woman could not fail to wish to direct the operation, so as to remove, unnoticed, the distress of her own friends.—Expositors. Woman: Nothing disrespectful—term used in addressing persons of highest rank.—New Century. Though in a gentle and affectionate manner, Jesus rejects her interference, intending to supply the demand in His own way. —Vincent. Mine hour is not yet come: By this "hour" or time we understand some divinely appointed crisis, or some transition-point in His history, opening some new stage, or initiating some new event.—Whedon. Those who believe that the wine spoken of in this lesson was unintoxicating, will teach in accordance with that belief. Those who believe that it was ordinary wine, will teach that the making of such wine by our Lord no more indorses intoxication than the creation of the poppy, from which laudanum is made, indorses suicide. —Schauffler. Six waterpots of stone: As an eyewitness, John remembers their number, size, and material.—Camb. Bible. This beginning of miracles: Public men are sometimes anxious with regard to a first appearance that it should be upon a scene in society and with accompaniments worthy of themselves or of their own conceptions of themselves. Jesus proved His superiority to human vanity and weakness in performing His first sign in a lowly home at a villager's wedding. His conduct in this way was just like Himself.—Pulpit Com.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Worthy of remark is it that Jesus produced a flagon of wine for each of His company—one for Himself and one for each of His five disciples. Over a hundred gallons of richest wine—a goodly dowry for the bride.

To magnify Jesus' making of wine on this occasion, however, is to make a mere accident the principle, and miss the mark entirely. The chief design of this record is to show our Savior's sanctification of marriage and home-life.

No argument for wine-drinking in our country, under present social conditions, can be constructed from this incident. In the Orient wine is a staple of food. Its use is a matter of dietetics. In its quality it is not as a rule, highly alcoholized. The making of wine in Cana does not justify the use of it in Chicago.

The conditions are changed here. We have an abundance and variety of food never dreamed of in an Oriental home. We do not need wine. The wine in common use is doctored and more highly alcoholized. The climatic conditions are different. They predispose to excess. Excess is the rule. Intemperance prevails.

Under these conditions, total abstinence is our duty to self and neighbor.

GEN. BAUGHMAN AND MANLY SPORTS.

Gen. Victor Baughman rises to defend the present election law and with a surprising display of "nerve" says that our present law is the product of the Reform League! The League evidently does not know its own off-spring. The General thinks it is "unmanly and unsportsmanlike" for the Republicans to charge fraud. It certainly would be reprehensible if they could not *prove* what they charge. Republicans and a good many other people not Republicans, feel that it was "unmanly and unsportsmanlike" to put our elections on a basis that gives unfair advantages to the Democrats. Trick ballots, deceitful folding, and the "top and bottom" scheme have none of the ear-marks of the manly sports. Who can imagine a game of foot-ball between Princeton and Yale being played and Princeton or Yale resorting to palpably unfair methods? The offending side would be mercilessly hooted off the play-grounds.

Lupton Frantz is Released.

Lupton Frantz, whose daring escapades have gained for him much notoriety all over Western Pennsylvania, has been released from the county jail at Uniontown after serving a little over three months of a nine month's sentence. Frantz was given his liberty on account of a special order granted by the court. He was sentenced to nine months to jail on the charge of assault and battery. His sentence began October 5. Frantz's behavior while within the confines of the jail was of the best and it was owing to this, in a large measure, that he was released after having served but little over one-third of the original sentence.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

A SNAKE STORY WITH A MORAL

Horrible Adventures of Railroad Men on the "Teakettle" Line.

SLEW A MONSTER RATTLE SNAKE

The Reptile Had Been Eating Stuff Shipped By the Road—Startling Yarn Comes From the Confines of Staid Old Preston County.

A very strange snake story is going the rounds of the railroad men employed on the West Virginia Northern railroad that runs between Kingwood and Tunnelton, and strange as it may seem is vouched for by some very truthful eye-witnesses.

It appears from the way the story goes that the conductor, who is also baggagemaster, and acts in the capacity of engineer and fireman when he is not otherwise employed, had been missing a great deal of produce, such as eggs, butter, ham and side meat, as well of whole cases of canned goods, and no clue of the thief or thieves could be found regardless of the close watch that was daily kept for them. An employee or two of the company were under suspicion, and all the officials of the road were in consternation over the robbery and were powerless to do anything, but pay the bills that were handed them weekly, and some shrewd detective work was being done, but to no avail. However, the mystery was solved one day this week, shortly after the train had left Tunnelton for Kingwood, by Jacky Sterling, who had the train in charge that day. He had loaded some supplies for the Irona mines in one end of the car that serves as coach and baggage car combined and had carefully locked the door with an iron padlock and placed the key in his pocket and remarked that there would be nothing gone that day, and was busily engaged in collecting fares from two woebegone travelers, as well as telling of some of his remarkable experiences since his employment with the road, including a train robbery and other things, the most remarkable of which was a run that he engineered through from Tunnelton to Kingwood, a distance of ten miles, with the coach and one box car for a train, covering the entire distance in one hour and thirty-five minutes, and only off the track once, which is the fastest record time ever made in the "jerk water." Just in the middle of one of his most exciting stories a dreadful hissing, which sounded as if a steam pipe had been bursted, cracking of eggs and turning over boxes was heard in the other end of the car. Whereupon Sterling pulled the bell cord and had the train stopped and summoned his men and armed them with picks, coupling pins and hand axes and proceeded to carefully unlock the door, expecting to be met by one or more of the Davis gang of housebreakers that have since been captured, but instead a very large and dangerous rattlesnake was seen coiled up in the other end of the car, hissing and shaking its rattles vigorously and showing plenty of fight. After a very lengthy struggle the snake was dispatched and several of the party had narrow escape from being bitten, and was found to measure 19 feet 7 inches and was adorned with 36 rattles and a button.

After the excitement of battle had somewhat subsided and an examination of the car was being made as to where the reptile had entered the car, it was found that it had turned the egg crate directly over a hole in the floor of the car about 10 by 12 inches that had been cut there to make some steam pipe connections, but since abandoned, and led back under the main part of the car, which had a false bottom. The snake had eaten about one half of the crate and was preparing to go back to his hiding place, when it found that it was trapped and became enraged and was making the hissing noise that led to its discovery; otherwise had it remained in there until the car had reached Kingwood someone might have been bitten by the deadly snake.

It is supposed that the snake is one that escaped from a show that was wrecked on the road last summer near Howesville. It was brought to Kingwood by the trainmen and presented to H. H. Potter, who has it stuffed and can be seen any day by anyone doubting this story. Mr. Potter says that it is the finest specimen of the reptile tribe he has ever seen and prizes it very highly.

Every one connected with the road is breathing much easier at present and things are again running smoothly. The instructions from the general manager's office were that the story was not to be told, as it might injure the passenger traffic, but one of the trusties who had imbided too freely of Tunnelton firwater told the tale yesterday in a sott drinks emporium here, where he had gone to quench his thrist, and from there the story became public.

Moral—Don't drink firewater.

T. I. M.

WILL OF LATE GOV. LOWNDES.

Filed in the Orphans' Court Friday Morning for Probate.

The last will and testament of the late Gov. Lloyd Lowndes was filed in the Orphans' Court at Cumberland Friday morning for probate. The document is in the handwriting of the deceased and was executed April 21, 1904. It reads as follows:

"In the name of God, amen. I Lloyd Lowndes, of the city of Cumberland, Maryland, do make this my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say; after the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses, I give, devise and bequeath as follows:

"First, I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes, the sum of $250,000 in property, part of my estate to be by her selected, and for the purpose of making such selections, I hereby empower her to have an appraisment of all my property made, and as executrix hereunder, to convey to herself absolutely, the property she may select under this clause of my will.

"Second, I give and bequeath to my sons, William Bladen and Tasker Gantt Lowndes and the survivors of them the sum of $50,000 to hold in trust for my daughter, Elizabeth Lloyd Lowndes, in manner following; that is to say the said sum of money to invest and semi-annually pay her the income accruing upon said sum for and during her natural life, and no longer, and immediately from and after her death to pay the said sum of money to the issue of her body, living at the time of her death in equal shares, per stripes et non capital and in the event of the death of my daughter without issue living at the time of her death, then the said sum of money is to revert and become part and residue of my estate hereinafter disposed of.

"Third, I give and bequeath to the vestry of Emmanuel parish, of the Protestant Episcopal church in Allegany county, Maryland, the sum of $2,500, to be paid in one payment, or five equal payments extending for five years at the discretion of my executrix.

"Fourth, I give and bequeath my family servant, John F. Brown, the sum of $300.

"Fifth, all the rest and residue of my estate, of every kind of which I am now seized and possessed, or of which I may die seized and possessed, I give devise and bequeath to my children, Lloyd, Richard Tasker, Charles Thomas, William Bladen, Elizabeth Lloyd and Tasker Gantt Lowndes, share and share alike.

"Sixth, lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my wife, Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes, to be the executrix of this, my last will and testament, directing that she shall be relieved from all bond for the performance of the trust, hereby reposed in her.

"In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal this twenty-first day of April, one thousand, nine hundred and four.

'LLOYD LOWNDES.' (Seal)."

DEVOE'S DIRE PROGNOSTICATIONS

Crops and Animals Due to Suffer if Professor's Predictions Are Fulfilled.

According to Professor Andrew J. Devoe, the weather prophet of Hackensack, N. J., 1905 will be an orange famine, a cotton panic, a bad day for the inauguration, a severely hot summer and a cyclonic storm which will sweep the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida.

Professor Devoe says.

"Let us all prepare for a blizzard to continue January 12, 13 and 15. Up to January 15 it will be severely cold. In February it will again become severely cold. On February 3 there will be a big snowstorm, but the severest storm of the month will occur between the 19th and 22nd.

"Orange planters in the Gulf States who are allowing the fruit to remain on the trees should pick them now, because a great storm and killing rost is about to sweep that section. All oranges not picked before January 5 will be destroyed. Cotton planters who are preparing to burn their surplus should store it because the crop this year will be slim. It will be burned by the sun.

"The important event in March will be the inauguration. The weather on March 3 and 4 will be cloudy and threatening, and heavy storm is due on the 5th.

"For the United States 1905 will be a peaceful year. But the Russian-Japanese War will have to terminate within the next six months, or the United States and Great Britian will interfere without bloodshed. Both sides will lose, but Russia will have to evacuate Manchuria.

"A great storm is coming in the middle of May. The summer will be one of the hottest on record; December will be one of the coldest months ever known. Cattle and crops will suffer terribly from the summer heat.

Everybody can get best lump coal, dug by Niner Bros., at Offutt's Mine, Always plenty on hand. 37-3*

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Active Campaign For Disfranchisement Has Been Planned.

DEMOCRATS TO PLAY STRONG GAME

Precinct Clubs Will Be Organized Throughout State If Court Of Appeals Says Act is Valid.

A grim, determined fight to pass the proposed disfranchising amendment is promised by the Democratic managers, and all idea of an extra session of the Legislature to pass a compromise measure seems to have been abandoned. This plan is, of course, based on the assumption by the organization leaders that the amendment was legally passed, and that the Governor's withheld signature was not requisite to its validity.

Although the open campaign will not be begun until the decision of the court of last resort is handed down, preliminary steps for a complete organization of the State have already been made, and it is asserted that no effort will be made or spared to push the fight every minute until the votes are counted at the next November election. A so-called campaign of education will be carried on, and the provisions and claimed effect of the Poe amendment will be explained by speeches, documents and articles published in the newspapers. Already prominent speakers from the Southern States have been secured to tell how the negroes were disfranchised there, and how disfranchisement has worked in practice. Precinct campaign clubs and committees will be established throughout the State, and in short, every known device approved by politicians will be brought into play to induce voters to mark their ballots "For the amendment."

Senator Gorman, it is said, has determined upon this policy, and all his loyal followers are expected to fall into line. State Chairman Vandiver, who is ardently devoted to Mr. Gorman and who, it is said, only remains at the head of the committee to uphold the Senator's hands, has missed but few days from the Eutaw House headquarters since the election, and recently he has been assisted a good deal by Mr. Albert J. Almoney, who usually helps only during the active part of a campaign. Mr. Almoney keeps in touch with the county committees, and has superintendence of the rural registration work.

Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson, secretary of the State Central Committee, who was recently succeeded as Insurance Commissioner by Mr. Frank I. Duncan, is also usually but little in evidence around headquarters, except for a couple of months or so just preceding an election, but since he transferred his office to Mr. Duncan last Monday he has spent a large part of each day at the Eutaw House, and it is understood that he intends to devote the major part of his time this year to work for the amendment.

While Governor Warfield never committed himself one way or the other on the proposition for an extra session of the Legislature, it was noticeable that many of those who sided with him last winter strongly advocated such a course. The Gorman people, though, manifested but little disposition to compromise and, as it would have been folly for the Governor to call an extra session if the Poe amendment champions were simply going to "stand pat" and unless they would agree in advance to support a less objectionable measure, the agitation has gradually subsided.

Should the Court of Appeals decide against the validity of the amendment, the Gorman people say they will be able to point out that they did their best to redeem their promiees for negro disfranchisement, but failed through no fault of theirs. They claim that to drop it now would be worse for them than to carry the fight to the bitter end even, as they admit, at the iminent risk of defeat. Should the amendment go on the ballot, Maryland will this year experience the most exciting political campaign for many years—certainly since 1895.

Attorney General W. S. Bryan, Jr., today received printed copies of the record in the mandamus case of Mr. Murray Vandiver against Governor Warfield to compel the placing of the Poe constitutional amendment on the official ballot next fall. This case was on December 22 decided by the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county in Mr. Vandiver's favor.

The case is No. 37 on the Court of Appeals, docket, and the hearing of cases at the January term has now proceeded up to No. 11, so it will apparently be some time before the mandamus proceedings can be reached.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place near Accident about June 1st a ewe and lamb, no marks. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away. Jacob Feik. 3t.

THE TELEPHONE IS EMPLOYED.

To Facilitate the Operation of Trains On the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has gained the distinction in its progressive policy of being the first steam railroad in the world to reduce the movement of trains by telephone to a systemized practice, clothed with the best safe guards, as has been the telegraph train handling system that has been in operation for many years. The use of the telephone in this connection, having been demonstrated to be effective, the management of the road has authorized its officials to avail themselves of this valuable auxiliary from time to time as experience proves it to be desirable, economical and in any way tend to safely hasten the movement of trains.

A conference of the dispatching forces was held recently, at Baltimore, and a set of rules and forms was arranged so to reduce the method of handling trains by telephone to a standarized system. Mr. Chas. Selden, Superintendent of Telegraph, was Chairman of the conference, and it is the exception that every non telegraph station that has a passing siding will be fitted up with a telephone connection to the nearest telegraph office. This will enable the transmission of the train orders from the telegraph office to the train crews at such sidings direct, or to an employe stationed there for that purpose.

For some time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been extending the use of the telephone for the transmission of ordinary business messages, connecting the division headquarters, with the terminals of the divisions by means of the "composite" telephone method. This system admits of the simultaneous working of the wires telephonically and telegraphically without interfering with each other. Such circuits have been established between Chicago and Garrett, Ind; between Garrett and Chicago Junction, Ohio, thus connecting up the Chicago division; between Newark and Chicago Junction; between Newark and Wheeling; between Wheeling and Fairmont; between Grafton and Wheeling; between Pittsburg and Wheeling and between Wheeling and Holloway, thus connecting the General Superintendent of this Grand division with the various superintendents and terminals with which he deals. Other circuits have been put in from Grafton to Clarksburg; Clarksburg to Parkersburg and from Grafton to Cumberland, thus completing the circuits for the division located at Grafton. There are also circuits between Balt[illegible] and Brunswick, Md., and Baltimore and Philadelphia for a like purpose.

In addition to these long circuits, the telephone is used extensively in single track blocking and for the movement of yard engines and the connection of non-telegraph stations with telegraph stations by which trains are moved from the former to the latter where the ordinary telegraph orders are received. In this manner the telephone is used for single track blocking between Newark and Bellaire, Ohio. The telegraph offices average about eight miles apart and at many points the siding extends beyond the telegraph office a distance of about two miles. By having the telephone located at the switches, a train is allowed to use the passing siding up to the outlet switch. Then as soon as the train for which it has been held has passed, the conductor notifies the operator in the block signal tower and he is given permission to proceed with his train to the next block signal office. In this the blocks are practically cut down so far as main track use is concerned, just so much as the side tracks extend into the blocks. In some instances, it permits of the use of four miles of passing tracks, leaving but four miles of main track to be covered by the blocking. The result is that it practically shortens the block by one half the distance and hastens the movement of traffic to that extent.

This method of using the telephone between Newark and Bellaire, over 104 miles of single track, has been in use for about two and a half years with great success. It is a system that very much facilitates the handling of traffic and is perfectly safe in the movement of trains.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will gradually extend the service to all points on its system where it will be beneficial. It is one of the various improvements being made by the Baltimore and Ohio, that result in thoroughly modernizing the operation of a large railroad system in the interest of the public and the company.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and they will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

The New Army Chevron.

"Army men generally," remarked a veteran officer, "are pleased at the action of Secretary Taft in providing for the manufacture and issue of a new chevron. Under previous regulations each of the various kinds of coats required a different kind of chevron, the bars of which were of the high colored facing cloths, conforming to the various arms of the service.

"The colors used in dyeing this cloth are very fugitive. Experiments were made to obtain a chevron that would stand washing when attached to the white summer and cotton khaki coats, and finally the color of the olive drab shirting flannel was selected as the best. Bars made of cloth of this shade, sewed on a groundwork of olive drab serge, will harmonize with the service coats and at the same time are sufficiently distinctive. Bars of the same cloth sewed on a groundwork of either cotton khaki or white duck will harmonize with the khaki service and white summer coats.

"While the distinctive colors of the various arms of the service have been disregarded in the new chevrons, it will not lead to confusion, because the hat cords show the color of the arm of the service, and the ornaments on the coat collars show the organization to which an enlisted man belongs."—Washington Star.

His Dead Soldiers.

This grim story of the war is quoted from a Siberian paper: A Russian regiment was surprised by a Japanese ambuscade and lost 2,000 killed. Of one company every man was killed or wounded, only the captain and two other officers being able to get clear. After the battle the captain, though wounded, departed by himself. One of his friends, alarmed at this, went to look for him. He found him on the battlefield seated on a large stone.

He had dragged to the spot the bodies of the men who once formed his company and had arranged them in the ranks they filled when alive. When he recognized his friend, he called out to him to shoot him for his cowardice in being alive when all his men were dead. Then, losing his reason altogether, he harangued his dead men, calling upon them to follow him and promising them victory.

When they did not follow him, he reproached them, but affectionately, addressing them by their names. He had at last to be removed by force and is now in the lunatic asylum at Harbin.

Women Physicians For Lunatics.

One of the most famous of German physicians for the treatment of mental diseases, Professor Ludwig, is earnestly advocating the employment of women physicians in lunatic asylums. After years of investigation he has come to the conclusion that the insane are peculiarly susceptible to a woman's presence and influence, not only the women, but the men as well. He says he has been instrumental in obtaining the admission of one woman physician to an asylum for women in south Germany, and the results are simply phenomenal. The women are more tractable, and in the cases where mental disease is the result of sexual trouble the woman doctor works wonders. Ludwig is certain that in a short time no men physicians will be employed in female lunatic asylums. His opinion is supported in large measure by another eminent authority, Dr. Krapelin.

Cheaper Furs.

One of the results of the Russian-Japanese war is that raw furs are cheaper this season. It will take some time for the drop in the price of raw furs to affect the retail sale of the manufactured product, but the public are already beginning to get the benefit in reductions made in anticipation.

Russia is one of the largest fur buying countries. Canada and British North America send abroad their surplus of raw furs beyond what the American market will take. The United States, except for some production in Alaska, imports almost all of the expensive furs which are used here. Smaller furs, like muskrats, raccoons, skunks and opossums, are produced in large numbers in the United States, and a great part of them is exported.

China and Russia.

The bureau of statistics provides in recent issues of the consular reports tables showing the trade for many years of the United States with China and with Russia. The former was by far the greater every year of the past twenty.

We sold last year $12,862,000 worth of goods to China and bought from her $29,342,000 worth. The year before we sold $18,000,000 and in 1902 $24,000,000 worth.

Russia bought of us last year $19,944,000 and sold us $10,712,000. War preparations accounted for much the largest purchases on record. In six years we have sold much more to China.

Tea explains why our Chinese imports are so heavy.

Germany's Acquired Territory.

It is twenty years, says the London Post, since Germany began to build up a colonial empire, and the net result is that after spending some fifteen or twenty millions sterling she has acquired more than a million square miles of territory, with a sparsely scattered German population of between five and six thousand souls—men, women and children. Of the adult male population a third are officials or soldiers. Militarism is rampant everywhere, with the result that the white settler avoids German colonies as he would a plague.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Simple Shirt Waist.

Simple blouses or shirt waists fill a need and are always in demand, however much more elaborate ones may be liked. This one is laid in box plaits for its entire length and is becoming to the generality of women kind, while it is absolutely simple and

BOX PLAITED BLOUSE.

well suited to wear with the jacket suit. The sleeves are among the latest of the season—wide and full at the shoulders and narrow at the wrists, where they are finished with deep cuffs. As illustrated the material is royal blue taffeta, with figures of the same color, but all the season's waistings are correct.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarters yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Swiss Eider Garments.

Swiss eider is the material at the head of the list for comfort garments purposely designed for lounging during the cold season. They are made up with a dainty binding of stitched silk, and about the waist is loosely tied a silk cord, with tassel ends, which matches the binding in color. The Swiss eider can now be bought not only in the loveliest of plain colors, but in many attractive fancy designs, showing stripes and dots of a contrasting color; also a mottle effect, which is new.

Children Wear Cashmeres.

Cashmeres, so enthusiastically accepted by their elders, are being generously used for the little folks. Those, while soft and graceful and rich in coloring, lack some of the serviceable qualities of the flannels. Then there are "wool delaines" quaintly flowered and a new, very smooth and hard twisted serge and the albatross and the mohair and very light weight worsteds.

Panama Voile.

There is a new weave of veiling, quite heavy, called Panama voile, that is used for street and semidress gowns. It is shown in both plain and embroidered effects and in the most fashionable colors.

Smart Suit For Girls.

Mannish mixtures in tweeds and cheviots make smart suits for young girls in their teens. An attractive outdoor costume is shown here developed in brown and tan cheviot with leather trimmings. The use of leather on walking suits is very fashionable this season. The closing is made with leather

COAT AND SKIRT.

covered buttons. The skirt is shaped with narrow gores and box plaits. Costumes in this mode may be made of velveteen, corduroy, ladies' cloth, zibeline or melton, with chamois, velvet or heavy silk for trimming. Some suits made of smooth faced cloth are trimmed with fancy braid. To make the skirt in the medium size will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of contrasting material for trimming. To make the skirt in medium size will require five yards of material forty-four inches wide.

How the Negro Will Be Judged

By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

WE negroes must demonstrate more and more to the world that we are not only successful in religious organizations, but also IN BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES. We will be judged in the future not so much by our ability to make abstract arguments and attract attention with our oratory, but by our efforts in CONSTRUCTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE directions. In the growth of a race complaints, condemnations and demands all have their elements of strength and helpfulness, but any race makes a mistake which depends wholly upon these for success.

* * *

The first and most fundamental thing is to give more attention as a race to the public schools in the south. The average negro child in the south is in school less than five months annually. In one state in the south less than one-fourth of the negro children attended any school at all year before last, and THAT ONE-FOURTH WERE IN SCHOOL FOR A PERIOD OF ONLY FOUR MONTHS. The schoolhouses in which many of our children are taught are not worthy of the name.

The negro race will never have again in this country such opportunities of securing land as it has today. The price of land in every part of the country is GRADUALLY INCREASING. If, in the southern states especially, we do not become landowners in this generation, it will be more burdensome for the next generation to do so. The time is not far off when the tide of foreign immigration will turn rapidly to the south, and WE SHALL BE DRIVEN TO THE RAGGED EDGE, so far as ownership of land is concerned, if we do not profit by our present opportunities.

* * *

We should strive to become in larger proportion a commercial and business race. We should organize and operate more banks, more stores, own more farms, and construct and own more and better houses. A race is judged largely by the character of the houses it occupies. The negro should not only wear shoes, BUT MAKE AND SELL SHOES. The negro woman should not only wear attractive hats, but make and sell hats.

IN EVERY CENTER OF NEGRO POPULATION THERE SHOULD BE A BUSINESS LEAGUE TO ENCOURAGE AND LEAD OUR PEOPLE IN COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTIONS.

While there is much discussion about the difficulties in the south, it is true that the fields of commerce, business, industry and labor are open to us there as they are not perhaps IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY. In proportion as we lay the foundations in these necessary directions we shall find our moral and church life strengthened and opportunities for negroes to secure college and university training enhanced.

NO RACE CAN SUCCEED WHICH IS ASHAMED OF ITSELF. I HAVE NEVER BEEN PROUDER OF BELONGING TO THE BLACK RACE THAN I AM TODAY. I AM PROUD OF OUR PAST, PROUD OF OUR PRESENT AND HAVE UNBOUNDED FAITH IN OUR FUTURE.

The Tendency of Americans to Overwork

By THOMAS M. TAYLOR, Eminent New York Physician

IT is an unfortunate fact that the lives of public and professional men cannot be regulated to avert what might be termed a national calamity. The lawyer, the doctor, the public man, CANNOT HAVE ANY REGULAR HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT. The banker might have, but there are always the after hour conference, the night meetings of directors and the worry that is constantly with him WHETHER HE IS ACTUALLY WORKING OR NOT.

* * *

It might be suggested to these men that they take frequent vacations, have regular exercise, sleep regularly, eat regularly and moderately, and NEVER, no matter what the conditions, OVERTAX THEMSELVES. But how many of them will follow such directions?

There are few examples that illustrate the value of such safeguards. There is Mr. Sage. He has always regulated his life in such a manner that at the age of eighty-eight he is still able to go about his work as usual and even scorns a vacation.

J. Pierpont Morgan also has the proper idea. He takes regular vacations and never permits his affairs, however pressing, to interfere with his health.

Perhaps the great trouble is that our public and professional men work hard INTERMITTENTLY. Long periods of comparatively easy routine are followed by several days of the most enervating mental activity.

IT IS THAT WHICH TELLS ON THE SYSTEM. IT IS BAD, BUT THERE DOESN'T SEEM TO BE ANY REMEDY FOR IT.

The Naval Supremacy Of the United States

By Captain THOMAS ALLNUTT BRASSEY, Former Editor of the British Naval Annual

WITHIN TEN YEARS THE COMMAND OF THE SEAS HAS PASSED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES. THE LATTER COUNTRY IS NOW BUILDING MORE BATTLESHIPS THAN ENGLAND IS, AND ITS RESOURCES ARE GREATER THAN THOSE OF GREAT BRITAIN. Our only hope of maintaining our supremacy on the seas is a federation through which the colonies will aid in the building up and maintenance of the navy of the mother country.

WHY?

Waste your valuable time baking when you can get better . . . . . .

Bread, Pies and Cakes AT OUR STORE?

Our Bread is the health and muscle produce of the town. . . . . .

TRY IT!

Order your Fruit Cake for Christmas—the finest made 25 cents per pound. . . . . .

Oakland Model Steam Bakery.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD.
Now Open For Business — We solicit your Patronage

Equipped with a Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. on Time Deposits. Interest Computed and Paid Semi-Annually.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

DEPOSITS BY MAIL and all correspondence given prompt attention.

Paid-up Capital $25,000.00
Liability to Stockholders . . . 25,000.00
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U. M. STANTON, Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton, G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton, W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts, J. S. Hershberger.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1905.

PROSPERITY.

The farmers' products represent the most substantial increase in the real wealth of the country. They are not watered like stocks, nor boomed like prices of real estate, but represent labor well paid and evenly distributed and never on a strike. When the farmer has good crops and large stock increase it means not only prosperity for the basal and largest part of our people, but for every other class and every other enterprise. The greatest gain and cattle shipping city in the world furnishes a good barometer indicating the speedy rise or fall of all business, as well as the farmer. Chicago is that city and Chicago is experiencing a deluge of grain that eclipses anything within the memory of the oldest members of the Board of Trade. Between six and nine million bushels of the golden product from the west vainly awaits transportation eastward today. Every scrap of railroad equipment is in use and it is useless to seek more. Monday morning 5,000 car-loads of grain were offered for transportation and refused. One main eastward trunk line has orders calling for 1,000 more cars than they possess.

When the congested condition of railway traffic is caused, not by inefficient management but by enormous increase in coal, coke, grain, cattle and general merchandise, so that the whole equipment of cars and motive power is insufficient to supply the legitimate business, it means prosperity for the railroads and clearly indicates a great revival in all departments of business. The year is to be a record breaker in the prosperity and general business of the country.

WHY THEY DO NOT MARRY.

There is no girl in the world so handicapped in the race of matrimony as the middle class American girl. It is all very well to prate of liberty and co-education and all that sort of thing; but the American girl who does not have to work for her living and who is yet not wealthy enough to be invited to balls and parties and taken to Europe has about as much liberty and about as much chance of acquiring a good substantial husband as a bird in a gilded cage.

Wealthy American girls are introduced to men socially. They go about, here and there, with chaperons and maids and meet the American man at home and the foreign man abroad. They may buy themselves dukes if the whim seizes them. If they are not popular it is because they were not born to be so, not for lack of opportunity.

On the other hand, the woman who goes into business, the girl in the shops, the typewriter girl, the very maid in the kitchen, is thrown among men daily, and if she does not find a good husband it is because she never was meant by Providence to get one.

But, alas for the middle class girl! Outside of a few pink teas, where men wouldn't go if they were invited, she has no particular social life. During her boarding school days she makes eyes at a few callow youths, and if she has a brother she may by chance induce him to bring home a few chums or two for the holidays. But she is thrown with men neither in business nor socially. She feels that she is a bit too proud or too comfortable at home to go to work, and yet she is not rich enough to travel or to entertain.

It is only by accident that she ever meets an eligible man. Slowly but surely she sinks into old-maidenhood, wondering vainly why Prince Charming never appeared; or else she grows tired of the monotony and breaks out into a profession or goes in for church work, where she meets and marries the minister.

Do you know why so many girls who do not have to work are filling the downtown offices? They are doing it to kill the ennui that blights the life of the middle-class girl.—New York Tribune.

FOREST RESERVES.

To those who recall what may be called the period of agitation for the preservation of the forest it must be gratifying to learn of the gathering of no fewer than eight hundred delegates in the American Forestry Congress, and to have brought home to them some account of what has already been done in the direction pointed out by the pioneers. The forest reserves of the United States now number sixty-one and they embrace a total area of 63,348,656 acres, an increase of 525,162 acres since June 30, 1905. Reference has already been made to the more immediatly desirable legislation in the interest of forest preservation, such as the repeal of the timber and stone act, which was urged by the board of directors of the congress in their annual report and by many of the speakers before the congress. One very much desired object of the leaders of the movement is the concentration of effort on the part of those aiming to save the forests as a great national asset. The House of Representatiyes has done something to aid in this direction by passing a bill transferring the management of the forests from the General Land Office to the Bureau of Forestry, in which it is proposed to consolidate all the forest work of the federal government. It is also regarded as desirable that state associations devoted to forestry work should be consolidated with the national association, and there are hopes something in this nature being accomplished, or at least initiatad at the present meeting. The strong interest of President Roosevelt in the movement was evidenced by a characteristic address made by him before the congress on last Thursday afternoon.

Wanted—An Animal Story.

If a horse ever laughs it must be when he hears a democrat advocating honest elections—Oakland REPUBLICAN.

Now state when a Frostburg hog, imported from Garrett county, giggles.—Frostburg Journal.

When it reads in the *Journal* that Garrett county is to be divided and Frostburg made the seat of government for the new county.

Bank Statements.

The statements of the First National and Garrett National Banks of Oakland, and the First National of Friendsville, will be found elsewhere in these columns today. The exposition made by these three banking institutions reflect largely the volume of business of the communities where they are located, and should be highly gratifying to the public as well as the officials of the banks.

The First National of Oakland has deposits approximating $200,000 with a surplus fund of $25,000.

The deposits of the Garrett National amount to $254,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of nearly $20,000.

The Friendsville bank, a rapidly growing institution in a naturally wealthy community, has on deposit over $105,000 with a surplus approaching $10,000.

The "Book of the Royal Blue" for 1905

The January number "Book of the Royal Blue" starts the New Year with a most interesting collection of sketches and poems by several of the best known writers in the United States.

The illustrated poem, "Goin' Home," by Mr. Gillilan, of Baltimore, gives a delightful impression to the reader, which is kept up to the end.

Mr. Taber, of New York, contributes more "Ballads to Bad Babies," and a most delightful "Song of the Cat Bird," which is published by his special permission, and which is to form part of an operetta under preparation.

Edmund Vance Cooke, of Cleveland, the popular humorist-lecturer, contributes a breezy little sketch entitled "Adam."

Mr. Daly, of Philadelphia, furnishes a story entitled "Drafted."

Mr. Robbins, of Newark, N. J., has "A Page of Robbins."

Mr. Lewis, of Norfolk, continues "Stub Ends of Thoughts," which now are universally known and copied.

The interesting description of the Relief Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this number should be read by every railroad man. It presents some features of railroading that are not generally known.

A new department has been established in the January number which will increase the readers' interest from time to time. The newest and best things from the pen of the American Press Humorists will appear each month under the heading "Humor and the Humorists."

The "Book of the Royal Blue" is a real magazine, and differs only from others in that its advertising pages are used exclusively by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The quality of its reading matter in many cases are better than the average.

The greatest care is exercised in selecting articles for publication, which account for its increasing popularity in the eight years of its existence.

The subscription price is but 50 cents a year; single copies 5 cents. Address D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore.

Good Coal at Low Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

A NEW STORE FOR OAKLAND

Mr. Arthur Townshend Will Embark In General Merchandise Line.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who recently retired as manager of the S. L. Townshend & Son store on Alder street, will embark in business for himself about February 1st, in the room facing on Second street in the First National Bank building, where he will lay in a general line of merchandise.

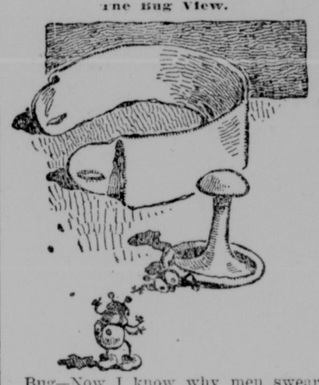
Mr. Townshend is well known throughout Garrett county, having been engaged in business in Oakland in the capacity of clerk with the old firm of Davis & Townshend and later with his father after the above firm had been dissolved.

Mr. Townshend will have the best wishes of many of his old friends for success in his new venture.

How To Make Money.

Buy a farm in the South where you have all the advantages of a settled country, where the land is still cheap, where crops are sure and the climate is unsurpassed. A personally conducted excursion party will leave Chicago Tuesday, February 21st, for an inspection trip through the South. Join this party and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 517 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 21.

The Bug View.



Bug—Now I know why men swear when they drop a collar button. It must drop on their toes.—New York Evening Journal.

Nowadays.

"When a man has made a fortune," remarked the philosopher, "he is never satisfied."

"That," said Mr. Dust In Stax, "is because the standard of wealth is getting constantly higher, and you've got to hurry to keep up with the procession. There was a time when a man with a few million dollars considered himself rich."—Washington Star.

His Kick.

Hez—Them derned hogs o' yourn got in my five acre field and rooted out all the turnips.

Si—Saved yer the trouble of pullin' them, didn't it?

Hez—Yes, but I had to pay the farm hands fer settin' round doin' nothin'.—Chicago Journal.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

SINCELL & CO.
WHITE SALE

IN offering these goods to the people, we desire to say that we have never made such an effort to place before you the wonderful values that we now have in the way of an entirely new line of merchandise. Just a glance in our store will convince you that we are not offering goods that have been carried over but our entire stock is new, having been purchased especially for this sale.

Embroideries

Nainsook	10 to 39c yard
Cambric	3 to 49c "
Swiss	7 to 59c "

Insertings

Nainsook	9 to 39c yard
Cambric	4 to 39c "
Swiss	7 to 39c "

Table Linens

German Damask, 57 inches wide, beautiful designs that improve by laundry	49c
German Damask, 63 inches wide, beautiful designs that improve by laundry	63c
German Damask, 22x22-inch Napkins	$2.19 dozen
" " 18x18 " "	1.48 "
" " 16x16 " "	1.19 "
Real Linen Table Damask, 64 inches wide	63c yard
Pure " " " 70 " "	83c "
" " " " 72 " "	89c "
Finest quality all Linen Damask, 64 inches wide	$1.09
" " " " 70 " "	1.38
" " " " handsome designs, 72 inches wide	1.69

Entire Stock of Cotton, Union Huck or Pure Linen Towels at 12½ Per Cent. Off

Duchess Long Cloth, full 36 inches wide, 12 yds to piece	$1.15
Duchess Long Cloth, full 36 inches wide, 12 yds to piece	1.48
Fine quality India Linens for	9¾c yard
Easter Lilly India Linens for	12½c yard
Silk Persian Lawns, white or cream	49c yard

Muslins

Lonsdale fine Sheetings	9c yard
Fruit of Loom	8¾c "
Berkley	9½c "
Fearless of Competition	8½c "

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Full 54x90 Sheets	55 cents
81x90 New York Mills Sheets	79 cents
81x90 Mohawk Mills Sheets	69 cents
Beautiful tucked and Lace Stripe Apron Lawn ready for making	17½ cents
Drawn bottom Apron Lawns, ready for making	14 cents

Laces

Greatest assortment of French Val. Laces ever shown, at	2 to 23c yard
10,000 yards Torchon Laces all widths, at	3¾c yard

Muslin Underwear

We have just received our Muslin Underwear for Women, but as time is too close we are unable to quote prices. This is the greatest line known to the Mercantile world. It will be on display Saturday. Don't miss seeing it.

COME EARLY SATURDAY MORNING

Sincell & Co.

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Hon. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, was in Oakland yesterday visiting his daughter, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger.

Mr. J. Wilson Humbird, of Cumberland was in Oakland Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Offutt.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, of the Park, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder entertained a few of their friends at their residence on Second street Monday evening.

Mrs. V V. Washburne left Oakland for Washington, D. C., Tuesday morning where she will be the guest of friends and relatives a week or two.

Attorney Norval Speelman and Mr. James Guard, this county, were in Oakland Monday evening and Tuesday morning on legal business.

Mr. B. F. Harvey and son Elliott C., both of near Gormania, were visitors to Oakland yesterday when both gentlemen made this office brief visits.

Ex-Sheriff Andrew J. Oester, of Bittinger, is in Oakland today on business. He is accompanied by ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley.

Mrs. J. W. Mead will leave Oakland some time next week for Neimsburg, Pa., where her husband has already preceded her in which town they will reside in the future.

School Commissioner C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, accompanied by Mr. Joel Orendorf, Jr., were visitors to Oakland yesterday, returning home yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. C. Sincell has completed the remodeling of his store room on Second street which presents to the public a really fine and refreshing appearance.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz disposed of the Hardie stock of groceries at Friendsville on last Friday to Mr. William Ryland, who will continue the grocery business there.

Notice change in Hinebaugh & Edwards' advertisement this week. This firm is composed of young hustlers who believe in the judicious use of printer's ink.

Mr. Austin Brown, who went to Friendsville last Thursday to visit his mother who suffered a stroke of paralysis earlier in the week, returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon. His mother is slowly recovering.

Miss Annie Wolf, of Oakland, Md., who had been visiting relatives and friends in Grafton since last Thursday, went to Pruntytown Monday afternoon to spend the week with Miss Kate Gerkin.—Grafton Leader.

Among those of our farmer friends who attended the institute here Monday and Tuesday and made this office visits were Messrs. Silas C. and Christian C. Beachy, of Bittinger, both whole-souled, genial friends.

'Squire David W. Fraker, of near McHenry, was in Oakland Tuesday, his first visit to Oakland for some time, occasioned by an acute attack of muscular rheumatism which kept him housed up for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Glover, of Hutton, who went to Huntington, W. Va., last week in response to a message conveying the intelligence of the illness of their grandchild, returned to their home yesterday, stopping off between trains in Oakland. The child is somewhat improved.

Mr. Joseph Rembold, of District No. 8, was in Oakland Monday. Mr. Rembold has just recently recovered from a very serious injury to his leg, he having fallen December 29th upon he bit of an axe which inflicted a deep wound in his leg below the knee. The injury housed him up for several weeks.

We should have a queer condition ofc ivil-society if sentiment were law—especially that maudlin sentiment that swings back and forward like a pendulum and that usually makes itself most conspicuous in times of murder trials when criminals are made to feel that they are not heroes but they are at least victims of persecution. Law knows no sentiment, and it is well for the safety of society that it does not.

Messrs. Alfred and Benj. F. Friend, of near Frieadsville, were callers at this office Monday evening.

The roller skating craze which flourished a decade or so ago has revived and hundreds of rinks have been opened in the cities of the country. For a time people lost interest in the sport, but it has regained much of its lost ground.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. L. L. Loar, who has been quite ill for several days past, is greatly improved today. Mr. Loar was taken sick one day last week upon his return from Clarksburg, and for a day or two his condition was quite critical.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Wade D. Ferguson, of Georgia, representing the Bureau of the Census, Washington, is in Oakland gathering statistics for the census of 1905. He represents the manufactures department of the bureau and will endeavor to get an accurate report from every one employing labor in the production of material of all descriptions.

Mr. Henry Lauer, the baker, has put on the market within the past few days a variety of home-made candy. The ingredients are pure and wholesome—the best that can be secured. He has found a ready market for the product and as soon as he can increase his facilities he will begin the manufacture of the candy upon a larger scale.

"Profitable Advertising" calls attention to what it claims to be in the position to know is a fact, that Pittsburg banks do more advertising than the banks of any other city in the country; and Pittsburgers well acquainted with the banks of the city say it is undoubtedly true that the advertising banks are the ones which have most rapidly increased their business in recent years.

The Inman Mining company have remove their main office from Philadelphia to Cumberland, and are now located in the Walsh buil ding, in the office with Messrs Lowndes & Seaver. There have been several changes in the roster of officers. A. B. Shaw, of Moscow, has been elected president, vice E. D. Chaffee, Philadelphia, and Peter J. Seaver, of Cumberland secretary, vice Edwin S. Ward, Philadelphia, Mr. Ross Compton, of Grantsville, succeeds Mr. A. B. Shaw in the vice presidency, and W. W. Seaver is treasurer and general manager.

CHURCH LOT SOLD.

Purchased Last Night by Mr. Henry Lauer.

Last night Mr. Henry Lauer, proprietor of the Oakland Steam Bakery, purchased from the official board of the Lutheran church the lot which until the recent fire was covered by the church edifice, for the sum of $3000. Mr. Lauer will improve the property at one by the erection of a modern brick building suitable for his purposes.

Is Advanced to Superintendency.

Mr. John A. Droege, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil F. Droege, of Deer Park, was recently appointed superintendent of the Worcester division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Mr. Droege was born in Deer Park in the year 1861. In 1880 he began as a telagrapher on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He later held positions on the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania.

His promotion to this responsible position is a source of gratification to his many friends in Garrett county and elsewhere.

Bad Shooting Scrape.

J. J. Dilworth and son Martin, former residents of Garrett county, living near Gorman, now residing near Rowlesburg, W. Va., got into an altercation with a man named Lipscomb near Rowlesburg, on Sunday of last week and the elder Dilworth brought his Winchester rifle into play and fired four shots at Lipscomb neither of which took effect. The son then attacked Lipscomb with a rock and made him insensible and seriously injured him. They were arrested and are being held pending the outcome of Lipscomb's injuries.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DEATH OF JOHN GLOVER.

A Former Resident of Garrett County Passes Away at a Ripe Age.

John Glover, who has resided in this immediate community since the building of the railroad in 1872, and for quite a number of years in this borough, died at his home on North street, after a protracted illness of comsumption, Sunday, January 8, 1905, aged about 72 years.

Deceased was born in the year 1833 is Preston county, West Virginia, in which county he was also partly raised. Before locating in this county he resided for a number of years in what is now Garrett county, Maryland.

In the year 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sisler, who survives, and to this union were born ten children, but three of whom survive—Mrs. Tabler, of Cumberland, Mrs. Calvin Folk and Mrs. Charles Wilhelm, both of this city. A daughter, Mrs. Wm. Griffith, of this city, died about two years ago.

Mr. Glover served faithfully and gallantly during the civil war as a member of Company D Third Maryland Volunteers, and at the time of his death was a member of M. C. Lowry Post 214, Grand Army of the Republic. About twenty of his comrades attended the funeral in a body, and a detachment of J. D. M. Armbrust Camp No. 57, Sons of Veterans, served as pall-bearers. Funeral services, in charge of Eld. E. F. Clark, of the South Side Brethern church, were conducted at the late residence of the deceased on Tuesday afternoon. Interment was made in the Union cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed by the members of Lowry Post. Peace to his ashes.—Meyersdale Republican.

85TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Mrs. Elizabeth Grannan, of Bloomington, Surrounded by Descendants.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grannan, a venerable woman, formerly of Cumberland, but now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Mullen, in Bloomington, Garrett county, celebrated the 85th anniversary of her birthday on Friday. The event was an occasion for a happy gathering of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and neighbors and other friends of this good old lady, who is still enjoying good health and cheerfulness despite her five and eighty years. Mrs. Grannan was a native of Baltimore city but she spent a great portion of her life in Cumberland, where she raised a large family and is well known. After the death of her husband she lived with her sons in Baltimore for awhile, but about 20 years ago went to Bloomington to make her home with her daughter. Mrs. Grannan has the following children living: Mrs. Peter Yarnall and Mrs. D. E. O'Neill, of Cumberland; Police Justice Eugene Grannan, of Baltimore; Mrs. Andrew Mullan, of Bloomington; Mrs. Katie Philips, of Piedment, and Mrs. Maggie Meade. She also counts among her descendants 27 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren. All of her children except Justice Grannan and Mrs. Meade, with many of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren were at the celebration Friday. A bountiful dinner was served and after the feasting a merry afternoon was passed with the old lady as the central figure of interest. Many congratulations were showered upon her.

"CHEAP JOHN" MICHAELS

Will Return to Oakland About April First.

"Cheap John" Michaels, who for some years has been flitting with the martins and other migratory birds, will return to Oakland on or about April 1st and resume business in the room in the opera house block which he occupied prior to his removal last fall to York, Pa., where he will put in a line of summer goods, fancy groceries, fishing tackle, etc.

In a letter to the editor received Tuesday evening he says: "I will be there about April 1st. I propose to settle down and stay in Oakland. This is my last move. I am sorry to learn of the great loss by the recent fire."

George Mason says the prodigal will be welcomed but before he is allowed to unpack his goods he will be compelled to execute a bond to remain in Oakland for at least a year.

Lutheran Services.

Lutheran services will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 7.30 p. m.

"The Old Maids' Convention."

Some of the ladies of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, with the assistance of several ladies of other denominations, will give an entertainment in the way of a staged play entitled "The Old Maids' Convention," at some near future day. The proceeds of the play will be devoted to the benefit of the Lutheran church and will go into the fund for the rebuilding of the church which was recently destroyed by fire.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Services Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park Circuit M. E. Church.

Special services will begin at Deer Park Sunday night, Jan. 22, 1905. Cottage prayer meeting held this week as a special preparation for the revival. The neighboring pastors of our own and other denominations have been asked to participate and we have faith to believe that we shall witness a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit in convicting, converting and pentecostal power. Every body welcome.

All the official brethren will please notice that the first quarterly conference will convene at Deer Park M. E. church Jan. 25, at 3 p. m. A full attendance is earnestly requested as important business will be transacted.

Prayer meeting at Mt. Lake Park Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.

PERCY M. METHENY, Pastor.

NO. 5623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JAN. 11, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$140,028 57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		47 25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits.		40,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		6,200 00
Stocks, securities, etc		38,915 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Other real estate owned		1,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		1,206 89
Due from State Banks and Bankers		167 72
Due from approved reserve agents		21,152 76
Checks and other cash items		497 94
Notes of other National Banks		470 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		66 70
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$7,117 30	
Legal-Tender notes	6,000 00	13,117 30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$358,867 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	25,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	666 97
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	8,305 34
Due to State Banks and Bankers	175 41
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	102 20
Individual deposits subject to check	81,030 22
Time certificates of deposit	78,089 37
Certified checks	300 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	537 88
United States deposits	40,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	9,000 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	15,000 00
Total	$358,867 32

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the abovenamed bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
FRED A. THAYER,
A. G. STURGISS,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Directors.

No. 6588.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, January 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$228,306 64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		117 29
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,500 00
Stocks, securities, etc		114 815 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		215 90
Due from State Banks and Bankers		4,799 59
Due from approved reserve agents		31,477 74
Checks and other cash items		212 95
Notes of other National Banks		750 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		312 55
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$16,776 50	
Legal-tender notes	10,615 00	27,391 50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$476,401 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,922 94
National Bank notes outstanding	49,400 00
Due to other National Banks	2,281 96
Due to State Banks and Bankers	341 53
Dividends Unpaid	819 00
Individual deposits subject to check	153,996 29
Time certificates of deposit	178,402 75
Certified checks	1,133 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	102 94
Total	$476,401 16

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1905.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT,
J. M. DAVIS,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Directors.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS Jan. 11, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$109,810 05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		59 24
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, Securities, etc		8,850 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,077 61
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,105 62
Due from State Banks and Bankers		73 74
Due from approved reserve agents		2,429 20
Checks and other cash items		82 30
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		198 84
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$1,347 25	
Legal-tender notes	7,042 00	8,389 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$165,360 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,639 19
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	307 49
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	225 28
Individual deposits subject to check	55,356 31
Time certificates of deposit	50,831 95
Total	$165,360 22

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1905.

EDWARD SCHLOSSNAGEL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
L. E. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
J. H. CUPPETT,
Directors.

DIXON & KELSO

HAVE SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS TO OFFER THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

Men's 10 inch Lumberman's Gums, worth $2.50, for	$1.89
Men's 14 inch Lumberman's Shoes, worth $6.50, for	4.99
Men's Lumberman's Shirts, worth $2.00, for	1.69
Men's Lumberman's Socks, worth $1.00, for	.68
Men's all-wool Sweaters, worth $2.00, for	.98
Men's extra heavy Undershirts worth 65c, for	.45
Men's, Youths', Boys' Suits going at cost. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats going at cost	
500 yds Embroidery Inserting, was 12½c, at	.08½
Extra large Rugs, that were $3.00, at	2.25
Extra large Rugs, that were $2.50, at	2.00
Ladies' all-wool Waists, that were $2.00, at	1.24
Lace Curtains 3½ yards long, were $1.00, at	.65

Yours Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO

P. S.—Corn 60 cents per bushel—Cash.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

FOR SALE!

VALUABLE FARMING ...AND... TIMBER TRACTS.

The undersigned will offer for sale

Saturday, Jan. 21, '05

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.,

In front of the Post Office, at Oakland, Maryland, the following tracts of land:

FIRST. A tract of land containing two hundred and eighty (280) acres, more or less, and more particularly described in a deed from Jacob Fichtner and wife, to the Potomac Paper Company of Allegany County. This tract is cleared and would make fine farming land.

SECOND. Military Lots Nos. 1291 and 1292, containing one hundred (100) acres, adjoining tract Number 1. This tract is also cleared and free from timber, susceptible to high cultivation.

THIRD. The "RECOURSE" tract containing eleven hundred (1100) acres, more or less, and more particularly described in a deed from Edward H. Sincell and wife, to the Potomac Paper Company, dated February 4, 1890, and recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County in Liber E. Z. T., No. 16, folio 211. This tract is thickly covered with timber of all kinds.

The above tracts will be offered free and clear of all incumbrances.

For any further information apply to LLOYD LOWNDES, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, Cumberland, Md.

TERMS CASH.

The Cumberland Paper Co.

Jimmie Torrington's Insanity

By COLIN S. COLLINS

Copyright, 1904, By T. C. McClure

When Jimmie Torrington proposed amateur theatricals as a means of lifting the debt from the Kingston Golf club and possibly supplying a foundation for a building fund the golf club crowd decided that he must be crazy.

This belief was strengthened when Torrington placidly consented to act as property man and made no effort to prevent Herbert Ranson's becoming stage manager. It was well known that Kittie Clausen favored these two of her numerous train of admirers, and Carson voiced the general sentiment when he said:

"Jimmie is insane to permit Ranson to be the stage manager. Of course Ranson will cast himself for the hero and make Kittie the heroine, and Jimmie will be out in the cold."

If Torrington realized his error he gave no sign. On the contrary, he amiably insisted upon taking a greater part of the work upon his own shoulders. It was he who hired such costumes as were needed, secured the scenery and even induced a theatrical friend to promise to make up the players on the night of the performance.

Torrington was the type of man who most enjoyed doing things for others. He was not a handsome chap in spite of his bright eyes and clear complexion. He was rather short of stature (dumpy, Ranson called him), and his favor with Kittie Clausen had been gained by his qualities of mind and disposition. Ranson, on the other hand, was as striking in appearance as the hero of a cheap novel. He made an ideal hero for the play, and even at rehearsals he put a deal of feeling into the love scenes with Kittie.

Apparently Torrington was the only one who did not notice the fervor thrown into the rehearsal, and when it was brought to his attention he merely smiled complacently and remarked that he hoped the speaker might be able to play his part as well on the fateful night.

Gradually this indifference was accepted as a silent admission that Torrington had withdrawn from the contest in favor of his more attractive rival, and when he was not around the men began to speak of "poor" Torrington, while the women marveled at the completeness and suddenness of his surrender.

"DON'T YOU DARE TO SPEAK TO ME LIKE THAT!" SHE PANTED.

But Torrington was not worried. If he was aware of the compassion of the men and the scorn of the women he did not show it, and his moonlike face was always lighted by a peaceful smile as he sat by the prompter's table at rehearsals and watched the proceedings. He acted as useful man about the stage, reading the part of some one unable to attend rehearsal, holding the book as prompter or performing any slight service asked him.

Ranson, who possessed considerable ability as an actor, worked hard with his cast of amateurs, but it is not easy to teach the art of acting, and when in the course of time the repetition of mistakes drove him frantic he gradually lost command over his temper and at the dress rehearsal he had to apologize to the entire company, including Kittie, at various times throughout the evening.

The others absolved him, but that evening Torrington walked home with Kittie, to the great surprise of all. Their astonishment would have been greater had they known that the invitation came from Miss Clausen herself.

But if Miss Clausen had transferred her favors to Jimmie in the hope of finding him a ready sympathizer she was in error. Torrington was sorry that her feelings had been hurt, but he was not prepared to admit that Ranson was to blame. Oddly enough, his defense of Ranson served to increase her sense of injury. When the night of the performance arrived she was scarcely civil to the stage manager and flounced into her dressing room with so curt a "good evening" that even Torrington gasped.

Ranson looked surprised, but there was no time then for explanations, and he went off to the dressing room where the professional actor had installed himself.

The shelf in front of the mirror was covered with sticks of paint of all colors, boxes of powder and the various implements of makeup art, all redolent of the cheap perfume added to conceal the rancidity of the grease used as a foundation.

Ranson, to whom the process of making up was not new, submitted to the heavy applications of paint and powder and hurried back to the stage to superintend the final preparations.

Presently Kittie emerged from her dressing room, and he went toward her. She shrank from him. While she knew that makeup was required, she was not accustomed to seeing men with paint on their faces, and there was something oddly repulsive in the appearance of this man with his heavily lined eyebrows, rouged cheeks and whitened temples. It seemed like a ghastly mask of the man she knew, like the badly painted portrait of an acquaintance.

She could scarcely listen to his expressions of penitence at the loss of his temper the night before and hailed with positive relief her own call to the makeup room.

The darkening of her eyebrows and lashes, the reddening of lips and cheeks and a dash of powder were all that she required, and she escaped from the chair, glad that no more was needed.

During the first act the excitement of playing was too great to permit her to turn her attention to other thoughts. She could not permit her mind to be diverted for an instant from her next speech, the next move across the stage.

With the second act came greater confidence. It was here that the love scenes commenced, but they did not seem the same as at rehearsal. She could not endure the touch of this man, with his paint covered features, and the penetrating odor of bergamot, heavy almost to nausea, sickened her nostrils. The scene was like a nightmare. Even worse was the last act, with its powerful closing scene. The touch of his greasy lips upon her cheek, the unnatural look of the eyes made brilliant by the dark circles of crayon, startled her, and before the curtain rang down she felt that she should scream.

Leaving the stage after the last tableau, Ranson caught her hand.

"Can't you forgive last night, Kitty, and make the 'yes' you have just spoken your answer to the question I have wanted to ask for so long?"

She tore her hand from his grasp.

"Don't you dare to speak to me like that," she panted. "If you do not let me go, I shall call Mr. Torrington."

Ranson threw a black look at Torrington, who was placidly gathering up small stage furnishings, dropped her hand and turned away. Kittie turned back to the stage, and Jimmie's honest, unpainted face never seemed so cherubic.

"Jimmie," she asked softly, "do you want to take me home again tonight?"

"Do I?" repeated Torrington. "I'd like to take you to a home of our own, Kittie."

She smiled demurely. "I think you may," she said.

That night Jimmie Torrington addressed his shaggy terrier. "Wriggles," he said solemnly, "when you find in your canine walk of life a lady dog you love be wise. If she looks with favor on a sleeker coated puppy you just get that puppy to run a dog show. It's a sure cure."

And Wriggles blinked an approving eye.

The Man Who Tired Carlyle.

There is a story of Carlyle in his old age having taken the following farewell in his broadest Scotch of a young friend who had had him in charge for walks and who, while almost always adapting himself to Carlyle's mood, had on a single occasion ventured to disagree with him: "I would have you to know, young man, that you have the capacity of being the greatest bore in Christendom." The boredom had consisted solely in the rather negative sin of not having been convinced of the truth of one of Carlyle's dogmas, a sin all the more heinous because, instead of standing boldly up to Carlyle and declaring his doctrine utterly perverse, the companion had betrayed his weakness by an apologetic tone.

Now, Carlyle liked disciples, and he respected antagonists, but he could not endure being merely thwarted without being thoroughly roused. He felt in that case that he had made no impression at all on his interlocutor; that he had neither won him nor excited him to resistance. And nothing bored him so much as that. Of course it is only exceptionally despotic minds that are bored in this way.—London Spectator.

Dodging the Dangers of Heredity.

Mrs. Simpson has a profound belief in the doctrine of heredity as she understood it. Mrs. Simpson is colored. She washes for a living. A few years ago her husband passed away, not by death or divorce, but by the simple process of abandonment. He left her to support a little daughter, who is a bright child.

"What is your little girl's name?" asked one of Mrs. Simpson's patrons the other day.

"Helen," replied Susan.

"Oh, indeed! Named after some of your relatives?"

"Waal, no. I kinder liked the name mahself. But dat ain't what I called her fust."

"No?"

"No. Fust she was chris'ened Anna Cornelia after a pusson what was a partic'lar friend ob mine at dat time, but me an' dat pusson had trouble after dat, an' anyhow she tuk to drink, so I jes' changed dat chile's name fear she might inherit it."—New York Press.

Doctor's Advice.

"Is my husband's case serious, doctor?"

"It is very grave, madam. I have left an opiate."

"How often shall I give it to him?"

"He needs absolute rest and quiet. Don't give it to him. Take it yourself."—Collier's.

Looping the Loop

[Original.]

"Mother," said a frowsy girl with matted red hair, "I got an idea."

"What is it, Nan?" asked the mother.

"People has got used to my ridin' round the stage on my head on my bike, and the manager tole me last night that next week I was to git out. That set me to thinkin', and I've just hit on somepin better. I'm goin' to shoot down an incline, up a loop, cross a break, up another incline and across another break and off the stage."

"La' sakes, Nan; ye'll break yer neck!"

"You bet I won't."

The next week the billposters were putting up flaming pictures of Mlle. Yvonne Pasconnu, recently from Paris, double looping the loop. The performance was to take place at the same theater where Fanny Anderson, alias Nan Brennan, had been performing her astonishing bicycle feats, which were now to be outdone by the daring Mlle. Pasconnu.

The small boys looked at the pictures and began to save their pennies for a gallery admission. Men wondered if the feat were to be done without a net; women declared the performance vulgar, but wanted to see it. On the night of the first performance long before the curtain rose "Standing Room Only" placards were put up, and there was very little of that. The audience waited impatiently while the other varieties were gone through with, and when the last, the double looping the loop by Mlle. Yvonne Pasconnu, came round, the house was on the tiptoe of expectation. The curtain was down for a quarter of an hour, and behind it the moving of frames and the pounding of hammers could be distinctly heard. Then, after the orchestra had exhausted itself, the curtain was pulled up and revealed the structure on which the feat of the evening was to be performed.

When mademoiselle came on the stage, there was deafening applause. Fanny Anderson had worn her own Irish red hair and white and rose complexion—without the freckles—but Mlle. Yvonne Pasconnu's hair was a raven black, and her complexion was of an olive tint. As she came tripping forward in her tight costume not one of the audience saw in the little French girl with a bridged nose the Irish Fanny Anderson with her nasal pug. After bowing to several rounds of applause mademoiselle approached a silver mounted bicycle, with a glittering jewel in each end of the handle bar, leaning against a wing, and inspected it carefully; then, going to the foot of the loop structure, she walked slowly up it, testing it at different points, picking up a nutshell, a bit of wood, a piece of rope, and throwing them down on the stage.

While this was going on a super took the wheel off the stage. Mademoiselle after walking through the loop and looking up at each of the two breaks or intervals, as if wondering if it would be possible to shoot them in safety, stood on a platform high above the stage and made a farewell bow; then she disappeared through a door, and the audience waited breathlessly, every eye fixed on a door above leading on to the loop.

The orchestra had been playing during the inspection, but ceased as soon as mademoiselle disappeared. During the three minutes that elapsed between her disappearance and the opening of the door leading on to the loop there was not a word spoken in the audience.

Suddenly mademoiselle on her bicycle shot out and descended the first incline of the loop. The audience had expected to see her figure rounded down to the hazardous work; but, though she moved so rapidly that they could not follow her distinctly, she seemed to sit as though a thorough abandonment to forces beyond her control was far safer than any effort on her part.

When she had passed the first break in safety there was a sigh of relief in the audience. The second break was shorter and the radius of the loop less. She passed it and in a twinkling shot off the stage.

Then there were a terrific burst of applause and an encore. After a long interval mademoiselle came out, bowed, disappeared and in a few minutes again, seated on her wheel, burst into view.

There was no diminution to the thrill which had pervaded the audience at the first trial. Again mademoiselle sat her wheel as if resigned to whatever her fate might be and committing herself to force. She safely passed the first loop, and with slightly diminishing speed came to the second. This time the fore wheel struck against the woodwork on the other side of the break and mademoiselle, head down, fell to the bottom of the loop.

A thrill of horror ran through the audience. Before the result of the accident could be determined the curtain was rung down. Women fainted, men shuddered, while some left the theater immediately, not caring to hear the announcement that mademoiselle had been killed outright. In a few minutes the manager stepped before the curtain and announced that the wonder of agility had fallen on her hands and feet and was but slightly injured and would repeat the performance the next evening.

* * * * * * *

"How d' ye come out Nan?" asked her mother when the acrobat went home.

"Bloomin'. The wax figure worked noble. Got a tumble on second break. If they hadn't got the curtain down mighty quick there'd 'a' been a bad slip. When they picked up the figure it was all in pieces."

RALPH EDWARD WALLACE.

The Sublime Glory of American Liberty

By United States Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

IN our American list of things to be proud of we have one which is superior to that possessed by ANY OTHER nation in the present or in the past. It is American liberty! American liberty has a quality which no republic possessed in ancient, mediaeval or modern times. The struggle of people to be free has been going on ever since Christ declared for the equality and the freedom of mankind, but so firm, so strong, so steel clasped, so unbreakable, were the shackles of custom, of caste and OF PRIVILEGE that for nearly two thousand years the struggle for liberty in every country was the struggle FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE FEW.

The republics of Italy were only republics in name and died because they did not have the divine spark to keep alive their institutions. Runnymede is glorious, and the principles of Magna Charta are the charter of liberty, but at the time it was enunciated it was only liberty FOR THE BARONS. The Poles under Kosciusko and the Magyars under Kossuth, the Hollanders under William of Orange and the English under Cromwell did not fight for the liberties which WE understand and enjoy.

The pilgrims on Plymouth rock were the real revolutionists and the real rebels against British authority, kingly rule and a state church. The charter framed in the cabin of the Mayflower, with its declaration of just and equal rights, was the dynamite which has blown up thrones, broken the crust of caste AND DESTROYED THE POWER OF PRIVILEGE. It was the germ which, under the hand of Jefferson, flowered into the Declaration of Independence.

TO THE RESISTLESS FORCE OF THAT MAYFLOWER UTTERANCE OF 1620 OF THE EQUALITY OF ALL MEN BEFORE THE LAW CORNWALLIS SURRENDERED HIS SWORD AT YORKTOWN AND LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

The philosophers of the French revolution thought they understood liberty, but they were misled by the old idea that every man is absolutely at liberty to do as he wishes; that he has surrendered certain of his inalienable rights to the community and, in certain contingencies, may take them back.

That is not AMERICAN liberty. That is a false doctrine. Cain believed that when he killed Abel. But in the family of Adam the liberty of every child was a liberty to work out the best and highest destiny possible, WITH A DUE REGARD TO THE RIGHTS OF EVERY OTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. Nothing was surrendered, because nothing was ever granted to any man who wronged his neighbor! We live in a period when it is our pride to say—and it is the truth—that our nation is freer from perils and dangers of every kind than it has been at any other period of its existence.

A nation that has uprooted slavery, a nation that has throttl anarchy, a nation that has overcome bankruptcy and risen triumphantly into financial integrity need fear no peril for the future.

I HAVE NO PATIENCE WITH THE WEAK KNEED, SPINDLE SHANKED, HOLLOW STOMACHED, WATER BRAINED AND SPIRIT LOGGED CREATURES WHO DESPAIR OF THIS REPUBLIC.

Varying Estimates of Goodness

By LILLIAN RUSSELL, Operatic Star

GOODNESS—beauty—wisdom. And the GREATEST of these for woman or man is WISDOM.

"Goodness" is such a comparative term. It is so much more difficult to say who is good than to say who is beautiful or wise. What is virtue on earth may be vice in Mars, and certainly what is merit in New York is demerit in Constantinople. Even in one place IDEAS OF GOODNESS vary exceedingly. Most people believe that in my sex chastity means goodness, while I have heard it urged that charity, generosity and loyalty are finer traits. One thing may be taken as irrefutable—only the wise woman deserves the credit of being a good woman. Others are accidents.

Without underrating the desirability or the power of goodness I think it worth mention that the women remembered through the ages are the WISE women rather than the GOOD women. Perhaps this is because goodness is more common than wisdom. Acknowledge this, and, from the commercial viewpoint, I have proved my contention.

Beauty as an influence is much overrated. It is an entirely transitory power which, if I may make a paradox, does not live even through its own life.

A WISE WOMAN WILL RETAIN HER SWAY OVER THE MINDS OF MEN THRICE AS LONG AS A WOMAN WHO IS MERELY BEAUTIFUL.

In every decade we have women who are prominent by reason of their faces and their figures, but who never achieve anything worth having—at least, not by that means alone. Moreover, beauty is a temptation and a danger. TO THE WOMAN WHO IS NOT ALSO WISE IT IS A FATALITY.

From the days of Greece the woman WITH BRAINS has been a queen. One recalls her with reverence where her merely lovely sister is thought of with condescension. Helen of Troy is a joke; she would have been a nonentity but for the bloodshed and rapine she brought about. On the other hand, one cannot admire Pericles without admiring Aspasia, Socrates without Diotima, Pompey without Cornelia, Seneeus without Marcia and Helvia, Epicurus without Lantium, Lucius Burus without Panthea, or even Diogenes without the girl who was half his intellect.

Remember I am not saying aught against the beauty of goodness or the goodness of beauty. I merely declare that I would rather have been Elizabeth Barrett Browning than any other creature of my sex in history. In the choice between the three traits given I remember that there is one which comprehends all.

WHO IS WISE IS LIKELY ALSO TO BE GOOD AND BEAUTIFUL.

NEW SHORT STORIES

English Humor.

Charles M. Pepper, the newspaper man who was appointed a commissioner on the intercontinental railway commission, tells an amusing story, in which the main figure is Henry Norman, the British journalist. Norman visited Washington a few years ago.

One evening just before the departure of the Britisher it was determined to put up a joke on him at the Press club. A Mr. Decker was selected to be the perpetrator. This gentleman arose in his seat and, taking a small bell from his pocket, addressed Mr. Norman as follows:

"Sir, I have been designated by my fellow members to convey to you an expression of our pleasure. On behalf

"I AM INSTRUCTED TO GIVE YOU THIS RING."

of the National Press club of Washington I am instructed to give you this ring."

As he uttered the word "ring" Mr. Decker rapped the bell smartly and placed it on the table.

It was plainly to be seen that the Englishman was taken aback. After a good deal of hemming and hawing he replied:

"Mr. Decker and members of the National Press club, words fail me. I am overwhelmed. With respect to this gift, which I am pleased to receive, I suppose that Mr. Decker, as was only natural in the embarrassment of the moment, for we newspaper men are notoriously poor speakers, has made a mistake, for he has, as you see, given me a bell instead of a ring."—Denver Republican.

The Woman or the Lion?

In our big fire at winter quarters one of the best lions got free and took refuge in a barn, writes Samuel Hopkins Adams in McClure's. The inhabitating cow said something to him that he didn't like, and the lion killed her. Out came the woman of the house with a bale stick and sailed into the lion. Being the king of beasts, the intruder was scared almost to death, because his assailant was not afraid at all. At the first blow he retreated, snarling, into the dimmest corner. The woman's husband arrived with a gun and fired several shots into the darkness. Result, he destroyed a piece of property worth hundreds of dollars, when by merely shutting the barn door he would have kept the animal perfectly harmless until we could have got to him. Presently the trainer came hurrying up.

"Have you seen anything of a lion in your barn?"

"Lion!" screeched the woman. "I thought it was a dog."

Over she went in a dead faint and cut her head open. What does the husband do but want damages for her injuries and that after killing our high priced animal. Well, he didn't get any damages.

Helpless.

H. C. Barnabee, the veteran actor, lay disabled from a fall and listened to the condolences of a dramatic critic.

"For years and years," the writer said, "you haven't missed a performance. Now, here you lie, helpless as a corpse."

"As helpless as a corpse," said Mr. Barnabee, "or as helpless as two inebriates of whom I heard the other day.

"These two men had dined together and after dinner had sat too long over their coffee, their liquor, their brandy and so on. When it came time for them to go home they were in a very bad way, helpless, in fact. They leaned on one another, going with linked arms, but each, as a reed to lean on, was rotten.

"Finally they fell, and, with a loud splash, they rolled into a full gutter. A police officer appeared and grabbed the upper man by the collar.

"'No, no. Save my friend. Never mind me. I can swim.'"—San Antonio Express.

He Burned Wood.

"There is an old negro down in my town," said John Sharp Williams, "who did me a service, and I wanted to reward him, so I said:

"'Uncle, which shall I give you, a ton of coal or a bottle of whisky?'

"'Foah de Lawd, Massa John,' he replied, 'you all shorely knows I burn wood.'"

Senator Hoar's Epigram.

The late Senator Hoar said of his dead friend, the late Senator Davis of Minnesota, "No spark from his train was ever a cinder in the eye of a friend."

Fort Fisher's Bloody Walls

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

January 15, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

IT was after 3 p. m. on Jan. 15, 1864, when the Federal division of General A. A. Ames gained a footing on the ruined parapet of Fort Fisher. Ames had put in General Curtis' brigade first and followed up with the brigades of Colonel Louis Bell and Colonel Pennypacker. This column drove the Confederate garrison headed by General Whiting and Colonel William Lamb from about one-quarter of the land face. A charge of the Federal naval brigade along the sand beach had just been repulsed. The Federal commander of the land assault on Fort Fisher, General A. H. Terry, had detached General Paine's division to hold a line across the peninsula upon which Fort Fisher stood in order to prevent a Confederate attack in the rear by troops from Wilmington. While the garrison had been devoting its fire to the repulse of the naval brigade on the sea face Ames' brigades stormed the land face, and before dark the opposing ranks occupied contiguous portions of the same parapet.

It now became a soldiers' fight in every sense of the word, because there was but little chance of unity of action either with the Confederate or Federal troops. The traverses, ranged all along the main parapet and extending thirty feet to the rear, with their shot proof sides and numerous passages, were so many little forts, and the capture of any one of them by Ames' men simply drove the defenders back to another one. The Confederates, having the interior and knowing the ground, were able to haul cannon out of the gun chambers and fire across the space where the assailants must advance. But the entering wedge had been driven by Curtis' brigade. The portion of the works held by him was a protection to a flanking column which formed on the interior of the main parapet and swept around in rear of the row of traverses. This compelled the garrison to come out of their citadels and fight in open ground or be captured in them.

For a time the Confederates met this flank attack from behind an old breastwork that extended along the interior plane of the inclosure. Colonel Lamb, who was alive to every opportunity to dispute Ames' advance, now went along the batteries south toward the point and directed a heavy fire to be thrown into the northwest portion of the work, where the danger was so threatening. On his way he ordered every available man forward to the first traverse ahead of Ames' men, and on his return he found that traverse still held by his stubborn soldiers, although the slaughter among them had been appalling. The fire from the fleet had scooped out graves in the sand, and his dead were lying in them as they fell, half buried by the showers of dust thrown out by the bursting shells. Great timbers, gun carriages and even cannon, broken by the huge missiles from the fleet, were lying in heaps, and on and around them were the dead who had vainly tried to defend them.

The advance of Ames' men had been arrested, and Colonel Lamb summoned all his force to the front traverse, with the determination to charge upon the assailants and drive them out. Signals were sent to the gunners in the fort to withhold their fire on the position held by the Federals during this countercharge. The distance between the combatants was not above a hundred feet, and, calling on men and officers to follow, Lamb leaped the breastworks, with the order: "Charge bayonets! Forward! Double quick! March!" Instantly a Federal bullet entered his right hip, and he sank on the works. Ames' men poured a heavy volley of bullets into the Confederates, and the latter fell back behind cover.

Colonel Lamb was taken to a bomb proof, and the command was given to Major James Reilly, Tenth North Carolina artillery, who agreed to continue the struggle so long as he had a man left. General Whiting had previously been disabled by a mortal wound. Colonel Lamb at once telegraphed to his chief, General Bragg, at Wilmington, for assistance, and Major Reilly, taking up the fight where it had halted through the wounding of the commandant, succeeded by a brave rally in driving out the Federal flanking column that had got inside the works. But this effort of the Confederates depleted their numbers engaged on the traverses, and an advance of a new force, under Colonel Abbott of General Paine's division, on the left of Ames' brigades, which until now had contended alone, captured some of the traverses between this point and the sea.

The Confederates still looked to their wounded leaders, Whiting and Lamb, for inspiration, and at 8 o'clock word was carried to them that the ammunition was giving out, the cartridge boxes of the dead having been emptied to supply the men on the works. Both Lamb and Whiting replied that help would come from Bragg and the work must not be surrendered. In an hour word was brought that the sally port had been carried by the assailants, and there was no line to oppose Terry's advance. It was now dark, and the progress of the assault was necessarily slow. The combatants were so close as to fire into one another at arm's length. All of the Confederate wounded were removed to Battery Buchanan, near the river and farther down toward the point. Confederate vessels had been able to land here during the fight and bring dispatches from Wilmington. This work was a defense of the river channel, but was of little use to aid Fort Fisher with its guns. Its small garrison, however, had volunteered to join the garrison of the larger work. The sand plain between Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan was swept by the guns of the Federal fleet and also by the guns of the Confederate battery. If this plain could be put between the defeated Confederates and their foes darkness might aid them to escape on vessels to Wilmington. A rear guard was formed from the sound men of the garrison, and the sick and wounded were sent on ahead with the leaders, Whiting and Lamb. On arriving at Battery Buchanan the guns were found spiked and the men who had been left to defend it, with all the officers, had sailed away to Wilmington.

The Confederate rear guard made the best fight they could, yielding inch by inch, and it was 10 o'clock, or seven hours after the fight began, when the last traverse and battery were in Terry's hands. When this occurred, many of the Confederates took to the water of Cape Fear river and were rescued by their vessels. The men who reached Battery Buchanan were surrendered during the night, the leaders, Whiting and Lamb, being among them.

The victory was complete, but it had not been won without heavy cost. The three brigade commanders of Ames' division had been stricken down on the works. General Curtis was wounded at the head of his men while leading them, rifle in hand, up to the palisades. He was struck by canister. Colonel Pennypacker was wounded seriously while planting the colors of one of his regiments on a parapet that he had been the first to scale. Colonel Louis Bell was mortally wounded after he had passed the palisades. Colonel J. W. Moore, commanding the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania volunteers, was killed while crossing a traverse and waving the colors of his regiment.

In the conflict Curtis' brigade lost 223 men; Pennypacker's lost 278 and Bell's 113. Abbott's brigade, which came to the support of Ames after his division had conquered the main part of the

COLONEL LAMB LEADING A SORTIE.

fort, lost twenty-seven men in all. Curtis' brigade comprised four regiments, Pennypacker's five and Bell's four.

Under date of Jan. 17, 1865, two days after the battle, Secretary of War Stanton, who went to the scene as soon as the victory was announced, wrote a letter from Fortress Monroe to President Lincoln at Washington. After describing the general battle and the futile assault by a naval column upon the sea front of the fort his report continues:

"The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort was made by a column of 3,000 troops of the old Tenth corps, led by Colonel Curtis under the immediate supervision of General Terry."

In a dispatch to General Grant dated the same day Secretary Stanton said that he got the particulars of the fight from Admiral Porter and General Terry. In view of the fact that General Terry immediately wrote to Washington recommending Ames for promotion for his gallantry at Fort Fisher and in his preliminary official report, sent forward the night of the battle, said the assault was made by Ames' division and mentioned Curtis' brigade, naming each specifically as Ames' division and Curtis' brigade, it is not probable that Stanton received from him directly or through others anything to warrant the statement that Curtis led the storming column. Hence the secretary must have received that erroneous information from Admiral Porter, who was on board the flagship throughout the battle and unable to know the facts at first hand. The error published by Secretary Stanton evidently became the basis for all accounts of the affair given by writers at the time and by historians.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 45†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 50	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30‡	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 50†	‡9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	‡8 35
					A. M.	
P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53*	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 55	6 50x
7 40	1 21		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 55	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9 26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4 53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10 56 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11 54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12 57 A. M
No. 54—Daily	6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6 31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5 12 P. M
No. 56—Express, daily	4 24 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8 32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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Mention this paper.

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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomiuation are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. Write to-day for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Rev. E. Manges, of the Ev. Lutheran church, preached Friday, Saturday and Sunday in his church, to appreciative audiences at all these services. His communion service on Sabbath, conflicting with both our young ministers of the Baptist and M. E. churches, they both gracefully gave way and discontinued their services out of respect to the senior minister of this God-fearing trio. They are three of the most sincere Christian workers that have ever graced our town, working in harmony for the betterment of humanity along the undenominational line.

Mr. W. W. Hennen, the efficient engineer of the B. & O. railroad, located with his cultured family at this place, we are truly sorry to state is quite indisposed at his cozy cottage on Main street with a severe cold and all indications of the grip, but with the care of one of the best companions a man can have in this life, we feel sure he will soon be able to resume his duties at the throttle.

Rev. Percy W. Metheny, of the M. E. church, is holding a series of cottage meetings at different christian homes, preparatory to a revival service in his church, commencing on the 22d inst. He is receiving the active aid of all the members of the different church organizations. His subject for Sabbath night next will be "Church Unity and Christian Fellowship." This young divine has won the hearts of this people in his but recent advent in our midst, and we feel assured with his gentle bearing and non-sectarian bias his ministry will be crowned with success for the Master's cause.

It was the pleasure of the writer, in company with Rev. W. H. Faust, to visit the home of our friend, the venerable Judge A. J. Wilson, of Wilson Station, on the B. & O. railroad, on Monday last, the former to attend to some official business for the Judge, the latter to pay his respects to this grand man, now in his 90th year, with all his mental faculties as bright, seemingly, as they were forty or more years ago, when we, as a boy, first met and made his acquaintance. As the years have flitted into the past, and as from year to year we have met, we have learned to love and venerate this just and nonest man. At this advanced age, he can write his name just as legible as he ever did and without the use of glasses. We can only occount for this mental vigor from the fact that intoxicants never passed his lips, and that he never indulged in the use tobacco in any way. It was also a pleasure, at this palatial home, to meet his cultured niece, Mrs. Stella Feeley, of Parsons, West Va., and also Miss Florence DeWitt, the efficient teacher of the Wilson school. The winning smiles of this fair damsel soon won the heart of our traveling companion. At this 10 o'clock p. m., Jan. 17th, as we hear the jingle of his sleigh bells we fully realize the young Rev. and Prof. Bert Browning are just returning from the home of Judge Wilson where the fair Miss Florence makes her home for the scholastic year.

Again, Mr. Editor, we can't refrain from mentioning another visit of today (16th) to that noted farm of Col. George Treusdell in company with an old friend from my native district No. 8, Mr. Marcellus Wolf, who is visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder, of this place. Having on this occasion some official business requiring a witness, we called on this old friend of thirty years ago, to accompany us, and in our meanderings we called at the home of our friend, Mr. L. T. Friend, and his hospitable wife, both Friends by name and nature, and after a sumptuous dinner at his beautiful home, and by the kind courtesy of two of his noble boys we were driven to the famous "Altamont Springs Sheep Farm," calling on the genial manager and the two gallant Highland Shepherds, Messrs. W. H. Chadderton, Hugh Calderwood and Wm. Crawford, by the 'pone that we would be there for the special benefit of this friend. After inspecting the vast products of the mammoth farm with its 2000 acres of farming and grazing land, we shown through the five barns with all their modern improvements, and all the machinery of every known variety to run a first class farm, then the root cellars with their one hundred tons of turnips, cabbage by the hundreds of tons, and with feeding to the 340 head of sheep one ton of each a day, they will have after April the 1st, a car load of each variety to sell. And now we come to the inspection of this famous herd. "The Grand Duke," registered the finest sheep in the world, and with the prize winners at the late World's Fair at St. Louis, was a site to for my friend to behold. But I am sorry to report to Col. Treusdell, through and by the orders of his faithful shepherds, and sanction of the manager, that this is the first time this herd of sheep worth from $25 to $1000 apiece was invaded by that worst emeny to this innocent of all the domestic animals, yes, Mr. Editor, this herd worth, at the lowest value, more than $40,000, was invaded by a Wolf, the largest that was ever caught, but before captured this ferocious beast had torn large bunches of wool out of the most valuable ones, the prize winners and even The Grand Duke were attacked, and much of this valuable wool torn out that is worth from 50 cents to $1 per lb., and only the heroism of these faithful shepherds was this vast herd saved, for after capture he was weighed and tipped the beam at 225 pounds. This is the first Wolf that has been seen in this vicinity for some years, but yet the manager released him and even invited this monster to come again. As his name appears in this paragraph and he hails from my native heath, we are glad he was released from captivity and we say in behalf of Deer Park friends come again Marcellus (Wolf) and you will be feasted on spring lamb raised on Treusdell Heights and you will open your eyes and see sights. If you only wait until Col. Burnwell turns on the electric lights—

And Deer Park gets rid of this fleece of frost,
With the sun melting it with its radiant glory,
And then we can talk and tell
How we inspected the herd of Col. Treusdell,
And sip the current wine of our Friend
Whose wife to a sick lady did send.

Rev. W. H. Clary, of the U. B. church, is assisting Rev. Mr. Price in his revival services at Swanton this week and report say they are having grand meetings and attended by large audiences. Swanton is noted for its church going citizens. Rev. Clary is one of God's noble ministers and holds fraternal fellowship with all orthordox denominations. May God's blessings rest abundantly on all ministers.

Twelve o'clock this Tuesday, 17th January, midnight, and as we say good morning and welcome in the 18th and hope to hear from the old REPUBLICAN on the 19th at 5:45 p. m.

With pleasant dreams to the Editor and the Wolf, we say once again.

MORE ANON.

BITTINGER.

The Lutheran pastor at this place, Rev. J. B. Shoup, is now in the midst of a series of meetings which will continue throughout the week, to be followed by communion services on Sabbath morning, Jan. 22nd, at 10:30 o'clock.

A party consisting of the following named gentlemed passed through here last Friday afternoon enroute for Hoyes where they were to attend the meeting of The Garrett County Telepone Co., on Saturday: Messrs. William and Frank Broadwater, Madison Durst and P. P. McAndrew.

Prof. E. S. Brenneman went to Grantsville last Saturday on a business trip.

Mr. Daniel Knox, who is now employed in the Meyersdale bakery, was visiting his parents a few days last week, and was seen shaking hands with friends at this place.

Mr. Christian J. Beachy who made a dash for Oklahama last fall, is back and fills up these stormy days recounting his experiences to his delighted friends.

Mr. Albert Brenneman and family drove over to Pennsylvania last Sunday for a brief visit to Mrs. Brenneman's parents.

Mr. Silas C. Beachy drove a herd of beef cattle through here last week. The beasts were destined for the George's Creek market.

We hear many expressions among the Lutheran brethern here of deep sympathy with their brethern at Oakland by reason of the recent destruction of their beautiful church edifice by fire.

GRANTSVILLE.

We are having a severe snow storm in this vicinity.

Misses Blanch and Gertrude Londerbaugh, after spending a pleasant vacation with their parents, returned to Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Md., to resume their studies.

Mr. B. T. Keller, formerly a student of Grantsville school, has gone to Lancaster, Pa., where he will attend the Franklin-Marshal College during the spring term. His mother accompanied him as far as Cumberland, where she will remain a few days visiting friends.

Miss Nellie Bevans left last Saturday for Connellsville, Pa., to complete her course in music.

Miss Rebecca Bevans is visiting friends in Meyersdale, Pa.

Mr. Harry Bevans went to McKeesport, Pa., where he will work for the Pittsburg Iron & Steel Co.

Messrs. James and Thomas Younkin have gone to the North Lumber Co., near Accident to seek employment.

Dr. Chas. Beachy returned home last week and expects to remain here until spring.

Miss Emma Cochran spent a few days last week at her home in Salisbury, Pa.

Mr. H. M. Fogle, of Salisbury, Pa., is visiting his sisters, Mrs. J. J. and Mrs. S. O. Bender.

Sixteen young ladies of Salisbury, Pa., took supper and spent the evening pleasantly at the Castleman Hotel last Saturday.

The literary society rendered an excellent program last Friday night.

Mr. David Broadwater, his two daughters and two sons, of Red Hill, and Miss Tressler, teacher of the Red Hill school, attended the literary here on last Friday evening.

Miss Lula Layman and Messrs. Geo. Pope, A. Fike, Harvey Croft and Albert Baker, all of Mt. Zion, also attended the literary.

Mr. Pete Livengood, editor of the Somerset county *Star*, was in town distributing calendars to the bussness men Saturday.

Jennings Bros'. railroad is doing a thriving business. From 12 to 15 car loads of lumber are being shipped each week.

Messrs. P. A. Bevans, Mahlon Warnick, Irving Broadwater, Malcolm Macfarlan, Joseph Keefe and Ray Bevans, all of Jennings, took supper at the Castleman Hotel last Sunday, after which they attended the Epworth League at the M. E. church.

ACCIDENT

Mr. J. L. Englehart had a lively auction sale at his store on the 14th inst.

Fred Miller has returned from his extensive visit west and reports a most pleasant and profitable trip.

A pleasing literary program was rendered at Mahlon Speicher's school last Friday afternoon. We were pleased to notice a number of the Accident students and others present.

On Friday evening, 27th inst., at 7 p. m. the local institute of Accident will render the following program:

Salutatory, Margaret Snyder; declamation, Earl Ault; select readings, Prema Schlossnagle, Alvin Englehart; recitations, Ethel Speicher, Lena Ravenscroft, Leota Shartzer; declamations, Clayton Englehart, Earl Speicher, Lawrence Speicher; music; select readings, Alvey Spoerlein, Gertrude Richter; dialogue; reading, Effie Gnagey; recitations, Emma Ault, Emma Bowman; concert recitation, Leota Richter, Emma Goehringer, Flossie Spoerlein, Grace Beeghley and Vesta Beeghley; recitations, Elsie Goehringer, Amelia Ries, Sadie Spoerlein; dialogue; recitations, Emma Richter, Ettie Bowser, Maude Spoerlein; music; remarks by Prof. E. A. Browning; debate, *Resolved*, "That old Bachelors should be Taxed to support old Maids," affirmative, John Friend, Adam Richter; negative, John Gies, Fred Miller; music. On Saturday, at 9 a. m., the following will be taken up:

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Mr. Blievernicht.

Music.

Address of welcome, Mattie Gies.

"Best method to Teach Reading," H. H. Flick and Mazie Lininger, followed by a general discussion.

"How should Orthography be Taught," Nora Friend and Wm. A. Speicher.

"Ideal Methods in Teaching History," John Friend and Arthur DeWitt.

"Failures in Teaching Arithmetic," M. H. Lohr.

"Successful Methods in Teaching Arithmetic," T. C. Bittinger and Ed. Brenneman.

Music.

"Importance of Vocal Music in the Common Schools," Anna Snyder and John Geis.

"School discipline," N. K. Welch and J. C. Beahm.

Query Box, by J. Mahlon Speicher.

"Corelation of Studies," by Ira Kolb.

Music.

"What a Teacher should Read and Why," Prof. E. A. Browning.

"The Relation of School Officers to Teachers," George E. Bishoff.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paugh and three children were taken desperately ill on last Monday evening immediately after supper. The father, mother and children partook heartily of lima beans that had been cooked for the evening meal and it is supposed that poison of some kind, presumably "rough on rats" got mixed in some unaccountable way with the cooking. Three of the family who did not eat the lima beans escaped. The afflicted people suffered a great pain and sick stomach and did not obtain any permanent relief until near midnight.

Mrs. Lida Strachan and little daughter, of Savage, left Piedmont on No. 4 Wednesday morning to join her husband, Dr. Hugh Strachan, who is located near Antlers, I. T.

The first meeting in the new M. E. church occurred on last Sunday afternoon. Sabbath school was held in the class room of the new edifice for the first time since the old church was vacated—some time in October.

Mr. Richard Wildman, as well known here as in the community in which he lives, near Savage, has been critically ill for the past four or five days. Absent members of the family have been summoned and are present at his bedside.

Mr. W. H. Brydon returned last Monday from a business trip to the eastern cities.

Miss Fannie Leps, of Keyser, has succeeded Miss Pearl Merrill as teacher of the Bond school.

Rev. J. R. Snedegar has been in Harrisburg, Pa., for the past ten days on business.

Mr. J. L. McKenzie, formerly a merchant of this place, now a prominent citizen and substantial business man of Howesville, W. Va., was in town Tuesday, called to the bedside of his sick friend and former associate in business, Mr. Richard Wildman.

Rev. Howard's condition is considerably improved.

Opposition they say is the life of trade. We had the opposition Saturday night, pay day night, between our two saloons and we had things lively too. Both places set out sumptuous lunches of chicken, oysters, ham and other things equally as good. High balls, low balls, beer and hot drinks kept things from being cold and formal and were just out of sight.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kline, of Seldom Seen, died last week and was buried in the Bloomington cemetery on last Friday.

Mr. Jonathan Radcliffe, of Savage, returned on last Monday from Dayton, Ohio, where he had gone to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Mr. John Bishoff.

Miss Minnie Barker, of Swanton, is with her sister, Mrs. James Coffman, during the latter's illness.

Mrs. Anna Kemp, wife of Dr. Kemp, is visiting relatives and friends in Frostburg and Cumberland.

A spirited revival has been going on for the past three weeks at Barnum. The whole country side has been warmed up, many professed conversion and the altar still crowded with seekers.

Our base ball players are about equally divided between Cumberland and Piedmont. Messrs. Hugh Bates, John Raley and Russel Pattison have signed contracts with the former team, while "Big Dan" Raley and his brother Ross have offered their signatures to a Piedmont contract. We understand the salaries to be paid the above named players would make many a bank cashier smile and will be up in three figures.

Mr. William Moody, one of our merchants, who was confined to his room two or three days last week with rheumatism, is out again hustling along in old time form.

HUTTON

There is somewhat of an epidemic of tonsilitis in town.

Hubert Casseday was on the program to sing at Newburg last Saturday night.

Miss Corinne Manges, of Oakland is visiting Miss Marie Grusendorf for a day or two.

Jerome Kesner will move from the Kuykendall place to one of D. E. Offutt's farms near Oakland.

Rev. E. Manges came up last Thursday to fill his regular appointment but adjourned services for one week on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Jan. 12, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1905,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals and making transfer.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that is practical and complete in Shorthand, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, Shorthand and Typewriting. $100 pays tuition and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS. CREAM PITCHERS. THREE PAPERS PINS. ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS. CAKE PLATES. AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A verp desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Office in the West Building, opposite the First National Bank, OAKLAND, MD.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22 Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following contingent fund account for the year 1904.

1904 RECEIPTS.	
April 14, By Levy	$5,025.28
July 27, By Cash T. B. Wiley late Treasurer in full settlement	845.20
Aug. 29, By Cash M. M. Fazenbaker, Fines collected	2.00
	$6,772.48

1904 DISBURSEMENTS.		
June 13, Charles Liller, for goods destroyed on account of small pox	$ 80.00	
July 9, E. Z. Tower, for making General Index	350.00	
Sept. 1, Discount on County Tax	1,100.29	1,530.29
By balance		$5,242.19

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Charles F. White.

No. 11 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $69.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Annie D. Holbrook.

No. 109 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett, County, Maryland.

Ordered this 7th day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $72.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.

No. 1298 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1905. NUMBER 48

EULOGISTIC OF THE LATE GOVERNOR LOWNDES.

Tributes of the Court and Bar of Allegany County.

MR. JACOB BROWN MADE ADDRESS

In Which He Reviewed the Life of the Distinguished Marylander—An Eloquent Tribute to the Character of the Deceased.

When Captain R. H. Gordon at Cumberland, on Saturday afternoon, presented to the court the resolutions adopted by the bar and bar association upon the death of the late Governor Lowndes he paid an individual tribute to the character and life work of the departed, which, notwithstanding the solemnity and sadness of the occasion, was pleasant to listen to.

Mr. James W. Thomas, Ex-Judge Williams and Mr. B. A. Richmond each in touching phrases conveyed to their hearers, in extemporaneous speech, thoughts most beautiful in memory of their much respected professional frater.

Mr. Jacob Brown, the nestor of the bar, who, during more than a half century of connection with the legal fraternity in this county, has participated in memorial occasions oftener perhaps than any other Allegany county lawyer, living or dead, spoke as follows:

"Upon an occasion similar to the one now to be treated, at the October court, 1902, upon the death of Judge David W. Sloan, I uttered the following sentence: 'It was not at all expected that during the small remnant of my quiet life, I should feel it my duty to perform a function such as this, but so it has happened.' This remark can now be re-uttered with more reality and solemnity than then.

"It was said years ago, 'Death loves a shining mark.' It was really so in the case we are endeavoring to memorialize. Death came suddenly, unexpectedly, and without the least warning to its victim, or any one else. Still, the unerring mind of God made the call in His own way and time, and we are here to submit, though it be in the depths of sorrows. Bereavements similar to the one we are now endeavoring to emphasize, have been of frequent occurrence to this bar in late years. No one has seen or felt more of them than the one now addressing this appreciating court.

"Lloyd Lowndes was born and reared to young manhood in West Virginia and came from an ancient Maryland family. He wisely chose the latter state for his residence and seat of business. Early as 1868, when he was admitted to the bar, after a thorough training at a law institution. He had the practice of the law in view when admitted, with fair prospects of success and abilities, but soon thereafter his splendid business capabilities led him to other pursuits more congenial and remunerative. Success promptly followed, to last, and to increase largely, as long as life lasted. His connection with business enterprises were very numerous; all of a healthful and profitable kind. As early as 1873 he became the president of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, Maryland, the most extensive banking institution in the state, outside of Baltimore city, which place he filled to the day of his death. Here, too, his financial abilities were shown by the remarkable success of that institution. He began as the youngest bank president in the state, and held the place thirty-two years. The extent of his great wealth is not yet known, but it is well known it came from legitimate, fair and wise dealings during an extensive and long business career. None of it was the product of mere speculation—foresight and care, rather.

Notwithstanding his vast business relations, he had a taste for decent politics, and did not shun office when properly offered. At the early age of twenty-eight years, Congressional honors sought him, when he had no thought of them. They came as a kind surprise, as I happened to know. This was in 1872. The executiveship of his adopted state sought him in 1895, with a clever majority, with party odds against him. These were all the offices he ever filled. He was not an office-seeker, but an adherent of what he believed to be the principles and policies for his state and the nation. His acts and records while in these high and responsible offices were clean and beneficial in behalf of those who trusted him.

"In 1869, he was married to Elizabeth T. Lowndes, second daughter of the late Richard Lowndes, of Cumberland, Maryland. This was a suitable and lovable union in every way. Its fruits were five living sons: Lloyd, Richard T., Charles T., William Bladen and Tasker: only daughter, Elizabeth L., unmarried. As a husband, he was devoted and affectionate to a reciprocating and appreciating wife. The union was in every way a happy and felicitous one. As a parent, he he was kind and protecting, but watchful and judicious in his cares over a large family of children. The bereaved wife has been left, out of a large worldly fortune, all the comforts and even the luxuries of life, but th ese are no equivalents or substitutes for the loss of such a husband as she enjoyed for over a third of a century.

"Whilst Governor Lowndes was enterprising and progressive, he was never aggressive or offensive to others on the same lines with him; always conservative, and thoughtful in action and procedure—hence came success and great wealth, without harm or oppression of others. He had no wishes for show or display in social or business relations, always civil, polite and courteous with those who had business intercourse with him. Modesty was one of his traits, yet he was not lacking in decisions and action, whenever they were needed or appropriate. His manners, ways and habits were excellent; hence his many friends in life, and at his death, as shown by his imposing and sympathetic funeral.

The aggregate of his excellent traits and acts did not omit religion and church. Here, too, he was a prominent and useful actor. For many years an active member of the Episcopal Church, but he did not confine his many Christian and benevolent acts to that denomination alone. He always had a warm heart and an open hand for other forms of Christianity. The Young Men's Christian Association was one of his chief beneficiaries. He was a member of many orders or organizations of a beneficial and social character; his nature moved along these lines.

"It will be seen, if your Honors please, that I have made no attempt to eulogize or at panegyric, but simply to present a just and truthful tribute of respect and feeling for our departed brother and friend; showing him his worth, and merit as they existed, and were familiar to all who knew him in his life. Were he here to advise, I believe such would be his wish and direction."

ACCIDENT

The people of this place are making good use of the sleighing.

Quite a number of the young people attended the Institute at Friendsville last Friday night.

The Accident Literary Society rendered a very interesting program Friday afternoon.

Mrs. J. E. Gnagey left Monday for Huntington, Pa., where she is visiting her son Samuel who is attending college at that place.

Miss Nettie Fike who has been away on a vacation for three weeks, has returned and resumed her work as telephone girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Thompson, of Eglon, W. Va., passed through here Sunday evening *en route* to Cove where they visited Mrs. T's. parents, Mr. David Hochstedler.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Speicher attended services at Bittinger Sunday.

Dr. W. Ravenscroft made a business trip to Oakland Saturday and returned Sunday.

Prof. Beahm and Mahlon Speicher attended the Institute at Friendsville Saturday.

Mr. F. P. Miller, Misses Margaret Snyder and Effie Gnagey were the guests of Misses Gertrude and Leola Richter Sunday evening last.

Messers. Fred, Wm. and Miss Lilly Menhorn attended the funeral of their brother George which took place last Wednesday at Johnsburg, Pa.

Died

HARVEY—Rachael Wilson Harvey was born at Kitzmillersville, Md., Feb. 12, 1816, and died near Kearney, Md., Jan. 5, 1905, aged 88 years 10 months and 24 days. She was married to Nathaniel B. Harvey April 3rd 1833, to which union were born twelve children, six sons and six daughters, ten of whom are now living. She was converted at a camp meeting in 1833 and united with the Methodist Episcopal church of which she lived a faithful and consistent member until death. A.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

Frightful Disaster Occurred at Mountain Lake Park Last Sunday Morning.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED AND TWO INJURED.

The Locomotive One of the Largest Operated By the Railway Company, Literally Blown to Pieces—Three Cars Also Wrecked—Horses in One of the Cars Escaped Injury.

One of the most frightful disasters occuring in recent years took place last Sunday mooning about nine o'clock at Mountain Lake Park, two miles east of Oakland, when the boiler of passenger engine No. 2000, drawing fast freight train No. 98, eastbound, exploded without a moment's warning, killing the fireman and front brakeman, and seriously injuring the engineer and slightly injuring the conductor.

The engine, a magnificent piece of machinery, recently out of the railroad company's shops at Mount Clare, Baltimore, where it had been thoroughly overhauled, was completely wrecked, the boiler being torn away from the running gear and almost blown to pieces—the wheels overturned and rendered practically useless.

Three cars were also wrecked. One of these, loaded with horses, was turned down the embankment upon its side, but the animals were all taken out uninjured. The track was considerably torn up and traffic interfered with several hours.

The monetary loss to the railway company will exceed $20,000, the locomotive alone being valued at $18,000.

At nine o'clock Sunday morning one of the rarest accidents in railroading took place a few hundred yards west of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Mountain Lake Park, two miles east of Oakland when the boiler of passenger engine No. 2000, exploded, resulting in the death of two men—the fireman of the locomotive and the front brakeman of the train who was riding on the engine—and the serious injury of the engineer and slight injuries to the conductor.

The dead are—

Fireman John L. Simpson, aged about 32 years, unmarried, who resided with his parents in South Cumberland, where they conducted a grocery store.

Brakeman Frank Johnson, of Baltimore, who boarded in Cumberland. He leaves no near relatives.

Engineer A. W. Stanhagen, also of South Cumberland, sustained a badly broken left leg and dislocated shoulder, besides a bruise to his right hip, the latter injury, however, being of a minor nature.

Conductor Howell, of Grafton, who was in the caboose at the time, was pitched against his desk by the sudden stoppage of the train and sustained a number of cuts to his head and face.

The explosion of the boiler occurred while the train was running at about twenty miles an hour and just as the engineer released the whistle lever after blowing for the signal at the Park tower. The boiler let go without the slightest warning, blowing Mr. Stanhagen through the cab window and for a distance of thirty feet down the embankment to the right of the track. He struck the earth in a marshy place, his body as it passed through the air describing the arc of a circle. Beside him was found one of the air chambers from the engine and also a piece of firebrick from the engine. The brick was still red hot and was so close that it set the unfortunate man's shoe on fire, but he succeeded by throwing snow on the fire to extinguish it. He was soon found by some citizens of Loch Lynn Heights and taken into Cuppett's store where he was kept until a team could be procured when he was conveyed to the McComas Sanitarium where his injuries were dressed by Drs. McComas and Legge. Mr. Stanhagen is still an inmate of the hospital here and will remain until he is entirely recovered.

The body of Fireman Simpson was found underneath the tender of the engine, which left the track. When found the man was still breathing, but so horribly scalded by escaping steam and water from the boiler that it was at once seen nothing could be done to save his life. He was brought to the hospital, however, and his last moments made as painless as possible. Death ensued about two hours afterward.

The body of Brakeman Johnson was blown forward from the boiler and was discovered lying on the track some fifty yards ahead of the point where the engine exploded. Johnson was dead when found, the entire back portion of his head having been blown away.

Conductor Howell's injuries were not of a serious nature. He was attended by Dr. McComas who bandaged his face and head.

The force of the explosion was so great that the boiler was stripped of cab, brass fittings, stack and other fixtures, torn from the wheels and blown ahead of the rest of the train for a distance of a hundred feet or more. The tremendous wheels and running gear which weigh fifteen to twenty tons, was turned completely over, the framework being twisted and torn in an inconceivable manner. The boiler after it left the trucks fell across the side track and west bound track, completely blocking both. From the appearance of the wrecked boiler the crownsheet was first to give way. This was stripped completely from the point where it was curved over the firebox and down one side, tearing way countless heavy stay-bolts. The front portion of the boiler was found several hundred feet ahead of the rest of the wreck.

The tender of the locomotive rolled and slipped down the embankment but was only slightly damaged.

Of the train but three cars were wrecked, one being loaded with horses, one with merchandise and one with beer. The stock car was the only one to leave the roadbed. It was thrown on its side and slid endwise down the bank. The horses were taken out after the end had been chopped way by some men living at Loch Lynn. The most remarkable thing being that none of the animals were seriously hurt. The other two wrecked cars remained on the roadbed. After the contents had been removed one was thrown over the bank where it was burned.

Engineer Stanhagan in conversation with the editor of this paper yesterday stated that he cannot account for the explosion of the boiler as it had been doing excellent service preceding the accident. The water guages showed plenty of water and no weakness had been noticed in any part of the machine. The engine had just been turned out of the repair shops at Mount Clare a month ago where it had been overhauled and made practically new. On Saturday Mr. Stanhagan had been assigned to this engine as his regular run, his trip Sunday being the first he had made.

The bodies of the two men killed were prepared for burial at the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Bolden & Co., and shipped to their respective homes on train No. 12 Sunday night. The funeral of Mr. Simpson took place from Piedmont yesterday. The body of Johnson was taken in charge by a friend who resided in Baltimore where the remains were buried Tuesday.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Master Paul Squires, the hustling agent of the *Saturday Evening Post*, manages to keep up his weekly sales of that paper, notwithstanding the limited winter population of this vicinity.

Messrs. Bittinger, of near this place, unloaded a car of lime last Monday.

Mr. Edward Sembowers is visiting friends at Burnsville, W. Va.

Mr. P. T. Lipscomb is visiting Pennsylvania friends.

Miss Weimer is visiting friends in Piedmont.

Tuesday an old time snow storm made its appearance.

Rev. Percy Metheney the pastor, preached an enjoyable sermon in the Methodist church of this place last Sabbath morning.

The friends were surprised a few days ago to learn of the marriage of Miss Alma Crane and Mr. Nelson Clary, on the 30th of August, 1904.

Miss Nellie Smouse and Mr. Calvin Gilpin were married on the 26th inst. and have gone to Cumberland, Md. to live.

The wreck train was only about seven hours cleaning up the remnants of the boiler explosion of Sabbath last.

Mr. J. A. Enlow, of Cumberland, was a business caller at the Park last Tuesday.

Mrs. S. E. Flowers, of Bond, Md., visited Mrs. Frank Arnold, of this place last Monday.

Mr. A. L. Scott, has returned from an enjoyable visit to "Old Virginia".

Mr. Chas. S. May, of Swanton, spent last Sabbath with his family at this place.

Meeting of Hoyes Grange.

The Hoyes Grange met at Gap Run Thursday evening, Jan. 19, 1905, and it was very enthusiastic.

Some of the newly elected officers were installed and some points of business were attended to. It was decided and ordered that *Grange Bulletins* be sent to ten persons who are non-members of the Grange for a term of three months. This is done to give people a better understanding of what the Grange is for and to convince them that the society has been organized for the benefit of the agriculturists.

WM. E. BISHOFF,
Ass't Secretary.

TO ARGUE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Disfranchisement Case to Come Up Today at Annapolis.

NEWROADS BILL INCLUDED IN CASE

Expected That Court Of Appeals Decision Will Be Handed Down Promptly.

The mandamus case of Mr. Murray Vandiver against Governor Warfield to test the validity of the proposed Constitutional amendments to disfranchise illiterates and to empower the State to give aid to public roads will be argued before the Court of Appeals today. This arrangement, through the courtesy and sanction of Chief Judge McSherry of the Court of Appeals, has been made by the counsel on both sides as a matter of convenience.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is expected to be handed down promptly, and will be eagerly awaited by the politicians on both sides, who will then know "where they are at." Should the Court reverse the lower tribunal, and decide that the Poe amendment was not properly passed because of the lack of the Governor's approval and signature, that would be the end of the matter for the present. On the other hand, should the Court of Appeals affirm the action of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, and sustain the validity of the amendment, both parties will at once begin the campaign for and against the measure. As heretofore stated, on the assumption that the court of last resort will sustain the amendment, Democratic Chairman Vandiver has already done much preliminary work toward organization. Republican Chairman Hanna is also closely watching the situation, and if necessary, will be prepared to commence an active campaign as soon as the decision of the Court of Appeals is announced.

How To Make Money.

Buy a farm in the South where you have all the advantages of a settled country, where the land is still cheap, where crops are sure and the climate is unsurpassed. A personally conducted excursion party will leave Chicago Tuesday, February 21st, for an inspection trip through the South. Join this party and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 517 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 21.

Coal Company Elect Officers.

At a meeting of the Pittsburg and Maryland Coal Company held at the law office of Mr. E. H. Sincell on Tuesday Mr. N. U. Bond was elected president, Mr. W. E. McMillan vice-president, and Mr. E. H. Sincell secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE and BUILDING CONTRACTORS

STORE and OFFICES, OAKLAND

Some of the Things We Contract for

Banks, Offices,
Barns, Outbuildings,
Board Walks, Painting,
Bridges, Plastering,
Building Repairs, Pavements,
Churches, Cottages,
Coal Tipples, Residences, Fences,
Derricks, School Buildings,
Stores, Shops
Tenements, Stables,
Trestlings, Foundations,
Halls, Hospitals,
Hotels, Miners Houses
Fire Proof Vaults, Etc., Etc.

If You are Thinking of Building, Let Us Prepare Your Plans and Specifications. :-: We Guarantee Our Plans in Every Particular.

BE HONEST ABOUT IT.

Discussions now going on among Democrats, both those who keep in line with the managers and those who do not, make it very evident that Maryland will never get an honest election law until it chooses a legislature pledged to the repeal of the present statute and the substitution of a measure passed in a nonpartisan spirit. No constitutional amendment that meets with the approval of those who are determined upon carrying out any plan for disfranchisement for the purpose of making the Democratic party stronger than it is today would improve the present law, but would be sure to make it worse and to open more loopholes for fraud and trick. It must be apparent to all who have studied the subject in an unprejudiced way and who recall the experiences of the last few years, that there will never be an honest suffrage in this state until the law made at the extra session of 1901 is done away with altogether.

Democratic political clubs have now taken up the subject, and their members are listening to speeches by party men who have given it some study. Such a speech was made recently before the Concord Club by State's Attorney Owens, who favored an extra session for the drafting of a constitutional amendment with an educational qualification clause, but very different from the one made by the managers and omitting the grandfather's clause altogether. The Crescent Club, which does not usually train with those who now rule the party, has heard from one of its leading members, Mr. B. B. Shreeves, who opposes the plans of the State's Attorney and who said: "An extra session of the legislature at the present time would mean a garble and mutilated amendment to the Constitution and a blow to proper reform. A campaign of education must go on and then an aroused sentiment among the people will demand from their delegates the proper relief and this relief will be that given by friends of this reform, and not by those whose whole past has been inimical or passive in regard to these objects."

These varying opinions show how far apart Democrats are on this subject. The managers have not yet receded one inch from their position, and their future action will depend upon the Court of Appeals in the Vandiver mandamus case. Should they win they will make a fight before the people in behalf of their iniquitous amendment. Should they lose they will do their best to induce Governor Warfield to call an extra session to get the same amendment or one very similar in character before the voters next November. These managers realize that it is a fight to the death; that their power is at stake, and that under a different law they would be forced to step down and out.

Fortunate it is for Maryland that the people will have the last say in this matter. Public opinion was aroused by the discreditable showing made at the presidential election, and the determination to prevent a repetition of that disgrace will make itself felt in all parts of the state at the very first opportunity. No constitutional amendment of a partisan character will ever pass, and there will be no restriction of the suffrage which is not fair to all alike. The legislature elected next fall will be pledged to an honest law and the days of trick ballots in Maryland will be ended.—Baltimore American.

TALKING ABOUT 1903.

The Washington gossips are doing a good deal of talking about the possible Republican nomination for 1908. With Roosevelt out of the reckoning, through his own withdrawal, the race seems to be anybody's. One of the sooth sayers at the national capital says it is "Fairbanks against the field." Others mention Taft, Root and Hay as being favorites. We will hear much of this sort of talk for the next three and a half years.

Guesses, however, made at this time regarding the nomination for 1980 are particularly liable to be astray. Many things can take place between now and the meeting of the national convention which may alter the situation radically. Nobody can tell what will be the issues three and a half years hence. The Congress recently chosen may, in its two years of work, bring new questions and new men to the front. Nothing is fixed in American politics three or four years in advance. Shortly after Grant's election in 1868 it was noticed that a movement was started for his renomination in 1872. Grant's case, however, was exceptional. He received a unanimous nomination in each year.

At this moment, however, the outlook for the candidacy in 1908, with Roosevelt out of the contest, is as uncertain as that of 1888 was after Blaine, a few months before the convention, declined to allow his name to be considered in connection with the nomination. The convention of 1888 was long and exciting. It had an especially large number of aspirants. The man who led on the early ballots, John Sherman, did not get the nomination. The man who did get the candidacy, Benjamin Harrison, stood fifth on the roll on the early divisions in the convention. The chances for several days seemed to favor some of the other aspirants. It will be well for the prophets to go slow in their forecasts for the next canvass. Let us see what developments are made in 1905, 1906 and 1907 before we begin to make any calculations as to the issues or the candidates for 1908.—Parkersburg News.

The Simple Life

BY

CHARLES WAGNER

President Roosevelt Says to the Author of it :

"I AM PREACHING YOUR BOOK TO MY COUNTRYMEN." :: :: ::

Will Soon Begin as a Serial in this Paper

TO aspire to the simple life is to rightly aspire to the fulfilment of the highest human destiny. All the movements of humanity toward more justice and more light have been at the same time movements toward a more simple life. And the antique simplicity in arts, manners and ideas hold for us their incomparable value only because it has been able to give a powerful relief to some essential sentiments, to some fixed truths. We must love that simplicity and guard it piously. But he will have gone but the hundredth part of his road who holds to exterior forms, and who does not seek to realize the spirit. In fact, it is impossible for us to be simple in the same ways as were our forbears, and we can only remain so, or return to simplicity in the same spirit. We are walking in other paths, but the aim of humanity is fundamentally the same. It is always the polar star which directs the mariner, no matter whether he is embarked on a sailing ship or a steamer.

To advance towards this aim with all the means of which we can dispose is the most important thing, today as ever. And it is because we have often been drawn aside that we have confused and complicated our lives.

Watch for the Opening Chapters

The Simple Life has had a larger circulation among the literary inclined than any other story published in recent years

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

There never was so aggressive a campaign in Sunday school work as now. All the churches are taking a part in it and are seeking to reap the benefits. In the forefront of this great movement, side by side with the other churches, is the Sunday School Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is called the *Sunday School Union*, having been so christened as long ago as 1827. Strong men have been at its head since its organization in 1840. Prominent among these was that matchless worker for young people, Bishop John H. Vincent. It was during his time that he instituted the Berean System of lessons, which later developed into the International System, that is now used every Sunday by more than 13,000,000 of Sunday school people.

The head of the Sunday School Union today is Rev. John T. McFarland, D. D., who came to his present office from Topeka, Kansas—a man well fitted by scholarship and experience for his position. While having been in office scarcely six months, his work is being felt, and it is Scripture that says, "By their works ye shall know them." The Sunday School *Journal*, edited by him, is a magazine well suited for the family as well as the Bible student. It has a circulation of 225,000 and ought to double it at once.

All modern methods of teaching and work are being considered today by this organization, and it proposes to meet the needs of its constituency. It organizes new Sunday schools and helps the needy ones, and this work it does constantly. It is supported by the contributions of the churches of the denomination. It gave aid to about fourteen hundred last year, and will probably do more in the year to come.

When we consider that the Sunday school is not only an educator in good things, but is training the future citizenship of our land in all things pertaining to morals and godliness, it should have both the moral and financial support of the church and all right-minded people.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SOME RADICAL MEASURES

Pension Lawyers, Railroad Passes And Other Objects of Legislation.

Should the legislation proposed by Congressmen within the last few days ripen into laws, there would be some radical changes in the manner in which business is done in Washington and elsewhere.

Congressman Pearre of Maryland, wants a pension at $30 a month for "every person who served 50 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and were honorably discharged, and who, at the date of filling his declaration hereunder, shall have arrived at the age of 70 years."

No attorneys' fees are to be allowed under the act.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota wants to prohit absolutely the engaging of foreign vessels in the coastwise trade, under penalty of a forfeiture of cargo. Neither are they to be permitted, if his ideas harden into laws, to take part ni the excursion business between ports of the United States, under penalty of $200 for each passenger carried. The bill will not apply to Alaska.

Representative Sheppard wants the Government to stop paying mileage to Congressmen who traveled on free passes. He is going to do it by adding to existing law this provision:

"That before said mileage shall be paid each Senator shall file with the President of the Senate and each Representative and Delegate shall file with the Speaker of the House a statement to the effect that he has not used a free pass or passes for transportation to each regular session, and will not use a free pass or passes in returning therefore."

Not to be outdone by the radicals, Representative Livingston of Georgia, has introduced a joint resolution which provides "That hereafter the election for electors for President and Vice-President and Representatives Congress shall be held in each State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September, and the Fifty-Ninth Congress shall assemble and hold its first regular session on the first Monday in October, 1905, and each succeeding Congress shall assemble and hold its first regular session on the first Monday in October succeeding its election."

Estray Notice.

There came to my place near Accident about June 1st a ewe and lamb, no marks. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away. Jacob Feik. 3t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson V. John iii, 1-15 January 29, 1905.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus and Nicodemus.

The visit of Nicodemus to Jesus ought to be viewed in the light of events then transpiring. The ruler of the Jews has been severely criticised for the clandestine character of his visit. He has been characterized as constitutionally timid (Westcott), as having softness of constitution (Olshausen), and even a dispicable time-server (Elchorn). But it should be remembered that the ever-widening breach between the officials of the Hebrew Church and the reforming rabbi had already begun. As a class they were his pronounced enemies. Nicodemus rose superior to the intense prejudice of his clique, at least to the extent of visiting the offending Teacher and inquiring into His doctrine. The wonder is not that he came at night, but that he came at all. Considering the perversity of the human heart—especially the heart of a ruler of the Jews—the action of this master in Israel is admirable.

Jesus had signalized the opening of His ministery by a series of miracles wrought in Jerusalem and at the feasting time. Most conspicuous hour and place! Nicodemus was one of many upon whom these signs had had their designed effect. He refers at once in his first polite address to the miracles as sufficient seal to the supernatural origin of Jesus' mission.

Jesus knew "what was in" His visitor, his exact status. Here was a man superior to his class, but not wholly free from their prejudices; one profoundly interested in the kingdom of God, but not yet apprehending its spiritual character. The tenor of Jesus' uttered word fits exactly into the mortise of Nicodemus thought.

The metaphor of a new birth was familiar to the Hebrew mind. They considered all proselytes to their faith as having been born again. What nonplussed Nicodemus was to be told that he could only come into the kingdom of God as the proselyte came into the Hebrew Church. He considered himself a charter member of that kingdom. Now, to find that it was not a question of a higher or a lower seat at the table, but of any seat at all—that was what dumfounded him. "He, Abraham's son, and in addition a Pharisee and ruler, and yet to be shut out with heathen 'dogs' —it was incomprehensible!"

Confusion led this master in Israel to the silliest possible rejoinder. He seeks to parry the thrust and gain time by taking literally what he knew to be a figure of speech. His questions fairly die upon his lips.

Here is a lovely example of the gentleness of Jesus. He does not break the bending reed. He amplifies His first expression. "Born again," into "born of water and the spirit." And further: "Depravity can only beget depravity, but the Spirit can beget the spiritual. So the great need of humanity is to be 'Spirit-born.' This only is the way into the kingdom of God."

This Spirit-birth is incomprehensible. But this is no insuperable objection to it; for there are a good many "earthly things" that can not be understood. The invisible, imponderable breath of nature—who knows it exhaustively? But who doubts its existence, so long as it gives its audible token? Who would refuse to avail himself of it for either his lungs or his sails because he can not know all about it?

As Rudolf Stier well says: "A hard figure had humbled to the position of learner, a master in Israel." In his very question as to the manner Nicodemus admits the fact of a new birth into the kingdom of heaven.

Well may Luther call this "the Bible in miniature" (Bibel im kleinen), and Stier describe it as "the most sublime and simple expression of the eternal mystery of redemption which the Scriptures contain."

Mosaic from Commentaries.

A man: From the people collectively, to whom Jesus had addressed Himself, a transition is now made to His dealing with an individual.—Luthardt. Pharisee, ruler: Circumstances account for prominence given incident.—New Century. Came to Jesus by night: In secret, so as not to be observed. This he could easily do, because the steps to the guest-chamber, the upper room, were on the outside of the house, as today in Palestine and often in Italy. He went by night (1) because common prudence would lead him so to do. It was not wise to commit himself till he knew more about the new Teacher. He would not launch out on an unknown voyage over an unknown sea. (2) The quiet evening hour, after the public work and teaching of Jesus were over, and the crowds had retired to their homes, was by far the best time for this purpose. (3) He would wish not to be interfered with by curious observers, but would have a heart-to-heart talk with Jesus.—Peloubet. Rabbi: Accords the dignity denied by many.—Lange. Verily, verily, I say: One of the great cardinal truths of the kingdom of heaven solemnly introduced.—Lange. Except: An answer to what was in Nicodemus's mind rather than what he actually said.—New Century. A man be born: Jesus gave Nicodemus to understand that he had not yet reached the forecourt of true knowledge. When he requires the new birth from above as the condition of seeing the kingdom. He means according to the analogy of the Jewish designation of proselytes, or born again, primarily: Except a man come out from the old system, become a proselyte, publicly commit himself to a new position. Birth from above demands a great transition. Nicodemus would privately assure Him of the adhesion of a party of the Pharisees, implying the presumption that he would attach himself to the old order of things. Jesus demands of him a proselyteism wrought by God, a coming forth from the darkness of light and of the old party, if he would have any understanding at all of the kingdom which he Himself announces.—Lange. How can a man be born again? Either Nicodemus purposely misunderstands in order to reduce Christ's words to an absurdity, or more probably not knowing what to say, he asks what he knew to be a foolish question.—Camb.—Bib.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Nicodemuses abound to-day. They are deferential and even complimentary to Jesus. But they find in him only a teaching Messiah. His Word and example are the ladder to heaven, not His cross. They understand not the imperative necessity, the incalculable advantage of "His lifting up," nor its similitude to the lifting up of the serpent by Moses. They stop short of the atonement in Christ. They lose all. They are like that saxon peasant boy Zeller tells of, who, on being asked if he learned anything of Jesus at school, replied, "O yes!" "What, then?" "That He was a good Teacher of the people." Bless me! This world has had teachers enough. What it wanted was a Savior!

Be born again: That is the first sentence of the divine catechism (Stier). The very term is, in itself, enough to inspire hope. It is an effect which, by the utmost striving, we can not produce upon ourselves. It is a gift. It is from above.

Sum and substance of the Christian religion is a principle of life in the human soul. It is not doctrine, but life. As Luther paraphrases it: My doctrine is not of doing or leaving undone, but of being and becoming; so that it is not a new work to be done, but just the being new-created. Or, again, with Draseke: The kingdom of God is nothing into which a man can think, or study, or read, or hear, or talk, or discuss himself; a man can only experience his way into the kingdom of God. Or with Stier: Thou wouldst begin at the Omega. I will begin at the Alpha, and thus teach thee the whole alphabet of My doctrine in that one word, "born again!"

If we only availed ourselves of what we understood, we could not live a day longer in this world. A college professor at an amateur club expounded the principles of the application of electricity to locomotion. He was technical and used algebraic equations on the blackboard. At the very first one was: "Well, but professor, what does make the car go?" The scientist turned to put the quotation on the board again, while his elderly interlocutor sank back in her chair disconsolately. She may never know what makes the car go, but she will never decline to ride upon it on that account. Shall we show less common sense concerning the car of salvation?

The effects of the new birth are apparent, incontestable, glorious eternal. Though we may never know just how the tree grows, may its fruits be in us and abound! They will, if we stop to decipher it all out. Faith is the only means of demonstration.

Garrett County Star Routes.

The following have been awarded contracts for carrying the mail over star routes in this county: Hauser to Sunnyside and return, D. O. Roth at $249; present contract, $300. Oakland to Accident and return, George Geissman, at $847; present contract, $750. Sang Run to Friendsville and return, H. D. Custer at $549; present contract, $427.40.

Maryland Fish Culture.

The Senate passed the McComas bill appropriating $25,000 for the establishment of a fish culture station in Maryland.

SOME FAMOUS SIEGES

How Port Arthur Compares With Other World Famous Struggles.

(In all the instances given below the besiegers were successful except in the cases of Gibraltar, where the English held out.)

Troy 1184 B. C. Menelaus led the Greeks against the Trojans, who were under command of Alexander of Paris. The latter had stolen the Spartan King's wife, Helen of Troy. Lasted ten years.

Azoth, or Azotus—670 B. C. Largest siege of history. Psammeticus, over Grecian, Carian, Ionian and Egyptian soldiers, against the twelve rulers of Egypt, who, by agreement, ruled their own states, but were allied. Azotus was one of the five principal cities of Palestine. Lasted twenty-nine years.

Jerusalem—603 B. C. Babylonians against the Jews commanded by Zedekiah. Jeremiah commanded besiegers. Lasted eighteen months.

Syracuse—214 B. C. Besieged by the Athenians, equipped with 150 ships. Lasted thirty months.

Carthage—146 B. C. Besieged by the Romans under Scipio. City burned seventeen days. Siege lasted over two years.

Byzantium—193 B. C. Beleaguered by the Romans, under Severus. Lasted three years.

Alexandria—640 A. D. The Saracens laid siege to the city. They were commanded by Amrou, and had the assistance of other Egyptians, who tired of Greek domination. Lasted fourteen months. (Fourth siege).

Paris—1590 A. D. The Leaguers, under the Duke de Guiso, take Paris, force King Henry III. out and close gates. Henry III., with Henry of Navarre, besieged the city. Lasted four years. More than 50,000 died of starvation in Paris.

Gibraltar—1779 A. D. The armies of France and Spain combined in an attempt to oust the British. Siege lasted four years and was unsuccessful.

Lyons—1793 A. D. Civil warfare. Soldiers of convention, under Kellerman, laid siege to Lyons, in which the Jacobins were sheltered. Lasted seven weeks.

Malta—1798 A. D. French had invested the Maltese city three months prior siege. Maltese, Neapolitan, Portugese and British as allies opposed. Lasted two years.

Acre St. Jean—1831 A. D. Turks, aided by the English, held out in this city for five months and twenty-one days against the French under Napoleon Bonaparte.

Sevastopol—1854 A. D. The allies of the Anglo-French alliance were opposed to the Russians at Sevastopol. Several famous charges were made here, among others that of Balaklava by the light brigade. Siege lasted eleven months.

Lucknow—1857 A. D. English fortified in Lucknow; besieged by natives of India. Lasted eight months and fifteen days.

Delhi—1857 A. D. British besieged natives of India in city. Contest lasted four months and fourteen days.

Vicksburg—1863 A. D. Federal troops against confederates in city. Lasted forty-eight days.

Ladysmith—1899 A. D. Boers besieged the British in the South African town. Lasted 118 days.

Port Arthur—1904 A. D. Japanese against the Russians. Began in February, 1904. Ended Jan. 1, 1905.

A LONG WAIT FOR DEMOCRATS.

Chairman Taggart makes it very clear that the nation is dissatisfied with the Democratic party and its policies, and that the tremendous defeat of last November was the deliberate voice of the people. While that is nothing new, it is of some interest when coming from Mr. Taggart.

In his recent speech at Lafayette, Ind., Mr. Taggart said that he was the real chairman of the National Committee; that the Executive Committee was created with his full approval, and that he was loyally supported by Sheehan, Nicoll, Belmont and all others in the committee, and that everything possible was done with the "ample means" at the disposal of the committee to win success. Yet with an "irreproachable" candidate, the party "encountered a reverse almost unparalleled."

Mr. Taggart added that he did not believe "any other candidate on any platform could have been elected."

He was right in that conclusion. Ex-Judge Parker would have been a little stronger if he had said less. The more he talked the more harm he did for himself. But no man the party could have named for President would have been elected.

A party that avowed itself in opposition to protection and in favor of scuttling from the Philippines and for other such unpatriotic policies could not appeal successful to the American people, to say nothing of the record the Democrats have made. But what of the future? Neither Bryan nor Taggart could hold out any hope, excepting from the Micawber-like policy of "waiting for something to turn up."

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HER GREAT CATCH

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

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"You can stay for the preacher if you like. I'm going fishing," Alicia said, stabbing the spring air viciously with her rod.

It was a long reed, cut from the canebrakes down on the river, innocent of reel and equipped with a home-made line, a cork float and bullet sinkers above the cheap hook. Her frock, a clean but faded calico, was short enough to show stout leather shoes, with a glimpse of home knit stockings above. But none of these things dimmed sparkling eyes or paled the wild rose flush in delicately molded cheeks. Alicia was a beauty quite independent of clothes. Her dearest friends admitted it. Susan Kates, to whom she had spoken, was pretty in a way, but largely by the help of artifice.

Susan was also pious, just the girl for a preacher's wife, all Brush Creek neighborhood declared; hence when it was known that the new Methodist minister was a bachelor and something of a beau the amen corner sisters all agreed that it was a clear case of providential interference. Susan herself shared their opinion, albeit she was too wise to say so. She had come the day before to spend a week with Alicia, although the Blair homestead was but three miles from her father's farm.

Madam Blair, Alicia's grandmother and guardian, was the leading spirit in Methodism thereabout. As such she had sent word to the Rev. Paul Redford to make her house his home "until he could suit himself better."

The invitation made gossip, of course. Madam was a keen one. She meant to marry off that flighty Alicia. The new preacher would be sacrificed to her before he fairly knew it. Didn't somebody say he had been to college and was, moreover, pretty well off? Madam Blair had an eye to the main chance, the same as the ungodly. She had broken up the affair between Alicia and that scatter brained young Clarkson with a mighty high hand. Clarkson was poor and likely to stay so. But, then, Alicia would have plenty for two.

"BETTER NOT," A MAN'S VOICE SAID A LITTLE WAY OFF.

Usually new ministers came in the fall. Paul Redmond was a "supply," taking the place of the regular itinerant, who had fallen ill. The makeshift parsonage had been rented out, and the supply minister might have boarded around all over the circuit but for Madam Blair. Alicia was angered by her grandmother's interference.

She had not been very much in love with Billy Clarkson until Grandmother Blair had come between them. She was not in love with the real Billy even now, but cherished passionately an ideal she called by Billy's name. Naturally she resented Redmond and all his works. Quite as naturally she had inveigled the coy yet willing Susan into this long visit, with a set purpose of flinging the pair at each other's head and if possible compassing an engagement before a fortnight passed.

"I don't think it looks respectful—to the gospel nor—nor anything," Susan said primly, sitting down upon the upper step of the porch. Alicia laughed—so grimly it showed she was a Blair all through. "Then you stay here and be respectful—to the gospel—for both of us," she said with her chin high, whistling the next minute to Flossy, her pet shepherd dog, and swinging down the path to the back gate.

The creek was less than half a mile away, with Blair fields on either side of it. Alicia knew all the bends and ripples of it and loved them as well as she knew them. She meant to fish first the Blue hole, which lay just inside the upper water gate, going thence downstream and ending at the lower gate so as to go home by the big road.

Only a blind track ran past the upper gate. Stragglers never found it out, not even the most inveterate fishermen who might be lured by this exceptional morning, with water in just the right stage. Something in the day made Alicia want to sing. She did not do it, being firmly of opinion that fish have ears and are mighty wary of human sounds. And today she was bent on catching the patriarch of the pool, a big trout, known to inhabit it these three years or more, which quite disdained to notice the most artistic flies of the gentlemen sportsmen or their liveliest minnows. His special haunt was beneath the roots of the big bending sycamore which leaned far out over the stream. Without a tremor she climbed into the tree's low crotch by a pathway of loosely laid rails, established herself as comfortably as possible and dropped her hook right in front of the big fellow's nose.

She could not see him—the water was just delicately turbid from rains two days back—but she felt him nibble a bit, then saw the water swirl as with an upward rush. Presently she saw him leap half out of the water ten yards away. She drew in her hook, to find half the bait bitten off, and as she put on fresh worms she said, with a smiling nod: "Old man, Sukey ought to have come along. She could have got points on how to hook and land the preacher."

She was too intent on sport to hear a little stifled laugh. Indeed, she had no consciousness of anything just then but the matter in hand. She had cast a little way from where the trout broke. For perhaps two minutes the float lay aggravatingly expressionless, simply drifting a bit in the eddy of the pool; then it went under with a rush, to come up two yards away and go down again almost instantly. The trout, bold from long impunity, had swallowed the hook.

Alicia did not try to haul him in at once. Instead she let him play up stream and down, taking in the slack with bare hands and letting it go back with a rush that must have bewildered her captive. After a ten minutes' fight she hauled in her quarry, two pounds of gleaming silver, and, holding him fast, made to scramble down to the bank.

Dismay smote her as she turned about. The rails had slipped down. She was fairly entrapped. The tree crotch overhung the water, which was, she knew, well over her head. Although she could swim a little, she did not like to risk a plunge. Yet there seemed no alternative. The landward side of the big trunk was not to be reached from where she sat. She made an impatient little swing of her catch, saying: "There, you'll get back in the water after all and take me with you. I think I'll tie you to me and make you swim out."

"Better not," a man's voice said a little way off. "I don't believe he would swim out. He'd rather keep you down at the bottom."

"Then come and take me down," Alicia said disdainfully, angry beyond words that anything masculine could thus calmly contemplate her plight instead of flying to the rescue. She heard long, firm steps approaching. By craning her neck severely she saw a man, young, handsome, well set up, evidently an athlete, and fashionably dressed. "So you are Alicia Blair, my hostess in part."

"And how came you here when you are looked for at the house?" Alicia demanded severely.

Paul Redmond laughed. "Because I had rather be here," he retorted. "My traps have gone on houseward to announce me, but I heard so much of that 'tomboy granddaughter' on the way from town, when my guide, Deacon Estis, who fetched me by the short cut to show me—well, several things—said 'that she is, right now, a-feeshin',' I simply had to come and see for myself."

"How long since?" Alicia asked, her face scarlet. Redmond laughed again. "The point is—immaterial," he said. "Just now the burning question is, 'How shall I get down?'"

"That's easy. Put up the rails and go away," Alicia said.

Redmond shook his head. "I can't trust you. The rails might slip," he said. "I know a better way, but first fling me your fish."

Obediently Alicia swung him her gasping prize. He at once slipped a limber pronged twig through its gills and anchored it comfortably in the stream, saying: "Let the example bear fruit, Miss Alicia. Don't give any of your later captives needless agony."

"You don't seem to care about me. I'm very uncomfortable," Alicia said with spirit. "If you won't put up the rails, at least go away. The water is deep—still"—

"You are not going into it," Redmond said quickly, stepping upon the leaning trunk and clinging fast to it with one arm. He held the other out toward her, saying with a twinkle: "One, two, three! Here we go! Jump! I'll catch you right as a trivet."

"I won't jump," Alicia said with her grandest air.

Redmond looked at her severely. "You will jump," he repeated, "and right straight off! It's going to rain like fun in about twenty minutes, and unless you take me to the house I shall get very wet."

"I think you are—despicable," Alicia pouted. But as he looked at her, smiling more roguishly than ever, she gave a spring, was caught and swung safe to the bank. There Redmond said to her, her eyes fairly dancing: "I don't know Sukey, but really she should have come along. She would certainly have got points on—landing a minister."

Which proved to be prophetic. Six months later Alicia Blair was Alicia Redmond, and not only resigned to the change, but happy over it.

Lost His Head.

One of Philadelphia's well known literary men has just come back from England. He is looking very well, and one of his friends complimented him on it. "You're getting fat, old man. Never saw you looking better."

"Well, no. Fact is, I'm really thinner. I've lost fourteen pounds."

"H'm! Yes? What did you lose it on—the Derby?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Bowser Would Farm

He Sees Dazzling Visions of Wealth In Chickens, Eggs and a Dairy—Gives Figures Showing Great Profits, but Forgets Expense, Which Mrs. B. Itemizes.

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MRS. BOWSER had been prepared for it for over an hour when it came at last. Mr. Bowser's demeanor had told her that he had a new scheme on foot, and she had patiently waited for him to broach it. He had been hitching around in a nervous way as he tried to read the evening paper, and he finally laid the sheet aside and said:

"I'd like to talk with you for a few minutes about a matter concerning our future."

"Very well," she replied.

"You know that I have often expressed a wish to get out on a farm."

"You are no farmer and would starve on the best farm in the country."

"I don't claim to be a farmer, but a man who isn't a farmer can make a

"WE START WITH FIVE HUNDRED CHICKENS."

living in the country, can't he? I don't propose to go to tearing stumps up by the roots and mowing five acres of hay per day."

"No? Well, what is the scheme?"

"If we could exchange this house for a hundred acre farm I'd go into the chicken and egg business, with perhaps a bit of a dairy as a side issue. I know we went over this ground once, but you got your figures all wrong and deceived me."

"Well, we'll go over it again. Let me get a pencil. What has put the notion into your head again?"

"There's money in it—big money—and I can prove it. Now, then, figure carefully and don't be in a hurry. We start with 500 chickens."

"Yes."

"The natural increase of domestic fowls is 30 per cent, but with an incubator we make it 50. We gain 250 fowls the first year. On the second year we have over 1,000 and sell at least 200. On the third year we have 1,300 and sell at least 500. That disposes of the chickens."

"Yes—go on," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"We now take up the egg question. The 500 chickens we start with ought to produce 200 eggs per day the first year. That is a total of 73,000 eggs per year and at 20 cents per dozen gives us a cash income of $3,650. The second year the income is $5,000, and the third $8,000, making over $16,000 for three years. We will estimate the sales of broilers, roosters and old hens for the three years at $1,560, or a total of $18,000. Do you know of any little business in the city, Mrs. Bowser, to beat that?"

"Go on," she said, without the faintest shadow of a smile showing on her face. "Anything else?"

"I may raise a couple of acres of celery each year. I have figures to show that the profit is at least $3,000 per acre."

"Well?"

"And if we got the right kind of ground why not devote an acre or so to peppermint? It is one of the best paying small crops a man can go into."

"Is that all?"

"It's about all, only I had forgotten the other fowls. While raising chickens we might as well go into ducks, geese and turkeys. The cost would be nothing, as they would live on what the chickens left over. We can put the profit on them down at $1,000 a year. I have gone over the whole thing several times, and I figure out that we must make at least $10,000 a year for the first three years. After that the income will be considerably greater."

"But about the dairy?" she asked.

"Why, I figured that we'd start in with about a dozen cows. The milk, butter and cream ought to bring in a profit of at least a thousand dollars a year. We get all this, Mrs. Bowser, while we are getting the pure air and sunshine of the country at the same time. I am also getting back my health. Every day is full of happiness and health, and all we have to do is to sit on the veranda and listen to the hum of the bees and the songs of the robins. That's my side of it, and if you have anything to say let's hear it. Understand, we exchange our house and lot even up for a farm."

"We will take it in rotation?" replied Mrs. Bowser as a feeling of pity crept into her heart. "You are to start with 500 chickens?"

"Yes—500."

"Well, even if you can buy them for 25 cents apiece, which I very much doubt, there is an outlay of $125 to start with. Had you figured on that?"

"N-o."

"Then they must be fed until you can raise corn and oats, and you can add another $50 for that. There will be the cost of your buildings and your incubator. To run an incubator and 500 chickens you must have the help of at least one man."

"You are beginning to find fault!" protested Mr. Bowser as his face began to redden.

"Not at all. We are just jotting down some figures to see how we would come out. To run a hundred-acre farm you must have a hired man and at least one span of horses. No flock of hens will produce the number of eggs you figure on, nor yet half of it. You have made no allowance for deaths by diseases. We must cut your figures in half."

"By thunder, but what a fool I was to say a word to you about it!" shouted Mr. Bowser as he got up and walked about. "What do you know about business? What does any woman?"

"About your bees?" she continued, without minding him. "You start with twenty hives. They will cost you $4 a hive. You don't understand bees, and you must employ somebody who does. You think of going into celery. The ground must be prepared and the seed or the plants purchased. To grow and market an acre of celery you must have the services of another man. If you go into peppermint it's the same thing—money in advance and extra help. Don't imagine for a moment that ducks, geese and turkeys can live on what the chickens leave over. Every three fowls will eat as much food as a horse."

"Make me out the biggest fool in America!" he shouted at her from across the room.

"Now, as to the side issue dairy. You start with twelve cows, and they will cost you at least $35 each. You must build stables for them, buy feed for at least seven months, and you must have extra help again. Had you figured on that? To sum up, we can estimate that to establish such a farm as you have in mind your outlay of cash the first year would be nothing short of $3,000, and from that on you must pay at least five hands. Cut it, risks and work like a slave yourself. I don't want to discourage you, Mr. Bowser, but"—

"Stop right there, woman!" he broke in.

"What for?"

"Because I don't propose to be made out a chump and a fool and a dunderhead in my own house! I am going out. When you get ready you can go to bed."

Mr. Bowser left the house, with a vigorous slam of the front door behind him, and five minutes later was talking with his family butcher, who had once been a farmer. He hadn't got his case half stated when the butcher patted him on the shoulder and said:

"Cut it out, Bowser, and be guided by your wife's advice. Why, man, you don't know enough to run an onion bed!"

He was called a liar, and other hot words followed, but at midnight Mrs. Bowser woke up to find Mr. Bowser in bed with a peaceful look on his face.

M. QUAD.

"I DON'T PROPOSE TO BE MADE OUT A CHUMP AND A FOOL AND A DUNDERHEAD IN MY OWN HOUSE!"

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1905.

RUSSIA'S OUTLOOK.

Russia's outlook is not very attractive at this juncture and it appears that the strong hand needed to control the situation is not in the royal family. The Czar is willing, but weak. He is without personal initative and lacks the overmastering courage and force to save his kingdom from a terrifying period of bloodshed and suffering. The people of Russia have tasted death and are stirred to such depths that history is about to record another victory of the downtrodden over their oppressors. It is inevitable that millions of people will secure and maintain their rights in spite of the crushing heel of tyranny. While the Czar is not personally a tyrant, and is inclined to grant justice to the people of Russia, yet his training and environment blinds him to the essential justice of the people's needs and to the frightful despotism exercised in his name by the aristocracy, the members of which after all are the true rulers of the great empire, and who fatten on the toil of the starving people. It is necessary for them to hold inviolate the present order of things, because with its end the end of their debauchery, their privileges and their power will have come.

When the present storm has subsided along with these aristocrats, the Grand Dukes, the Counts and other titled noblemen, many persons practically blameless, will be swept into everlasting silence. Tears and weeping will be heard throughout the land and vain regrets will echo throughout the vast domain. But a new order of things will exist. It is always thus when merciless, cold-blooded greed stands in the way of the right of the people to live, to prosper and to be happy.

Surprised Friends.

Miss Alma Crane, daughter of B. F. Crane, Mt. Lake Park, and Nelson S. Clary, son of Rev. Clary, of Deer Park, surprised their many friends last week, by the announcement of their marriage which took place on the last day of August, 1904. They will reside in Grafton, where Mr. Clary is employed with the B. & O. R. R. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

Died In Colorado.

Mrs. Mary V. Hartigan, of Morgantown, W. Va., died on Monday at Denver, Col., to which city she went early in the fall for treatment for tuberculosis. The deceased leaves five children, three daughters and two sons. Mrs. Hartigan was well known at Mountain Lake Park where spent every summer for a number of years. Her funeral will take place at Morgantown on Friday or Saturday.

HOYES.

We are having fine sledding at this time and all are making good use of it.

Mr. T. W. Bittinger spent Saturday and Sunday under the parental roof.

Mrs. Mollie Mattingly and daughter-in-law made a business trip to Accident Monday.

Mrs. W. D. Collier, of Friendsville, after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Wm. DeWitt, of this place, returned to home Tuesday.

R. S. Suman, of Cumberland, was in our town one day this week.

Mrs. Emma DeWitt made a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Maude Brenneman at Crellin last week.

Mrs. Wm. Seabold, of Mountain Lake Park, is numbered among the visitors in this community.

Abel DeWitt, of Armistead, has moved his saw mill to the Hove property.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowman, of Engles Mills, spent one day this week with the family of Mr. M. Mattingly.

Mr. Winters, of Midland, purchased some fine cattle in this neighborhood one day last week.

Miss Suda DeWitt and Mr. Earle Smith enjoyed a horse back ride last Sunday.

Among those who attended services at Elder Monday evening were Mrs. Maggie DeWitt. Miss Sallie Castee! and her brother Masden.

Mrs. Elma Custer was a caller at the home of W. A. Smith recently.

Mr. Charles Callis attended the institute at Friendsville last Saturday.

HON. GEORGE A. PEARRE FELL ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

Representative of the Sixth District Taken Suddenly Ill While Attending to Duties.

IN THE HOUSE MONDAY MORNING.

Was Able to Walk to Carriage After Being Revived—Is at His Washington Residence—Attack Attributed to Stomach Affection.

The many friends of Col. George A. Pearre, Congressman from this District will be pained to learn of that gentleman's illness who was stricken on Monday morning while in the discharge of his duties on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Details of his illness are contained in a telegram dated at Washington Monday as follows:

"At twenty minutes after 12 o'clock today, just as the House was settling down to consideration of a number of minor District matters, a sensational incident occurred that for a time threw the House into confusion and created great excitement in the galleries. Just at the moment named while the House was particularly quiet, Representative Pearre of Maryland suddenly started to his feet and fell forward on his desk, gasping convulsively for breath and beating the air with his clenched hands. Several representatives near the desk of the stricken member jumped to their feet and began to cry for a doctor and Speaker Cannon taking in the situation at a glance banged the desk with his gavel and demanded to know if there was a physician on the floor. Representative Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky was the only member on the floor who had a knowledge of medicine, and he hurried to the side of the supposedly dying man. Mr. Pearre was carried from the chamber by several of his colleagues and placed on a leather-covered sofa in the Republican cloak rooms, while Speaker Cannon announced a recess for a quarter of an hour and insisted that the members keep their seats.

"Dr. Hunter and several representatives who volunteered as nurse worked over Mr. Pearre for some time. Finally he improved somewhat, and it was learned that he had suffered a nervous collapse. Mr. Pearre had not been in good health for some time, and has been particularly ailing since the holiday recess.

"After being attended by Dr. Hunter for more than an hour Mr. Pearre recovered sufficiently to be sent to his home. Dr. Hunter said that Mr. Pearre had suffered some sort of a nervous attack indicating acute kidney trouble and that Mr. Pearre needed immediate and continued attention.

Word has been received here by friends of Col. Pearre that he had rallied quickly from the effects of the attack. He was able to walk to his carriage and was driven to his hotel. It is thought that the trouble was only of a temporary nature, due, it is believed to a minor stomach affection. Col. Pearre, of late, has grown very stout and this has tended to produce ill effects, especially since he is unable to take proper exercise.

THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
409-415 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK
50c. and $1.00. All druggists.

FUTURE OF THE C. AND O. CANAL.

Rumors Regarding Its Use in the Future.

The future of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is a subject now occupying the attention of the railroad world, says a Baltimore dispatch to the Washington Evening Star. Since the acquisition of the State of Maryland's interest in the waterway by the Western Maryland Railroad, many rumors have been afloat regarding the use to which the Wabash interests may put this ownership.

It will be remembered that the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company at one time made a strong effort to buy the canal, but it was blocked by the Baltimore and Ohio, which, having purchased all of the $500,000 bonds of 1878 and a large portion of the bonds of 1844, intervened and obtained possession through the trustees of the bonds of 1844, and under a decision of the Court of Appeals have possession until January 1, 1906. These trustees were John K. Cowen (now deceased), Hugh L. Bond, second vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Richmond. The property is now in possession of the surviving trustees and is virtually controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio.

While the Western Maryland owns the canal subject to the mortgage of 1844 and 1878, it cannot, under present conditions, force a sale of its interests and claims until January 1 next.

This condition therefore will hamper the Western Maryland Railroad in any plans, which may be in contemplation, but it is possible that this receivership, for that is what the trusteeship amounts to, may be lifted by agreement before the time set by the courts, and if such should result, then interesting developments may be expected.

One report has it that the canal may be divided between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland—the former railroad to take charge of that portion from Georgetown, D. C., to Hancock, and the Western Maryland to take that section between Cumberland and Hancock.

The fact must not be lost sight of that possession of the canal gives the Wabash entrance into Washington, providing a direct line from the West to the nation's capital, and it is among the possibilities that such a road may be constructed from Hancock to Georgetown as an outlet to Washington of the large passenger traffic of the Wabash. Terminal facilities in the national capital are assured under the terms of the act of Congress providing for the construction of the union station, which gives to all railroads now and hereafter entering Washington the right of trackage and of station.

However, it is far more likely that an agreement will be reached whereby the Baltimore and Ohio will handle the passenger traffic of the Wabash from Hancock or Cherry Run to Washington, while the Western Maryland will be the outlet of the Baltimore and Ohio to central Pennsylvania cities and towns and be the connecting link between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading systems.

The settlement out of court last week of the Baltimore and Ohio-Western Maryland freight diversion case provided for re-establishment of the relations which existed before the institution of the now famous suit, and this is regarded in railroad circles here as an indication that the Gould-Cassatt war in drawing to an end, or that a truce at least has been declared.

CAPITALIZED AT $10.000.

Home Capital Seeks Charter to Manufacture and Deal in Lumber.

Application has been made to the Circuit Court of this county for a charter for the Ravenscroft Lumber and Manufacturing Company, in which local capital is interested.

The incorporators are Drs. R. A. and Webster Ravenscroft and John E. Legge, Mr. Julius Renninger and Mr. S. A. Kendall.

The shares will be one hundred in number at a par value of $100 each, most of which has already been subscribed.

The corporation is to buy and manufacture lumber, buy and sell real estate and timber lands of all kinds. The home office will be located in Oakland. The officers of the corporation will be elected at a meeting of the incorporators to be held within a short time.

Good Coal at Low Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

SINCELL & CO.
WHITE SALE

IN offering these goods to the people, we desire to say that we have never made such an effort to place before you the wonderful values that we now have in the way of an entirely new line of merchandise. Just a glance in our store will convince you that we are not offering goods that have been carried over but our entire stock is new, having been purchased especially for this sale.

Embroideries

Nainsook	10 to 39c yard
Cambric	3 to 49c "
Swiss	7 to 59c "

Insertings

Nainsook	9 to 39c yard
Cambric	4 to 39c "
Swiss	7 to 39c "

Table Linens

German Damask, 57 inches wide, beautiful designs that improve by laundry	49c
German Damask, 63 inches wide, beautiful designs that improve by laundry	63c
German Damask, 22x22-inch Napkins	$2.19 dozen
" " 18x18 " "	1.48 "
" " 16x16 " "	1.19 "
Real Linen Table Damask, 64 inches wide	63c yard
Pure " " " 70 " "	83c "
" " " " 72 " "	89c "
Finest quality all Linen Damask, 64 inches wide	$1.09
" " " " 70 " "	1.38
" " " " handsome designs, 72 inches wide	1.69

Entire Stock of Cotton, Union Huck or Pure Linen Towels at 12½ Per Cent. Off

Duchess Long Cloth, full 36 inches wide, 12 yds to piece	$1.15
Duchess Long Cloth, full 36 inches wide, 12 yds to piece	1.48
Fine quality India Linens for	9¾c yard
Easter Lilly India Linens for	12½c yard
Silk Persian Lawns, white or cream	49c yard

Muslins

Lonsdale fine Sheetings	9c yard
Fruit of Loom	8¾c "
Berkley	9½c "
Fearless of Competition	8½c "

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Full 54x90 Sheets	55 cents
81x90 New York Mills Sheets	79 cents
81x90 Mohawk Mills Sheets	69 cents
Beautiful tucked and Lace Stripe Apron Lawn ready for making	17½ cents
Drawn bottom Apron Lawns, ready for making	14 cents

Laces

Greatest assortment of French Val. Laces ever shown, at	2 to 23c yard
10,000 yards Torchon Laces all widths, at	3¾c yard

Muslin Underwear

We have just received our Muslin Underwear for Women, but as time is too close we are unable to quote prices. This is the greatest line known to the Mercantile world. It will be on display Saturday. Don't miss seeing it.

COME EARLY SATURDAY MORNING

Sincell & Co.

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. Chas. A. Ashby, of Crellin, was in the city Tuesday afternoon.

Master John Martin, of Kingwood, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mrs. Cecelia Coddington spent several days last and this week with relatives of Crellin.

Mr. L. C. Prevost, manager of the Preston Store Company, was in Oakland Monday on business.

Mr. J. C. Watson, of Keyser, West Va., was a business visitor Oakland last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. John M. Davis, who has been seriously ill for two weeks or more, is somewhat improved this morning.

In Cumberland on Saturday last a marriage license was issued to James Henry Brown and May Finzel, this county.

Mr. G. A. Fraley, of the Garrett National Bank, was seriously indisposed last Thursday and Friday with an attack of the grip.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas C. Beachy and children and Mrs. Jonas Beachy, all of the Bittinger district, were Oakland visitors Tuesday.

Ex-Sheriff Lloyd Shaffer, of Carmel, West Va., was in Oakland Sunday afternoon where he took train No. 46 for the East on business.

Miss Sallie Johnson of Oakland, is in the city for a few weeks, having arrived last evening from Wheeling, where she has been for the past two months.—Grafton Sentinel.

A postal from Mr. S. O. Wiley ordering this paper sent to his address states that he is near Meyersdale where he is employed by the Somerset Coal Company.

Mrs. Alvin Getty, of Cumberland, has been spending the past week with the families of Dr. O. G. Getty and Dr. Bruce Lichty, at Meyersdale.—Cumberland News.

Mr. B. C. Feather, of Cranesville, West Va., was in Oakland Tuesday on business connected with the purchase of some real estate located adjoining his farm at that place.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, of Kendall, this county, was in Oakland last Saturday where he attended the sale of the Cumberland Paper Company's lands, two tracts of which were sold that day.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who went to Baltimore last Thursday morning, where he purchased a stock of goods for the store which he will open in Oakland, returned here yesterday morning.

Mr. Newman, our efficient and oblig ing mail carrier has made his trip every day even during the recent heavy snow. He is plucky and deserves our thanks and respects.—Brookside Corr. Kingwood Journal.

Mr. W. E. McMillan, of Pittsburg, Mr. Calvin Anderson, of near Wilson, and Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, were in Oakland Tuesday where they attended a meeting of the Maryland and Pittsburg Coal Company's stock holders.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Clary of Mountain Lake Park, Md., are visiting relatives on the West Side. Mrs. Clary was formerly Miss Crane, daughter of Mr. B. F. Crane of Mountain Lake Park, and was but recently married.—Grafton Sentinel.

Among the many newsy letters from different sections of Garrett county appearing in this paper today those from Bloomington and Deer Park contain items which not only interest the citizens of those two communities but residents of all parts of the county.

Mr. Howard Hoffman, who has been employed by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company as a locomotive engineer on the road operated by that corporation, recently resigned his position and has again entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio in the same capacity.

A train of about twenty-five cars, containing part of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad's exhibition at the St. Louis exposition, passed through Oakland early Tuesday morning. The exhibits were all on flat cars and consisted of the old-time engines once used in the railroad service. The old grasshopper type among them. The exhibit was en route to Martinsburg where it will be kept for the present.

Messrs. Richard and Hosmer Tasker, of District No. 13, were in Oakland Monday when the former was granted letters of administration upon the personal estate of his lately deceased mother, Mrs. Solomon Tasker, whose death took place the day after Christmas.

Notice change of advertisement in the Oakland Model Steam Bakery in this issue. The candy manufacturing department of this establishment promises to be quite a success to judge by the number of orders received from away from town for the product and the large amount consumed by the local trade.

Mr. George Legge, who has for several months been efficiently assisting Postmaster Jarboe in the duties of his office will leave his present employment on February 1st to embark in the life insurance business, having secured the agency for one of the strong companies of the country. His place in the postoffice will be filled by Philip Peddicord.

Mr. Van Shriver, of Pittsburg, Pa., representing the Cumberland Paper Company, was here last Saturday where he conducted the sale of the lands belonging to his company. Two tracts, aggregating 340 acres were sold. The tract "Recourse," which contains about eleven hundred acres was offered at sale as a whole but no bids being received which was commensurate with its value, it was withdrawn and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

John Wolfe, of Oakland, has the contract to finish the interior of the Catholic church and reported Monday for work. The room will be entirely remodeled. At the altar an arch will be built, the ceiling and side walls are to be frescoed and the wood work is to be hardwood finished in the best manner. All this work in connection with what was done last summer will make the church one of the most complete in this section.—Terra Alta Republican.

Every subscriber to this paper will receive this week a copy of the New York *Tribune Farmer* which is being sent out from the office of that publication at the request of the management of THE REPUBLICAN. This is done so that all may be able to judge of the value of the New York publication which is offered as a special inducement to new subscribers and those who pay all arrearages and one year in advance. See the offer made elsewhere in this paper to-day.

Mr. Benj. F Crane, Joseph Rathbun, Mr. Cuppett, Mr. Leighton, and others of Loch Lynn Heights and Mt. Lake Park, deserve and no doubt having received the thanks of many railroad men for the good work they did Sunday to relieve the sufferings of those injured in the wreck which occurred that day at the Park. Engineer Stanhagen the only survivor of the three men upon the engine at the time of its explosion, is very grateful to these gentlemen for their kindness in looking after him when he was unable to help himself.

Six couples of the married folks of Oakland went over to Joe Conneway's eight miles south of Oakland, last Friday evening where a bountiful supper served in an unsurpassed manner, was partaken of. The menu consisted of everything usually found upon the farmer's table, supplemented by cooking such as the hostess is famed for. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harned, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh and Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell. The trip was made in one of Helbig & Kelley's large sleds drawn by four good horses, the reins being manipulated by Mr. Alvey Kelley, who combines good horsemanship with that of being an excellent and trustworthy man. The ladies felt perfectly safe in making the descent of the mountain with Mr. Kelly at the reins.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DEATH OF MRS. ISON.

Expired Yesterday at the Home of Her Son In Washington.

A telegram to THE REPUBLICAN from Washington yesterday afternoon conveyed the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Ison, widow of the late Dr. Benj. Ison and mother of Willey O. and H. Allen Ison, formerly of Oakland but for many years past employes of the Government at Washington, where they resided.

The telegram contained no details of the death of this most estimable lady, but from another source we have learned that during Mrs. Ison's visit to the St. Louis exposition she contracted a heavy cold but had almost entirely recovered from its effects. A letter was received here on Monday by a friend of the family which stated that Mrs. Ison was enjoying excellent health, aside from the effects of the cold above referred to.

Mrs. Ison died at the home of her eldest son with whom she has been making her home this winter.

The remains of the deceased will be brought to Oakland and buried from St. Paul's M. E. church Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

The many friends and acquaintances of this christian lady will be pained to learn of her sudden and unexpected death.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer, assignee of mortgage, will sell at public auction in front of the court house in Oakland on Saturday, February 25th, a parcel of ten acres of land lying a short distance southwest of Oakland on the Crellin road. The land is very desirable for anyone desiring to engage in trucking and poultry raising.

Misses Lizzie and Allie Hart went to Baltimore Monday morning where they expect to remain until Sunday when they will accompany their sister Miss Mamie home. The latter has been in a hospital in that city several weeks where she underwent a severe operation and is just recovering from the effects of the same.

A sleighing party composed of seven couples of married folks from Oakland went down to Mr. G. W. Delawder's place near McHenry Tuesday afternoon for supper. On the return they were caught in the wind and snow storm which swept over this section that evening and many hardships were experienced before home was finally reached. The wind was blowing a gale which carried the snow into the road closing it and obliterating all traces of the thoroughfare. With the thermometer below the zero mark and a number of the party having made no provision for such a drop in the temperature the cold was doubly felt.

MR. L. T. YODER LOSES BY FIRE.

Large Stable Belonging to that Gentleman Burned at Pittsburg.

Mr. L. T. Yoder, of Pittsburg, sends the following clipping from a Pittsburg paper of the 19th inst., giving an account of a fire which destroyed a large stable and other property belonging to him:

"The large two-story frame stable in the rear of the residence of L. T. Yoder, of Murray Hill avenue, near Wilkins avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $3,500. The loss is covered partially by insurance. The second floor of the stable was occupied by the coachman of the Yoder family and the fire is said to have started from a grate due to an increase in the gas pressure. An alarm was turned in from Box No. 821 at 10:50 this morning. The building was entirely in flames by the time the engine company reached the fire.

"The three horse were taken from the stable, but two carriages were burned and also much hay and feed. The stable was burned to the ground."

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

I. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
Oakland, Md.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1905

Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, of Oakland, Review the Past and Take a Rosy View of the Future.

Another year has come and gone with all its trials, disappointments and pleasures. Business men and are through their with invoices, balances are struck, and 1904 goes down in history as a success or a failure.

In this, our home town and county, we feel sure all have reasons to be thankful. Throughout the whole year we were blessed with everything that goes to make home happy and life worth living. Never in the history of our county were there such large crops raised by the farmer, and sold at better prices than during the past year, and improvements of all kinds were never more extensively made. One could not help but be impressed in passing through the town and county at the number of new houses, barns and general improvements.

Speaking in a general way we are in a prosperous condition and 1904 has shown up a balance on the right side. So with faith in our town, county and people, we have every reason to look upon the year 1905 with great favor, believing if we push ahead as in the past, we can all attain to greater success.

We have just return from our annual business trip from visiting the leading factories and large jobbing houses along the line of goods that are sold by us, placing larger orders and making more extensive contracts than ever before. In some cases the goods are manufactured for our special trade under our own name.

One is impressed with the number of improvements manufacturers are constantly making. Never before in the history of our country do the people enjoy more of the conveniences than at the present time. With the improved machinery goods are manufactured on such a large scale that the work of one man is equal to ten of a few years ago, thus making the goods better and cheaper, placing many of the leading goods and conveniences in the reach of all classes of people.

This is clearly demonstrated by the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Field Fencing. A few years ago a good substantial fencing for farm use was unknown, but modern improvements brought forward all kinds and styles, the latest of which is the Electric Welded as made by the Pittsburg Steel Co. So far as we have been able to judge this fence is the strongest and most durable fence made.

They have just finished one of the largest and most complete factories ever built and the only one to manufacture a fence by welding the wires together. Their success has been so great that today they are making a fence at one-half the price of a few years ago, and much better, thus helping the farmer and consumer. At no time has the factory been able to supply the demand, although they have a capacity of fifty thousand rods daily, shipping out thousands of cars throughout the whole country, clear through to California.

The same thing is true in many other lines. While on our trip we had the pleasure of visiting a number of china factories, one especially that covers 40 acres of floor space. Here you will find buyers from all parts of the country, placing orders for car after car to be shipped throughout all our Western country. You would naturally think that the market would be over-stocked, but this is not the case. Nearly all the leading factories are behind in filling orders and are looking for this year to be one of the most prosperous in the history of our country, so we feel with the present outlook we are warranted in placing our orders and contracts for the year in excess of the past, believing that in our town, county and State, we have as many advantages, pleasures and prospects to be thankful for as are found in our larger towns and cities.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

S. L. Townshend & Son.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who has been associated with S. L. Townshend & Son for the past 20 years, has retired from the firm.

We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. L. TOWNSHEND.

Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48-4t

COUNTY STORM SWEPT.

Mercury Hovering Around the Zero Mark and Wind Blowiug a Gale.

Tuesday night the weather experienced a decided and sudden change to colder which has been growing in intensity ever since. The wind has been blowing a gale and this morning roads leading to the country are all but impassable. The thermometer this morning registered five below zero. All householders have been prepared for just such weather and therefore no suffering has been experienced by citizens of town or country so far as learned.

DIXON & KELSO

WEEKLY PRICE CURRANT FOR FEED

Yellow Shred Corn, . . .	$ .60
Yellow Feed Meal, hundred	1.25
Cracked Corn, hundred . .	1.25
Wheat Bran, " . .	1.20
Low grade Flour, " . .	1.60
Red Dog " " . .	1.50
No. 2 Corn and Oats Chop .	1.25
No. 1 Corn & Oats Chop Home Ground	1.40
Corn, Oats and Barley Chop	1.35

WE CAN HANDLE FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS GOOD SOUND WINTER APPLES

DIXON & KELSO

The Simple Life

BY

CHARLES WAGNER

President Roosevelt Says to the Author of it:

"I AM PREACHING YOUR BOOK TO MY COUNTRYMEN." :: :: ::

Will Soon Begin as a Serial in this Paper

TO aspire to the simple life is to rightly aspire to the fulfilment of the highest human destiny. All the movements of humanity toward more justice and more light have been at the same time movements toward a more simple life. And the antique simplicity in arts, manners and ideas hold for us their incomparable value only because it has been able to give a powerful relief to some essential sentiments, to some fixed truths. We must love that simplicity and guard it piously. But he will have gone but the hundredth part of his road who holds to exterior forms, and who does not seek to realize the spirit. In fact, it is impossible for us to be simple in the same ways as were our forbears, and we can only remain so, or return to simplicity in the same spirit. We are walking in other paths, but the aim of humanity is fundamentally the same. It is always the polar star which directs the mariner, no matter whether he is embarked on a sailing ship or a steamer.

To advance towards this aim with all the means of which we can dispose is the most important thing, today as ever. And it is because we have often been drawn aside that we have confused and complicated our lives.

Watch for the Opening Chapters

The Simple Life has had a larger circulation among the literary inclined than any other story published in recent years

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face

BRICKS

VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY

Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

The Twin Brothers

By ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS

Copyright, 1904, by Zoe Anderson Norris

May 25, After Supper.

DEAREST—I like this place you have sent me to. It is lovely, but it does seem a shame for me to be spending the summer in the country with the birds and flowers, with you there in New York working away so hard to support us.

I know what you said. You would rather work in New York than idle anywhere else. But that was only your sweetness.

I remember the joke you got off, too, when I said I believed one grew more contented with one's lot in the country, and you said you thought you would if it were a lot in a cemetery.

Then how you wrote it up and sold it for $2.

We might make our expenses, mightn't we, if only we could think up enough jokes? But the trouble with jokes is they are no good unless they are spontaneous—that is, not much.

If you would only let me help you, but you won't. I shall never forget the time I made the shirt waist for your friend. It is the only thing I can do—sew. How you took her to the theater, to a supper afterward and gave her your prettiest piece of bric-a-brac, so that altogether it amounted to about four times as much as she paid me for making the waist. You hated so to be under obligations.

I can't help you in that way evidently. As a matter of fact, I have thought it all out and concluded that the only thing for me to do is to marry. That is plain, it seems to me, as the nose on your face.

The whippoorwills sing mighty mournfully sometimes in the country. They are singing now. Good night, dear. Your loving MABEL.

May 30, After Supper.

Little Momsey—There is the dearest girl here you ever saw. She has been here all winter. I don't know why, but I think it is because she has no home. Her mother is dead.

I don't know what I should do if you were dead, momsey.

Guess what this little girl has done. Caught a beau. Yes, way out here in the country. A splendid farmer who owns a big farm not far from here.

She is sweet, but a plain little thing. She hasn't half the good looks that this chicken has inherited from somebody I know. No thanks for that. So maybe there is a chance yet for yours truly.

MABEL.

May 30, Same Old Time.

Dearest—They all go to bed at 8. Accordingly there is nothing to do but read or write, so I write. The girl, Delia, has told me all about it. She is going to be married soon. She asked me to go to Middletown with her to buy her wedding dress. I went. It was fun. Her sweetheart sent his run-

SHE TOLD ME ABOUT HER SWEETHEART.

about for us. We rolled along the country road—it was awfully sweet, with flowers on either side—chirping like two magpies, telling each other everything we knew.

She told me about her sweetheart. He has a twin brother. They are so alike, she says, you can't tell them apart. Funny, isn't it? And they have grown to be too large to wear blue and pink ribbons on their wrists, like the twins you see in baby carriages.

It was very interesting. One day, she said, Tom—that is the one she isn't engaged to—came to see her and sat with his arm around her waist the longest time out on the veranda—you can do that in the country where nobody passes along—sat there until Dick—the one she is engaged to—came up the steps and stared at them and rousted his brother out and took his place. Wasn't that queer? She said she believed all the time Tom knew in his heart that he was Tom and not Dick. She wondered why he did it.

Well, anyway, we bought the prettiest white silk mull dress you ever saw for her church wedding—it is to be very private—and I am going to help her make it. Wouldn't you?

I think, dearest, if you have no objection, I shall make a dead set to that

"I AM SORRY I DISTURBED YOU."

other twin, Tom. He has another farm that matches his brother's somewhere about. A large, fine farm in New York state! Think of that! It's not to be sneezed at, is it? At least, that is the opinion of your devoted MABEL.

June 5.

Momsey—A queer thing has happened. I was tired. We had been sewing all day on the wedding dress, Delia and I, and I had stretched myself out in the hammock on the veranda to rest.

I hadn't been there half an hour and had fallen asleep when I was awakened by a touch of something on my cheek. I started up and confronted Tom, who had been there watching me for I don't know how long. I wonder if I snore. Do I, dearest?

He said, "I am sorry I disturbed you." But, looking at the long peacock feather with which he had touched my cheek, I was inclined to be slightly incredulous.

"I don't believe you," I returned. "What did you wake me for? I was having such a nice nap."

"I wanted to talk to you," said he.

With that he sat down by me in the hammock—I had sat straight up when he wakened me—and pushed it for me with his foot.

We had grown to be rather friendly in the past few days in between the making of the dress. I was laughing and talking with him and joking when Delia came up the walk with Dick.

He was bending over her.

"How fond they are of each other!" I said to Tom half jealously. Then I looked up and found Tom's eyes on me with an expression in them that made me blush.

These country farmers are very susceptible. It doesn't take long.

By now Delia stood on the veranda directly in front of us. She was gazing at Tom with a puzzled look.

Then she turned to Dick.

"I am getting all mixed up on the neckties," she said. "Did you change yours, Dick? I thought when you came you had on a blue one, and now it is black."

Dick laughed.

"Silly!" he cried. "It was your lively imagination."

Do you know, I don't get lonely at all now, dearest, when I hear the whippoorwills. I am beginning to love them. Isn't it strange how you get used to things in this strange old world? Good night, my little mater. Your loving MABEL.

June 10, at 10 o'Clock.

Dearest—I am writing you the hour to show how we have improved in the matter of staying up. The twins have just gone.

The wedding dress is finished. It is beautiful. I shirred the yoke. Shirring is going to be so fashionable this summer, you know. Then I am very nimble with my needle when it comes to doing little fine things like that. It is a merciful thing that I am nimble at something, isn't it, love?

I am not an adept at telling twins apart, I can tell you that. I never know Dick from Tom, though Tom is making violent love to me, and Dick is hovering over his bride elect with all the fervor that could possibly be expected of him.

Then Dick says he is Dick, and Tom says he is Tom, and you've got to take their word for it. That's all there is to it. Except for that and, as I say, their manner toward us I could never tell t'other from which.

At first we could tell by their neckties, but they have taken to wearing the same color. So there you are!

What do you think of marrying a man who is so exactly like another man? Not that he has asked me yet—that is, he has asked me in so many words—but what do you think?

Answer at once, dear. Your affectionate MABEL.

P. S.—I haven't told you for a long, long time how much I love you. I do love you.

June 30, at 12.

Dearest—You will never believe what has happened. I can hardly believe it myself.

First, the wedding came off with great eclat—that's what they call it in the papers, isn't it?—and Delia was a dream in her little white dress we had made her. I had on my dress you gave me and looked pretty fair, considering. We had beautiful flowers, and the twins were magnificent.

You couldn't tell which was which, as usual, until Dick stood with Delia at the altar, then walked out with her to the tune of the wedding march. And that left Tom with me.

We drove, all four of us, to the home of the bride, and Tom and I concluded to walk back again through the hedges and byways, listening to the whippoorwills and those other birds that fill the country night with so much melody.

We were quiet awhile, thinking over the wedding, for weddings are solemn things, dearest. They are so uncertain. You never know whether they are to blossom into happiness or divorce. But by and by Tom began to talk.

I had been listening to a bird that was singing somewhere in the wood, but at the first few words I forgot the bird and listened to him.

"I am not Tom," was what he said. "I am Dick."

How would you have taken that, dearest? Wouldn't it have given you something of a jar?

It did me.

"I thought I loved Delia," he went on, "until I saw you. But Tom—he has always loved Delia. It broke his heart when I asked her to marry me. I thought he'd never get over it. Then when you came and he saw how I began to care for you he begged me to let him have Delia.

"'She shall never know,' he said. 'You remember that time I sat on the veranda with my arm around her and

"I AM NOT TOM."

she thought I was you? Well, she shall think it is you till the end of time. She shall never know.'

"What could I do," he burst out, "loving you, but to let him have her? Was it unfair to her? I think not; I am sure not. Not half so unfair as to marry her, loving you. What else could I do?"

Dearest, can you think of more than one answer to a question like this?

I couldn't.

And I shall have a big fine house, with a room in it for my little momsey whenever she wants to come to visit me.

However, I think that after our marriage I shall have Dick tattooed just a little on the wrist with a bird or a flower so I can tell him from Tom, if I don't have it done before. M[illegible]

The Power of a Coin.

How that baby did cry! Its triple expansion lung power was altogether too much for its tired looking mother, who strove in vain to keep it quiet. Sentiment in the crowded car was divided between sympathy and annoyance. It was in the heart of the shopping district, and the passengers were mostly women who usually have little sympathy for babies exhibited in public other than their own. Two stylishly dressed women got aboard bearing flowers and packages that indicated costly purchases. They couldn't even become strap hangers. They stood directly in front of the howling baby.

"Poor little thing!" said one. "Tired to death, I suppose. So am I. For a good cry like that right here this minute I would cheerfully give $10."

Opening her purse, she took out a fifty cent piece and gave it to the baby. "Get in a few extra screams for me, little one!" she said.

The baby promptly put the coin in its mouth and stopped crying. The passengers looked relieved. The woman who gave it the coin looked alarmed.

"Ach, dot makes no differences," said the grateful mother. "Ven he gries at home I gives him a spoon to put in his mould. But I forgod to pring vun ven I comes out."—New York Press.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

An automobile hearse is the latest in the line of adapting the gasoline motor to everyday uses.

A "black lily" new to science has been discovered at Nueva Caceres, in the Philippines.

A model coal mine, the first of its kind in England, is to be included in the scientific equipment of Birmingham university.

The exports of palm seeds from the Netherlands amounted to 50,452,000 pounds, 52,498,600 pounds and 57,043,800 pounds in 1901, 1902 and 1903 respectively.

The art treasures at Windsor castle are said to be worth over $60,000,000. The king has had them rearranged, but has not been able to insure them as yet owing to their great value.

A bill to prohibit juvenile cigarette smoking has passed its second reading in the South Australian legislature and will probably become law. The age below which smoking is prohibited is fixed at sixteen years.

In view of the notorious laziness of the Russian peasant, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, it will be interesting to watch the effect of the new law permitting labor on Sundays and festivals.

An association in Manchester, England, known as the Minnehaha Amateur minstrels has made a business for the past twenty-five years of giving performances for charity. In that time it has raised $97,130.

An attempt is to be made by the British war department to raise a second battalion of the Irish guards. It is expected to be successful, as the first battalion now has several companies in excess of the establishment.

Swedish doctors having found minute pieces of enamel from "granite" ware in cases of appendicitis, it is surmised that the common use of this ware may have something to do with the prevalence of appendicitis.

Of the 4,600 white settlers scattered among the total population of 200,000 in German Southwest Africa not many more than 2,000 are at present German, and these are very largely composed of the military and official element.

There is more smoking of pipes done in cold weather than at any other time, and, excluding the vacation season, there are more pipes and smoking tobacco sold during the cold weather than during the temperate and heated spells.

Canada is pushing for sales in Japan. Consuls are being appointed with authority to pay for early statistical information. Sample rooms will be attached to the consulates. Japanese products will be exhibited in commercial museums in Canada.

For several years the Santa Fe company has been filling in China basin, in south San Francisco, to make solid ground on the bay front there for freight yards. The work is done at last, having cost the company $3,635,000. It now owns a fine site of fifty-three acres.

In one of the London public schools a teacher asked her class what turf was. Nobody could tell. She next asked what grass was. There was a long pause, and then the smartest scholar raised a hand. "Well?" asked the teacher. "Please, ma'am, it's what you got to keep off of," was the reply.

A man brought up at St. Albans as an incorrigible rogue was proved to have married his aunt. His children are therefore his first cousins, and he is his own uncle. His grandmother and his mother-in-law are the same person. Apparently the judge sympathized with him, for he was discharged.

A number of Philadelphia business men have organized what is to be known as the Downtown club, each member of which is pledged to war on tipping. They have become tired of feeing waiters at noon in order to secure reasonably quick service, and the Downtown club is their way of overcoming the nuisance.

A lawyers' club of California has been formed, with a branch club in every county and headquarters in San Francisco. Its declared objects are the reduction of expense to litigants, the elimination of delay in reaching a final settlement of cases and the securing of uniform rules of practice in the various counties of the state.

Along the international boundary of the Canadian northwest twenty years ago was an acreage of 250,000 under crop, yielding 1,200,000 bushels of wheat. Now the acreage is over 4,000,000 and the annual yields 110,000,000 bushels, while population, acreage and output are augmented at a rate no other country can approach.

By direction of the secretary of war orders have been issued carrying into effect the recommendations of the general staff making changes in the uniforms of the army. It is also prescribed that no decoration received from foreign governments shall be worn by officers and men while on duty with United States troops.

Thirty thousand Socialists demonstrated against Herr Lueger, mayor of Vienna, on the eve of his sixtieth birthday. The burgomaster recently described the Socialists as a lot of ragamuffins. On Oct. 23 they gathered in the ringstrasse opposite the Rathaus, shaking their fists and waving sticks and red handkerchiefs. A charge of 1,000 police finally dispersed them.

The value of real estate in California is officially estimated to be worth $882,104,539, the improvements on real estate $316,208,123, the value of personal property $239,623,282, the money and solvent credits $42,906,248, and the total value of property as returned by auditors is $1,480,842,195, exclusive of the railroads, which are assessed at $69,669,566 by the state board of equalization.

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The Republican
Oakland, Md.

Hood's Dash Into Tennessee

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 24-28, 1864

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SHERMAN was not blind to the power of the foe he left behind him when he set out from Atlanta to march across Georgia to the sea the middle of November, 1864. His old opponent at Atlanta, General J. B. Hood, had swung westward into Alabama, not only defiant, but audaciously aggressive. In his bold yet futile attack upon Allatoona pass, in Sherman's rear, early in October, Hood gave the cue to his plans of campaign, which were to make a lunge into Tennessee and if successful invade Kentucky and perhaps Ohio.

The departure of Sherman for the east removed a great obstacle from Hood's path, since Sherman took along 60,000 of his troops. Sherman's eastward march, if prosecuted to a finish, would also endanger the Carolinas in the rear of Richmond and Lee, who was fighting heroically on the James. While Hood was glad to have Sherman and the 60,000 who had marched off with him out of the way, he nevertheless thought a dash of his own army across the border might cause the Yankees to turn westward again and let the Carolinas alone.

The day that Sherman started eastward from Atlanta Hood was at Florence, Ala., ready to cross the river northward. Forrest rejoined him there with his redoubtable cavalry fresh from a raid on the gunboats on the Tennessee river, well toward the Kentucky border. Hood's immediate objective was Columbia, on Duck river, in central Tennessee, and halfway from his starting point at Florence to Nashville, the headquarters of the Federal army in the west now that Sherman was out of the field.

But Hood had a foe to reckon with nearer than Nashville. Sherman had left the command in Tennessee to General George H. Thomas, who had more than once proved himself a rock in battle. Thomas was to make Nashville the Federal rallying point and stronghold of the west. In order to keep the wily foe at arm's length he had sent General J. M. Schofield forward as far as Pulaski, Tenn., on the river Tennessee, halfway between Columbia and Florence, but off the direct line eastward between Columbia and Florence. Schofield's command was the Twenty-third corps (his own) and the Fourth corps under General D. M. Stanley.

Hood's army started northward about Nov. 20, and on the 21st General Hatch's scouting Federal cavalry bore the news to Schofield that one corps of Hood's army was already abreast of Pulaski, only a few miles west, and heading for Columbia. Although Thomas had urged Schofield to wait at Pulaski for the strong re-enforcement of General A. J. Smith's division, which had been ordered to join him, Schofield decided to retreat to Columbia. He already had a small force there to command the bridge crossings.

From the 21st to the 23d it was a race between Hood's infantry and Schofield's for the crossing at Columbia. Schofield was closing in, but he learned that General Forrest was pushing back his opponents, the cavalry brigade of Colonel Capron, and Columbia was in danger of falling into Hood's hands. In that event Schofield would be cut off and the road to Nashville open to Hood. Skillfully thrusting forward his advance division of infantry between Forrest and Capron, he checked the bold Confederate. At nightfall the whole Federal force was in Columbia.

Columbia is south of Duck river, and Schofield had the disadvantage of a river at his back. The ground was favorable for defense on its immediate front, but the position might easily be flanked and retreat to the north bank cut off. This Schofield quickly noted, and the 24th of November found him at bay, anxiously watching the next move of his foe, who he thought would be too wise to make a frontal attack on the lines around the town.

General Thomas took a calm view of the situation and looked for the complete overthrow of Hood as soon as he got his scattered forces concentrated. He urged Schofield to hold on at Columbia and prepare defenses for the bridges, so that they might be intact when the army was ready to advance southward again. During the 24th and 25th the whole of Hood's infantry was in front of Columbia, and the night of the 25th Schofield sent one division of his army to the north side of the river. The Federal troops south of the river were brought within a new and shorter line of works ready to receive the attack.

Instead of attacking, Hood prepared to get across the river on Schofield's left flank and beat him in a race for the next point of advantage—namely, Franklin, on Harpeth river, halfway to Nashville. Forrest took the lead in this move and threw his cavalry north of Duck river at three places during the 28th. The weather was cold and rainy and the fords swollen by recent rains, but at nightfall one division had crossed and advanced four miles on the route to Franklin. Learning that the Federals were in force at Hurt's crossroads, Forrest determined to cut his way through and get to the rear of the enemy in Columbia. The Federal cavalry chief had but few men on the ground, the re-enforcements sent by Thomas for the emergency not having arrived. Forrest pursued his usual tactics of dismounting his troopers to fight on foot and pressed forward over the rugged, rocky country, driving the enemy at all points. Forrest and his escort remained in saddle. From a prisoner taken in a skirmish they learned that only a single regiment was on the front line disputing the advance, but the rest of the brigade lay a mile back, where the troopers were resting and feeding their horses.

It happened that Forrest and his escort were wearing over their gray uniforms rubber overcoats and leggings captured from the Federals. Taking advantage of this incident, they followed the retreating enemy and dashed into the Federal encampment, where in the confusion they were mistaken for friends. The Confederates opened fire with revolvers, and the Federals broke to the rear, with the exception of one regiment. After a volley which cut down a dozen of the escort this regiment retreated, leaving Forrest in possession of the camp, with sixty prisoners and their horses.

Throughout the night Forrest marched on in spite of the stubborn resistance of Wilson's cavalry. First heading northward, he turned to the northwest, flanking Wilson and cutting him off from Columbia completely, as well as getting between him and two fresh brigades coming down from Nashville to re-enforce him. Forrest, in fact, was striking for Spring Hill, a junction of roads leading northward from the river. The value of Spring Hill to Schofield and, of course, to Hood will be seen from the desperate efforts made by both leaders to get there first with the most men.

Being on the defensive, Schofield left the initiative at Columbia to his opponent. Hood took advantage of a bend in the river to bring batteries to bear upon the division of Federals intrenched north of the stream. This was merely a cover for the march of two corps in the pathway opened by Forrest around Schofield's left flank. When Schofield learned that the Confederate infantry was crossing down the river he ordered General Stanley to march at once to Spring Hill and seize the crossroads, keeping an open road between Franklin and Columbia. At the same time the Federal wagon trains started for Spring Hill, and Stanley's advance guard reached there just in time to prevent the capture of the entire train by Forrest, who was already in the outskirts of the place. Seven of Schofield's batteries had been sent back with Stanley, with orders to go to Franklin, but their chief assumed the responsibility of planting them on a ridge where they would command the road along which the troops were marching.

Meanwhile Schofield had drawn all his troops to the north bank of Duck

GENERAL FORREST DASHING INTO A FEDERAL CAMP.

river and disposed all but one division on the roads back toward Spring Hill, where they would be ready to support Stanley at Spring Hill or aid the single division left to hold the crossing at Columbia. Hood had crossed the river with the advance guard of infantry and after riding a few miles heard the sound of guns at Spring Hill, which told him that Forrest had met with opposition. General Pat Cleburne's renowned Tennessee division was rushed forward to aid Forrest, and the other troops pushed rapidly in the same direction.

Cleburne attacked the first Federals in sight with his usual vigor, but was repulsed by a single brigade posted to cover the Columbia road. This gallant brigade, under Colonel Bradley, was finally driven back, and Cleburne, supported by a fresh division, followed up at a charge until his line came under the fire of over forty guns which Captain Bridges had fortunately detained there. To Hood this mass of artillery suggested that Schofield's whole army was before him, and, night coming on, he suspended action to wait for the remainder of his army to get to the front. So at nightfall it was the turn of a hand whether Hood would cut the road and hem Schofield in between Spring Hill and Columbia or whether Schofield would slip through with 20,000 alert Confederate enemies scarcely an arm's length from the marching columns.

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GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime! FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—2lt

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION,
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M.
3 30x	6 30†	2 25x	lv Elkins ar	x8 30	12 20†	†9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10x	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	†8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 25†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.			No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 25	lv	Elkins ar	x2 25	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Gladv	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 55	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

JOHN W. ASH,
Plumbing, Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
NOE 62.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing; Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MD.
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Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily.....7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday.....9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily.....4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily.....10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily.....11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily.....12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily.....6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily.....6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except SUN.....5.12 P. M
No. 56—Express, daily.....4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily.....8.52 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and "**Relief for Ladies,**" *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomiuation are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. **Write to-day** for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Jiu Jitsuite's Undoing

PHILETUS BROWN secured by mail
a jiu jitsu
He learned the way to use
strength with suddenness and
force
And how to swiftly call in play each muscular resource;
He learned to twist
His hand and wrist
And knock you down without so much as doubling up his fist.

When he was letter perfect in the art Philetus Brown
Became the fistic champion and terror of the town.
Before you knew that he had moved he had you falling down;
When his quick jerk
Got in its work
You thought you'd been where dynamite and other dangers lurk.

He took big Henry Billiger, who weighed three hundred pounds,
And slammed him here and there with ease across the baseball grounds,
And Henry's gasps of wonder were the only noted sounds.
Within a week
No one would speak
Of physical perfection—we were mighty mild and meek.

One day while Brown of brawn and brain in boastful accents talked
Joe Smithers sauntered up and said his old roan mule had balked.
Philetus hunched his shoulders, and toward that mule he walked.
Though slight and slim.
His look was grim,
And we in expectation hastened out and followed him.

Philetus Brown removed his coat, complacent, calm and cool,
And boldly seized the pendent tail of Joseph Smithers' mule,
Unheeding Joe's remark that he was acting like a fool.
A swish, a buzz,
That's all there was,
Except an interrupted "Here's what jiu jitsu does!"

Philetus Brown is out again. He hobbles with a crutch
And wraps himself with bandages—he's still too sore to touch.
He hasn't yet explained the case—he isn't talking much.
Some of us thought
That like as not
The mule had learned a trick or two Philetus hadn't got.

—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

Reason For Laughter.

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. She had come to call the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yis, mum, I know," Mary replied cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday morning."—Birmingham (England) Post.

An Impressionist.

His Friend—But what does it mean?
The Artist—Ah, that's just it! Don't mean nawthin! I'm a impressionist!—New York American.

A Thing to Avoid.

"Ha, that's a clever story," laughed Dawson. "Here comes Borem; tell it to him."

"No," said Mawson, "it would be suggestive to him."

"Nonsense! Nobody could possibly consider that story suggestive."

"He could. He'd consider it suggestive of some old chestnut which he'd insist upon telling."—Catholic Standard and Times.

On Display.

Husband—Why in the world do you keep your new fur boa hanging out on the line?

Mrs. Fluffy—Because I nearly roast with it on this kind of weather and it's the only way I can let people know that I've got it.—Detroit Free Press.

Reward of Genius.

Meeks—There goes a successful inventor.

Weeks—So? What did he invent?

Meeks—He invented a new excuse to give his wife for remaining out till after midnight, and, strange to say, it worked.—Chicago News.

As to Love.

Aunt Jane—But do you really believe young Mr. Amour loves you as much as he says he does?

Eunice—Of course not, Aunt Jane. A lover who can't exaggerate his affection is just no lover at all.—Boston Transcript.

His Invention.

Mrs. McFlub—Your husband seems to be quite versatile. Has he ever invented anything?

Mrs. Sleeth—Oh, yes; one of the finest lines of midnight excuses you ever listened to.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Technical Defense.

"What reason does he give for not paying his wife alimony?"

"He says that marriage is a lottery, and hence alimony is a gambling debt."—Collier's Weekly.

Running No Risks.

"Have you any teeth, grandpa?"

"No, my boy."

"Then you can hold these nuts for me."—Columbia Jester.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Our old friends and neighbors for the past twenty years, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. E. George, are both quite feeble. At this writing the latter is very ill, so much so that all her family have been called to her bedside, viz: Messrs. Theopholis, A. Frederick, Charles, and Mrs. John L. Fitzwater, their only daughter. Mrs. George is eighty-two years old and has suffered with asthma for many years. Her attending physician has but little hope of her recovery.

We are also sorry to report the very critical illness of Pauline, the bright little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, but at this writing her attending physicians, Drs. Lininger and McComas, have hopes of her recovery. She is the idol of her mother and father, and intelligent beyond her years. We do hope for the sake of the devoted parents and her absent brother that her life may be spared.

The explosion of No. 2000 engine at Mt. Lake Park on Sabbath last was visited by quite a number of our citizens who went up to see the horrible work that steam can do. Our good friend, Mr. Wm. W. Hennen, was well acquainted with the dead and maimed of this awful explosion and their family and friends have this wholesouled engineer's heartfelt sympathy.

Our citizens have been quite busy filling their ice houses the past week and say the ice is fine. We feel assured that the many who come to this popular summer resort will be kept cool when they again come to our mountain top.

Rev. Percy W. Metheney commenced a series of meetings in his church Sabbath last. Although the weather is stormy and rough his meetings are well attended. This young minister impresses our people of all churches as being a devout and sincere christian. We wish him a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit for the upbuilding of his Master's cause.

Rev. Mr. Faust is also conducting a revival service of his church at Elder Hill, this county, some 24 miles north of this place. If his meetings are as productive of good as they were here we shall rejoice also with this young brother.

We noticed in your last issue that the council of the Ev. Lutheran church had sold their church lot in the burned district of your city to your enterprising baker. We are glad that another prominent corner of Oakland is not monopolized by a saloon as is the case of the many old business stands of years ago.

A visit to the widow of the late Cyrus H. Shreve this afternoon finds her much improved in health, but her daughter Mrs. George P. Marley, is still quite ill. The doctor of our town thinks she is out of danger. Our sympathy goes out to this much afflicted family, who have been so recently bereft of a devoted husband and father.

Good kind hearted "Boss" Hinebaugh came to town to-day with his team and hauled out a load of supplies to the two old women that were found so destitute some weeks ago and their hearts were made glad by donations from kind Mrs. Lashorn, Mrs. Haulenbeck, Wm. W. Thrasher, David Brashears, Walter Bros, Mrs. John W. Williams, George Marley, and others. May Heaven's richest blessings be theirs for feeding and caring for these poor human beings who can't have long to suffer in this world for they are nearing and past the four-score mark.

A visit made yesterday (Monday) was appreciated by relations of this place who welcomed Mr. and Mrs. John Felty, Jr., of your town, who took advantage of the fine sleighing to test their new horse, and extend greetings of the new year, not only to relations, but friends of the years of the past when Mrs. Felty spent her girlhood days and her husband a former merchant of this place, where he made many friends who wish him every success in this life.

Mrs. Mahlon Glotfelty, of near McHenry, has been visiting at the home of Mr. Samuel P. Specht and daughter, the past week. Mrs. Glotfelty is one of the model matrons of Garrett county. She has a son and daughter living in our town, who are much respected by our young people.

Postmaster L. D. Thrasher was quite ill the past week, but Dr. Lininger has relieved him and he is at his post attending to the duties of "Uncle Sam" as faithful as ever. Deer Park can boast of an efficient and faithful official and one that is kind and obliging to all alike, let it be high or low, rich or poor.

Our faithful rural carriers on routes Nos. 1 and 2 are facing the storms of winter and making their rounds on time, regardless of the huge snow drifts. Two more accomodating gentlemen could not be found than ex-Squire J. L. Wheeler and Alex C. George, one but recently out from a severe spell of sickness, the other depressed by the serious illness of an aged and devoted mother, but both have efficient assistants in case of an emergency in the persons of Mr. Gay Wheeler and Clarence Lashorn.

Miss Kate Brown, the beautiful and accomplished daughter, of Mrs. Edward G. Miller, is spending the remainder of the winter with her mother and father. Miss Brown is quite an acquisition to the bevy of pretty young ladies of our town, and many socials have greeted her since she came from her West Virginia home.

Again, Mr. Editor, we say good night and pleasant dreams.

BLOOMINGTON.

Miss Celia Spence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Spence, was taken to the Hoffman hospital, Keyser, on last Friday morning suffering from an attack of appendicitis. An operation was performed by Dr. Hoffman on last Sunday afternoon. Late reports of her condition bring the most favorable news to parents, relatives and friends.

The remains of Mr. John Simpson, fireman on the ill-fated locomotive that exploded near Mt. Lake Park on last Sunday morning were brought to Piedmont by special train on Wednesday afternoon. Funeral services under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the I. O. O. F. were held in the M. E. church, Piedmont, after which they were buried in Philos cemetery Westernport.

So far as the destruction of railroad property is concerned, the most disastrous wreck that has ever occurred on the W. Va. C. & P. R. R., took place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when engine No. 31, drawing a heavy train of big steel hoppers loaded with coal, bound for Cumberland, collided head on with a triple header bound south coming out of the Junction Yards. The collision occurred at the county road crossing a few hundred yards south of where the W. Va. passes under the B. & O. bridge. Both engines were completely wrecked, turned over on their sides at the bottom of a slight embankment near the meeting point, while a third engine assisting the triple header was badly damaged. The road-bed is completely torn up for five or six hundred yards, many cars demolished beyond repair, and many more disabled. Both trains were under yard regulations, running at a slow rate of speed which gave the crews time to jump and escape without injury. Passenger trains transferred passengers at the wreck on Tuesday night and were from two to three hours late. A track was completely around the wreckage by Wednesday morning and trains running as usual.

Born unto Mr. and Mrs. Forback on last Sunday night, a bright little daughter.

Mr. John Elliott, son of Mr. Adam Elliott, had two fingers of his right hand badly lacerated on last Monday afternoon by a fall of coal while at work in the Buxton mine.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett Co., accompanied by Clerk Ross, of Oakland, left on train No. 2 Tuesday morning to inspect the city jails of New York City, preparatory to drawing up plans and specifications for the new county jail to be erected at Oakland.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond Bros., this county, returned from a business trip to N. Y. City on last Saturday. While in the city Mr. Bond combined pleasure with business and called upon a number of his relatives and school mates who are prominent Tammany braves and hold high positions in the City Government. The warm hand was given to friend Bond and many points of interest visited. After dining at the Waldorf Astoria, a trip in the subway and a visit to the swell clubs of Gotham, District Attorney Jerome very kindly suggested a walk across the Bridge of Sighs and an introduction to Nan Patterson, who is held for the murder of Cæsar Young. Mr. Bond having understood before arriving in New York that "Nan" had been after a bond since her first trial, very courteously refused the invitation of his friend Jerome.

GRANTSVILLE.

We are having excellent sleighing at present.

A last week's item corrected: The Jennings Railroad is hauling from twelve to fifteen car loads of lumber per day instead of that number each week.

Last Friday the hackmen of Salisbury took twenty lads and lassies of that town out sleighing, stopping in our town a few hours where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Bender.

On last Saturday afternoon Messrs. J. J. Bender and Hershberger gave the juvenile portion of Grantsville a pleasant outing. There were 45 of them in the company. They were driven around by Springs, Pa., where they stopped long enough to lay in a supply of candy. The little folks took advantage of the suggestion to exercise their vocal organs and as a result they created quite as they passed through town shouting and waving flags. Giving these youngsters a sleigh ride is a popular idea and should be encouraged. They enjoy it and appreciate the generosity just as much if not more than grown-up folks.

One hundred and forty-five people attended the big supper given by the ladies' Aid Society of the Lutheran church at the home of Samuel Loechel. The crowd was composed of people from Salisbury, Grantsville and Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bender had as their guests last Saturday and Sunday Mr. Landis, of Berlin, Pa., and Miss Grace Yutzy, of Pocahontas, Pa. Both are teachers in the Somerset county (Pa.) public schools.

Miss Carrie Dorsey has returned home from an extended visit through the Western states.

Last Friday evening the following ladies and gentlemen of Meyersdale, Pa., took supper at the Castleman Hotel: Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hoblitzell, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Getty, Dr. and Mrs. Bruce Lichty, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Philson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Phalmer, Mr. and Mrs F. B. Thomas, Mrs. S. A. Kendall, and Mrs. A. F. Getty, of Cumberland. The party came over to this place in sleighs and spent an enjoyable evening.

Alonzo Butler, employed by the King Lumber Company near here cut a deep gash in his foot on last Friday. The cut severed a small artery.

A man named Eisentrout, from Niverton, Pa., while engaged in a melee recently, was nearly killed, his injuries consisting of a number of cuts in his face. Dr. Louderbaugh dressed his wounds and otherwise administered to his wants. There is a clique of rowdies who come here, get full of liquor and then on their way home pollute the moral atmosphere with their blasphemies and foulvociferations. A more vigorous exercise of the law would not have a bad effect upon such people.

A little son of Mr. Rudolph Yoder is critically ill.

Mrs. Emanuel Hershberger, who has been suffering with nervous debility, is again convalescent.

At 7.30 on next Friday evening the Cicerone Literary Society will render a choice program to which all are invited to be present. The numbers include readings, musical duets, monologues, solos and a debate, the subject of which will be: Resolved, "That the Laboring Men are Justified in Organizing Unions."

HUTTON

Mrs. Biggs is visiting her parents at Charlottesville, Va.

A sled load of our young men were down to Mt. Lake Park Sunday viewing the wreck.

Mr. Ferguson, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, was in town Monday gathering manufacturing statistics.

Whooping cough has seriously affected school attendance here.

Lutheran Services.

Services of St. Mark's Lutheran congregation as follows: Preaching Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7:30; preaching and communion on Sabbath morning; Sunday, Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Preaching at Deer Park on Sabbath evening at 7:30.

Attention Dancers!

All those desiring to learn to dance, as well as others interested and willing to assist in the opening and maintenance of a first-class dancing class, will please communicate with the undersigned at the Republican office, city.

L. LOCHNER,
Instructor Round Dancing.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Preaching at Elder.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, will preach at Elder next Sunday at 11 o'clock from the subject "The Strengthening of Christ," and at 7.30 p. m. from the subject "Protection of the Home," To both these services all are cordially invited.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B. & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Allie V. McRoble and William H. McRoble, her husband, to Owen Treacy bearing date the 24th day of January, 1900, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 35 folio 171, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, and which said mortgage was duly assigned to the undersigned for value, and default having occurred under said mortgage, the undersigned as assignee of the same, hereby gives notice that on

Saturday, the 25th Day of February, 1905,

At 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett County aforesaid, he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all of the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of land lying in Garrett County aforesaid, near the town of Oakland, containing ten acres more or less, and fully described in a deed from A. G. Sturgiss and others to the said Allie V. McRoble. Said land is situated about one-half mile West of Oakland on the Crellin road, is mostly cleared and in cultivation, and is improved by a fair dwelling house and other buildings, and would make a desirable place for anyone desiring to engage in truck farming or poultry raising.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELMIRA TASKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

RICHARD TASKER,
Administrator.
Blaine, W. Va.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Jan. 12, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1905,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals and making transfers.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

WATCH this space for Bargains Next Week that will surprise you.

Baumgartner — The Little Man

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns natural talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $10 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

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THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22 Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following contingent fund account for the year 1904.

1904 RECEIPTS.	
Apr 14, By Levy	$5,925.28
July 27, By Cash T. B. Wiley late Treasurer in full settlement	845.20
Aug. 29, By Cash M. M. Fazenbaker, Fines collected	2.00
	$6,772.48

1904 DISBURSEMENTS.		
June 13, Charles Liller, for goods destroyed on account of small pox	$ 80.00	
July 9, E. Z. Tower, for making General Index	350.00	
Sept. 1, Discount on County Tax	1,100.29	1,530.29
By balance		$5,242.19

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Charles F. White.

No. 11 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $69.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Annie D. Holbrook.

No. 109 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett, County, Maryland.

Ordered this 7th day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $72.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.

No. 1208 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator.
Grantsville, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905. NUMBER 49

FOUND DEAD ON PORCH AT GRANTSVILLE.

John Beachy, a Young Man, Dead From Effects of Liquor and Laudanum.

DISCOVERED YESTERDAY MORNING

Lying In Front of U. O. Blocher's Store In Grantsville—Last Seen Preceding Night and was Drinking Laudnaum and Whiskey.

News reached this office this morning by telephone from Grantsville stating that the dead body of John Beachy, aged about twenty-nine years, had been found on the porch fronting the store of Mr. U. O. Blocher in that town yesterday morning, death having been caused by a combination of causes, principally whiskey and laudanum, which had been indulged in by the unfortunate young man the night preceding.

The young man was in the store of Mr. Blocher on Tuesday night with several other parties and about eleven o'clock when Mr. Blocher closed his place Beachy left, but not before he had asked the proprietor for some laudanum. During the evening Beachy had taken a number of drinks from a bottle he had containing the dope and Mr. Blocher refused to sell him more. He also imbibed pretty freely of whiskey.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock the body of Mr. Beachy was found in a sitting posture on the porch in front of the Blocher store, frozen stiff, he evidently having been there for a number of hours.

The man was unmarried. He will be buried tomorrow afternoon.

E OLD MAIDS' CONVENTION

Be Given In the Opera House, As a Benefit for the Lutheran Church.

"The Old Maids' Convention, which will be rendered in the Oakland Opera House on the evening of February 7th, is a production eminently worthy the patronage of the citizens of Oakland and community.

It is a comic extravaganza, replete with mirth producing passages and promises to be admirably rendered.

To those wishing an evening's entertainment, we heartily recommend this production, and feel satisfied that they will be highly entertained. It depicts a session of the "Young Ladies' Single Blessedness Society" and the grotesque costumes and laughable sayings and doings of the members of the Society in devising ways and means to capture eligible members of the opposite sex, is laughable in the extreme.

As the different characters are all represented by Oakland ladies and as the object for which it is given is a laudable one, viz: for the benefit of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation, we trust it will meet with the patronage and support of the good people of Oakland and vicinity and promise them an entertainment of more than ordinary excellence.

Purchased Garrett Couuty Coal Lands

W. T. Tyler & Co., Philadelphia, have acquired the property of the Datesman Coal Company in Garrett county, 57 miles south of Cumberland, on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg railway and have commenced operations. Their purchase includes an up-to-date coal mining plant with 2,000 acres of coal. The plant will operate under the name of the Storer Run Coal Company. J. W. Thomas, president, and W. T. Tyler, treasurer of the company, were here this week looking after its interests. H. E. Gray is the superintendent.

Wreck at Bloomington.

A slight mishap was reported from Bloomington Saturday morning, in which three cars were smashed up and some freight scattered about the tracks. A broken rail was said to have caused the wreck. The train men escaped injury.

Postmaster at Terra Alta.

Ezra B. Hauger, Esq., a native Garrett countian, who has been a resident of Terra Alta for a number of years, was appointed on Tuesday by President Roosevelt as postmaster at Terra Alta.

BRYAN CALLS THE POE LAW EXTREMELY WICKED.

Attorney General Bitterly Attacks Disfranchising Act.

WRONG IN PRINCIPAL AND THEORY

Mr. Bryan Says It Was Conceived In Fraud And Brought Forth In Trickery—Denounces Legislature.

In Saturday's issue of the Baltimore Evening *News*, Attorney William S. Bryan retiterated the charge that he made before the Court of Appeals on Thursday that the so-called Poe disfranchising law is "wicked" and that "it was conceived in fraud and brought forth in trickery." Mr. Bryan made these charges while appearing as the representative of Governor Warfield to defend the latter in the mandamus proceedings brought by Chairman Murray Vandiver of the Democratic State Central Committee to compel the Governor to formally promulgate the disfranchising constitutional amendment passed by the last Legislature.

"I have maintained from the very first that this constitutional amendment was wrong in principle and theory," declared Mr. Bryan today, "and I shall continue to maintain it as long as I have breath. It is both criminal and wicked for the Legislature of the great State of Maryland to delegate to four irresponsible individuals in any polling place to say whether I can or cannot vote. The use of the term wicked to describe such an act or Constitutional amendment is almost too weak.

"From the time that the constitutional amendment now under discussion was first broached I have been against it, as the fies of the the *News* itself will show. The amendment has a number of provisions, several of which were more or less similar to the provisions of other amendments which were offered, including one which I prepared myself, but it was in the educational qualification clause that the trick nature of the amendment is apparent. This clause delegates to the election judges in each precinct the unrestricted right to decide whether a man has a sufficient intelligence to vote. I don't believe any language is too strong for the purpose of denouncing such a delegation of power. The amendment, if adopted, would place the election absolutely in the hands of the men who appointed the judges of election, for the latter in turn would have the absolute right to prevent any man they choose from voting.

"I base my argument against the legality of the amendment upon the ground that it passed the Legislature in the form of an act, which should have been signed by the Governor. As is well-known, the Governor did not sign it. The fact that the act was deposited with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals did not effect the matter in one way or the other, according to my view of the case, for as I said before the Court of Appeals, the Legislature could, so far as affecting the amendment's legality was concerned, just as easily have given the act to Murray Vandiver for safekeeping."

Final arguments were made before the Court of Appeals on the Poe case on Thursday, Mr. Edgar Gans appearing with Mr. Bryan as council for Governor Warfield. Messrs. Bernard Carter and John P. Poe, reputed author of the amendment, appeared for Mr. Vandiver, and claimed that the amendment was legally passed and that Governor Warfield must promulgate it so that it can appear upon the official ballot next fall. The Court has taken the matter under advisement.

Meeting Night Changed.

The Masonic lodge of Oakland, by a vote of its membership, will hereafter hold its regular communications on the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month instead of the second and fourth Thursday nights.

Death of a Young Man.

Wilson Halterman died at the home of his parents near Henry, W. Va., of dyphtheria, aged 20 years. The deceased is survived by a father and one brother, who also has diphtheria. The father of the deceased is the man who sold to C. D. Gillispe, of Brooklyn Heights fame, a few months ago one hundred acres of ground near Henry for $31,500, on which to operate a saloon and store.

FOUR MORE BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Flames Were Discovered Yesterday Morning About 3:30 Between Two Buildings on Railroad Street.

HOTEL, HESEN'S SALOON AND TWO DWELLINGS GO

Monetary Loss on Buildings Small—West Hotel Was One of the Old Landmarks, Having Been Built Many Years Prior to the War—Insurance Will Cover Losses, Except in the Case of Household Furniture of Tenants in the Buildings.

For the second time within the period of less than a month, Oakland has been visited by fire of considerable magnitude, the last visitation having occurred yesterday (Wednesday) morning about 3:30 o'clock, when flames were discovered between two buildings located on Railroad street near the Second street crossing, and before they could be subdued four buildings had been destroyed, along with the major portion of their contents.

The houses burned were the West hotel, an old landmark built prior to the Civil War, the Hesen saloon, a two-story structure, a dwelling owned by Mrs. D. H. Loar and occupied by Mary Denmark, colored, and her two children, and the William Smouse house, owned by Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, the latter being occupied as a cobbler shop by Hampton McRobie and "Bill" Purnell and his family.

All the buildings burned were old and fast decaying, with the exception of the Hesen property, which was erected some fifteen years ago by C. C. Michael and later sold by him to Hesen.

The loss on the buildings, with the exception of the one owned by Mrs. Loar, are fully covered by the insurance.

It is the opinion of many that the fire was of a purely indendiary origin, it having been set between the Loar house and the Hesen building.

Oakland has been particularly unfortunate thus far during the year 1905 in the number and destructiveness of the fires which have been her portion, the second one within a period of four weeks taking place yesterday morning when four buildings, all frame structures, were entirely consumed.

The buildings burned were the West Hotel, owned by Mr. Truman West of Oakland, built at the interesection of Second and Railroad streets, the Hessen saloon property, a dwelling owned Mrs. H. H. Loar and a dwelling owned by Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill.

The fire was discovered about 3 30 between the Hesen building and the Loar building, which was separated by space of less than a foot and before anything could be done had gained such headway as to make it impossible to check it. Between the hotel building and the Hesen building there is an alley of sixteen feet. Over this space the flames leaped and communicated the fire. The Loar and Hamill buildings were erected close together and it was but the work of a few minutes for the flames to eat their way through to the latter.

In the second story of the Hesen building George W. Ward and his son Will lived, having as their guests the night of the fire Ex-Sheriff W. P. Lee and his son Clarence. All were asleep when the fire broke out Mr. Lee being the first one to be aroused by the stifling smoke which had accumulated in the room. Exit by way of the stairway was cut off by the fire and to escape all the occupants jumped from the window leaving their shoes and some other clothing behind. No household goods were saved from this building, nor was any of the stock. The business was only recently purchased by Mr. Lee's sons, they having taken charge one day last week.

The West hotel was occupied by Mr. J. M. Sommers who had recently fitted it up with furnishings. Most of the goods from this building were carried out.

The Loar house, in which lived Mary Denmark and her two children, was a mass of flames before anything could be taken from it and as a result everything it contained was burned, leaving the woman destitute of clothing and household goods. Her wants were relieved yesterday by some of the citizens who made up a purse for her benefit and by the merchants who donated groceries.

In the Hamill building Hampton McCrobie had his cobbler shop on the first floor. His tools and materials were carried out. On the second floor lived "Bill" Purnell. Most of his household goods were burned.

The buildings burned, with the possible exception of the Hesen saloon, were practically of little value, being extremely old and out of repair. On the West building there was an insurance of $1500, which covers it. The Hesen building and contents were insursd for $2100, while upon the Loar and Hamill structures there was no insurance.

It is the general opinion of the people of Oakland that the fire was of an incendiary origin. It is reported this morning that the State Fire Marshal has been communicated with and is expected here shortly to make an investigation.

A LITTLE BOY FATALLY BURNED

Fifteen-months' Old Child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown.

CLOTHES CAUGHT FROM GRATE

While Parents Were Absent from the House—Child Was Left in Care of Older Brother Who Beat Out Blaze.

Last Wednesday afternoon the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, who reside on Mr. Elisha Aronahlt's farm over in the Ryans Glade section of Garrett county, was so badly burned that its death followed on Friday morning.

The child, a bright little fifteen-mouths' old boy, was left in a room with an older brother by his mother, who went to the barn to milk some cows. In the room where the children were left there is an open grate and the smaller child was playing about this when some coals either fell or was drawn from it with a stick which set the dress of the little one on fire. The older child had gone to the porch and hearing his brother's screams ran back into the house and with a mitten he had in his hand succeeded in beating out the fire but not before it had inflicted such injuries as to cause its death on Friday following.

Mrs. Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aronhalt who are spending the winter in the South for the benefit of Mr. Aronhalt's health.

The funeral of the child took place on Saturday morning, interment being made on the home farm.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Jury Rendered Its Verdict In The Easton Case.

After being out almost 22 hours the jury in the case of Frederick Easton, of Hagerstown, tried at Cumberland for the murder of Lorenzo D. Kline, rendered a verdict of manslaughter Sunday afternoon and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. Only a few persons besides Judge Henderson, the counsel and the jury were in the courtroom when the verdict was rendered.

Easton had anxiously awaited the verdict, staved up past midnight awaiting the result, and when the verdict was rendered he broke down completely, nearly collapsed, and had to be assisted to the jail by Deputy Sheriff Hodel. He told Deputy Hodel that, while he believed he should have been acquitted, he did not care so much for his own future as for that of his little son.

It is understood the jury stood six for acquittal, one for first degree murder and others for second degree murder and manslaughter on the first ballot, finally, after 18 ballots, compromising on manslaughter.

ACTION OF CHURCH COMMITTEE RATIFIED

By the Congregation of St. Mark's Ev-Lutheran Church In Purchase of

CORRIGAN LOT FOR CHURCH SITE

Committee Appoined, In Conjunction With Official Board to Select Plans for Edifice—Will Be Located On Corner.

Tuesday evening of this week a largely attended congregational meeting of the members of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church was held in the Garrett Memorial church when definite and final action was taken with respect to the rebuilding of the church edifice which was burned four weeks ago to-day.

A few days after the burning of the building a committee was appointed to look after eligible locations as a site for the proposed church, three of which were reported upon at a meeting held later, among them being the Corrigan lot at the corner of Alder and Third Streets just opposite the original church. At the meeting held Tuesday night the action of the committee appointed in securing an option on this property was ratified, the price to be paid for the lot being $3400.

The congregation also decided to erect the church on the corner of the lot and a committee, in conjuction with the official board, was appointed to select plans for the edifice.

TO MANUFACTURE STAVES

Pennsylvanians Have Purchased Timber Land in District No. 8 for that Purpose.

Messrs. Joseph Dreese and E. G. Goss, of Mifflin county, Pa., purchased last week from Mr. I. W. Abernathy and others in District No. 8, this county, several hundred acres of timber, and they will at once begin the manufacture of staves for nail kegs and other small receptacles of a like nature. Soft woods, with the exception of chestnut, will be used exclusively for the purpose.

The machinery necessary for the equipment of the mill will arrive on the ground within a few days and will be located at the Still House spring on Mr. Abernathy's farm. The shipping point will be Wilson on the West Virginia Central Railroad.

Grange Meeting.

The Garrett County Grange will meet on Saturday, February 11th, 1905, at one o'clock p. m., in Naylor's Hall, for the purpose of installing officers and to transact business of importance. All are urgently requested to be present. GEO E. BISHOFF, Lecturer.

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If You are Thinking of Building, Let Us Prepare Your Plans and Specifications. :-: We Guarantee Our Plans in Every Particular.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson VI. John iv, 5-14 February 5, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus At Jacob's Well.

Jesus was tranferring the scene of his ministery from Judea to Gallilee; but while in transit he quietly placed the leaven of His gospel in the very heart of populous Samaria. He had spent eight months of the first years of His public life in and around Jerusalem, but the approach of winter, and that worse winter of Pharisaical hostility, bade Him find a more congenial locality. He ignored the prejudice of the Jews, and gave His disciples an object-lesson by going through Samaria. . . . After four days' journey, at midday, Jesus, wearied, sat thus upon the well. "'Thus,' not upon a throne, or chair, or cushion," but as a wayfaring man would, upon the ground, his side against the stone parapet of the well. His arm upon its top, and His head supported by his hand. See in this the reality of our Savior's human nature! . . . A woman approaches. She comes, perhaps, at this unusual hour because her character made it impossible for her to come at the seasons when the pure maids and matrons of Sychar visited the well. She lowers her large earthen vessel by a cord which she has brought for the purpose, a hundred feet to the cool, crystal water. Just as she lifts the dripping jar to her head the dusty Traveler asks a drink. Jesus put Himself under obligation to her at the very start by His request. He took her good will for granted. A compliment was implied. "We despise not him whose service we ask." . . . What magic in kindness! This obtuse and sinful woman, used only to epithet and blow—gentle politeness transmute her into a docile pupil. She recognizes the nationality of the Stranger. Countenance, accent, and garb betrayed Him. A Jew—but where is the racial prejudice? She vaguely recognizes the moral superiority of the person before her, and is prepared for the step in advance, to which Jesus leads her in His next remark. . . . . Poetry is, in large measure, the association of superior ideas with common objects. If that be so, Jesus was an ideal poet. He takes the commonest of objects, water, and the commonest of experiences, the quenching of thirst with this natural fluid, to portray the most uncommon experience of the human soul. The woman sees the enigma. She is set a-wondering, and that, for he, was a great gain: for "wonder provokes progress." . . . While she still looselv holds to the literal, and talks of the depth of the well and the lack of drawing appliances, she yet skirts the edge of the Savior's spiritual meaning, and knows in her heart that He who talks with her is greater than the patriarch (whom she claimed as a progenitor) who bestowed upon his descendants the great boon of this excellent well. . . . Jesus lets in a new ray of light upon a mind from which the mists have already begun to lift when He contrasts nature's water with the living water. Water for only the briefest possible period slakes thirst. The path to the fountain is well trodden, but the grief of God is the transplanting of a perennial fountian into the very soul—a fountain whose tall jet penetrates even to the immortal life above. . . . The poor Samaritan heretic and outcast is enamored of this "gift" so wondrously described. She asks for it, but in terms which reveal the fact that the husks of literalism have not all been stripped off. The heaviest duty of her life is this frequent two-mile journey from city to well and back; the laborious drawing with the crudest possible appliances; the carrying of the heavy jar upon the head. If the gift of God will set her free from all this toil, and yet keep her from thirst, of course she wants it. At the same time she has a drawing consciousness that the gift means more than this. . . . . Like a skillful surgeon, kind but firm, Jesus inserts the gleaming lancet of His question. The hideous incidents of an adulterous career are laid bare in a moment. The woman is in the presence of Omniscience. The exact and minute details of her unsavory life are noted. Yet such mercy and gentleness is irresistible. The thing is done, not in such a manner as to make her cry, "Hast thou found me out, O mine enemy?" but rather, "Sir, I perceive Thou art a Prophet." . . . A seared conscience is softened, confession is made and tears of penitence flow. She rises now easily to the high spiritual plane of the Savior's teaching. She knows that the water of which He spoke is for the washing of regeneration—the gift is a new heart to which the Spirit bears witness. . . . In the joy of her new life she propounds a practical question to the Divine Teacher, whom it was her happy fortune to meet that day. Where shall she worship the Infinite One, whose ineffable gift she had just received? On Gerizim—to which she pointed as she spoke—according to hereditary instruction, or in Jerusalem, from which He had just come? In answer to this question, Jesus unfolds that basal principle of Christianity, that all the earth is holy, and one spot more holy than another; that the item of topography in religion is henceforth erased; and, further, that henceforth, to a Spirit-God spirit-sacrifices only shall be made. (Heb. ix, 14; Rom. xii, 1.) . . . The woman, her clouded mind now thoroughly illuminated, looked up, and adoringly exclaimed. "Your teaching is just like that which we might expect from the Messiah Himself!" The Savior accepts her loving challenge; and in despised Samaria, and to a woman till late degraded, He made His first categorical declaration of Messiahship.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The Samaritan woman may well represent that class who probably would never come to Jesus of the own accord, as Nicodemus stands for the seeking and inquiring class. Some seem thoroughly unspiritual; they have eyes and ears, but never use them in religious matters. They are likely to die in the treadmill of the daily tasks which concern that we shall eat and drink and wear. How to get them above the rut, so that they may see the new heaven and the new earth—that is the problem. They will not come to us. We must go to them. We must make an opportunity to speak to them of religion. . . . Two classes, but one gospel for both! Not one gospel for Nicodemus and another for the Samaritan woman. Jesus gives the same testimony to the ignorant schismatic and sinner as to the sanctified Pharisee. The terminus is the same, but the approaches are necessarily different. . . . However, it is an open question whether this latter scene does not portray the ideal method of soulsaving. See how Jesus takes the commonest incident and makes it a starting-point; how He leads on gently by carefully framed questions and statements. He does not grow impatient with inveterate obtuseness. He is not diverted from the end in view by desultory questions. He is gentility itself, but allowed of no evasion. He helps the woman first to see herself, then to see Him—herself a sinner, Himself a Savior. . . . En route Jesus would pass by Gibeon, and would be reminded of Saul; Bethel, and would think of Jacob and his angel-crowded ladder, and Shiloh, the resting-place of the tabernacle. The general appearance of the country surrounding Sychar is unchanged since Jesus' day. The wheatfields of the rich plain of Elmukhnah, to which the Master pointed His disciples, still look like billowy seas whose waves seem to break on the base of twin mountains. . . . What associations are here! On Gerizim Melchizedeke officiated as priest of the Most High God. There Abraham reared his first altar. There stood six of the tribes reciting the blessings, while on opposite Ebal the other six responded with the curses of the law. Just beneath is that parcel of ground which Jacob, on his return from exile purchased for a hundred pieces of silver, and which he bequeathed to Joseph. There Joseph's mummied form was finally interred. But all these associations are eclipsed by that pictorial scene which the evangelist has delineated with inimitable skill.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Jacob's well: One of the few sites about which there is no dispute—seventy-five feet deep, but originally much deeper, as the bottom has been filled with rubbish; seven feet six inches in diameter.—Hasting's Bib. Dict. Give Me to drink: No line of proceeding would be more likely to conciliate the woman's feelings.—Ryle. Thou being a Jew: Recognized by His dress. Colors on fringe of His garment were white; that of a Samaritan would be blue.—Riddle. Askest drink: Wonder that He seeks a friendly compact with one of a hostile race.—Trumbull. If thou knewest: Pathos of the situation strikes Jesus. Woman stands on brink of greatest possibilities, but is unconscious of them.—Ex. Greek Test. Living water: Perennial, springing from an unfailing source.—Lange. If thou knewest: All the time God's utmost gift is at men's hands.—Wayland Hoyt. Thou wouldst have asked Him: Spiritually positions reversed. Thou close to well, yet unable to drink. I can give thee water.—Camb. Bib. Nothing to draw with: No leather bucket—a skin with three cross-sticks at mouth to keep it open; let down by goat's-hair rope.—Vincent. Unconsciously gives utterance to a spiritual truth: Water of life naturally beyond human reach.—Mowatt. Neither come all the way hither to draw: The woman hoped to be emancipated from the humdrum and severe tasks of life. She was and she was not! Probably to old age she continued the Oriental woman's most toilsome task—drawing and carrying water. But the hitherto monotonous task was transmuted into a joy. She had a new motive in life, a secret spring of joy and strength.—Davis W. Clark. Jesus went through Samaria of set purpose to break down the partition-wall between races. He makes the first declaration of His Messiahship to an alien in order that the Jews may know that, though salvation is through the Jews, the have no right to dam it up within the narrow boundaries of their nationality. These streams are to flow out, and make glad the whole earth.—Ibid.

Letter to G. W. Fleming.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: There are these five ways of badness in paint:

(1) stuffed-out with chalk, or something like that;

(2) barytes, better than chalk, but no covering to it; nobody know it's there;

(3) benzine in the oil, or water, or other such stuffing;

(4) too thin—too much liquid, whatever it is, for the solid;

(5) short measure;

Now will you buy by the price per "gallon?"

We furnish our agents with a state chemist's certificate of analysis that tells what's in Devoe. Yours truly

F. W. DEVOE & CO.
46 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

THE PRESS AS AN EDUCATOR

An Address Before the American Association for Advancement of Science.

To the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. William H. Lynch, of Salem, Mo., spoke on the subject of the "Press as An Educator." He said, in part:

"Jules Verne, the world famous novelist, recently predicted that long before the middle of the century novels or romances, in volume form, will have been supplanted by the newspapers.

"It must be obvious to all thoughtful persons that the newspapers may easily be made the medium of imparting valuable instruction in many departments of knowledge on which the very latest textbooks are mere blanks. Take for example, the experiments of Marconi in wireless telegraphy, so minutely recorded and illustrated in almost every newspaper. Would not the study of dispatches describing the achievements of the great Italian by boys and girls sufficiently advanced to understand them be infinitely more profitable than the dull book pages they are compelled to read concerning the laying of the first ocean cables so many years ago?

"Take another current subject, with the discussion of which the news papers have been filled in the most instructive and luminous way—that of Venezuela. What might not a competent teacher, with the aid of the press, have accomplished in the treatment of this question toward instilling in the minds of his pupils correct understanding and conception of the Monroe doctrine, let us say, or a knowledge of the Spanish American republics generally and our relations to them. Then there was a great coal strike, and the war between Russia and Japan.

"In the school books are a few meager facts and dates, forgotten almost as soon as they are learned. With the universal interest then centered in the subject, and the assistance of the newspapers, the skillful teacher could have done more to expand and inform the minds of all those intrusted to his care than the textbook writers combined. Children should not, of course, be permitted to read everything printed even in the newspapers. The Twentieth-Century editor must tell the story of the world day by day, or make ready sooner or later to stop his publication. The very utmost he can do is to minimize the record of evil doing and to encourage all that is pure and wholesome. And that, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, is the rule of action of the overwhelming majority of American editors."

S. L. Townshend & Son.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who has been associated with S. L. Townshend & Son for the past 20 years, has retired from the firm.

We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. L. TOWNSHEND.
Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48-4t

Good Coal at Low Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OLD AND NEW COINS.

Some Interesting Facts About the Coinage of the Different Mints.

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort. They tell some interesting facts. It appears that the mint does not buy old coins or paper money, except some rare colonial coins in fine condition, which are desired for the mint cabinet. Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern piece for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of Congress. The mint supplies United States coins only, and not any of past date. The $50 gold pieces and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces of gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the '49 period, and not by the United States government.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and 1 cent, copper, in 1857; 1 cent, nickel, 1864; half dime and 3 cents, silver, and 2 cents, bronze, in 1873; 20 cents; silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1883; one dollar and three dollars, gold, and 3 cents, nickel, 1889. The Columbian half dollar was coined in 1892, and the Isabella quarter in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, the date on the coin, 1900, being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enables the place of its coinage to be located, Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom. These letters are C. for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco. The coins of the United States now authorized by law are:

In gold, double eagle; in silver, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime; minor, 5 cents, nickel and 1 cent, bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for $38 50 and a proof set of silver and minor coins for $1.50. When the business of the mints is slack, medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.

B. & O.-WABASH AGREEMENT FILED

Formal Action To Secure Use of Land Along Canal For Completion of Link With W. V. C.

A decree signed by Judge Keedy, which means the settlement of the controversy between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Western Maryland, or Wabash, has been filed in Hagerstown. The papers show that the rival lines have come to an agreement regarding certain lands of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—18 strips situated in Washington and Allegany counties—that the Western Maryland Railroad acquires; also the privilege of crossing the canal at different points on the new extension from Big Pool to Cumberland; and also the area of 40 acres of land upon which the Western Maryland is to dump waste earth, and other privileges.

The report, agreement, exhibits and other papers in the case were filed in court by J. Clarence Lane, attorney for the canal trustees, and, were taken by him to Cumberland, where B. A. Richmond had the decree prepared, and it was signed by Judge Keedy. The decree recites all the papers and proceedings leading up to the settlement, and appoints Messrs. Hugh L. Bond, Jr., and Benjamin A. Richmond special trustees to report a sale of all the rights in canal lands wanted by the Western Maryland to the court for the sum of $500,000, and authorizes the conveyance of the said lands to the Western Maryland after the ratification. The bond of the special trustees is fixed at $600,000, and questions as to the distribution of said fund are reserved for further action of the court.

The last legal obstruction is removed from the right of way of the Western Maryland from Big Pool to Cumberland by the settlement, and the Company can now finish its connection to link the Western Maryland with the West Virginia Central, furnishing a through line from the coal fields to Baltimore. The lands along the canal acquired by the railroad, though secured at the cost of $50,000, were practically useless to the Canal Company, though of great value to the railroad.

Attention Dancers!

All those desiring to learn to dance, as well as others interested and willing to assist in the opening and maintenance of a first-class dancing class, will please communicate with the undersigned at the Republican office, city.

L. LOCHNER,
Instructor Round Dancing.

The Simple Life

BY

CHARLES WAGNER

President Roosevelt Says to the Author of it :

"I AM PREACHING YOUR BOOK TO MY COUNTRYMEN." :: :: ::

Will Begin Next Week as a Serial in this Paper

TO aspire to the simple life is to rightly aspire to the fulfilment of the highest human destiny. All the movements of humanity toward more justice and more light have been at the same time movements toward a more simple life. And the antique simplicity in arts, manners and ideas hold for us their incomparable value only because it has been able to give a powerful relief to some essential sentiments, to some fixed truths. We must love that simplicity and guard it piously. But he will have gone but the hundredth part of his road who holds to exterior forms, and who does not seek to realize the spirit. In fact, it is impossible for us to be simple in the same ways as were our forbears, and we can only remain so, or return to simplicity in the same spirit. We are walking in other paths, but the aim of humanity is fundamentally the same. It is always the polar star which directs the mariner, no matter whether he is embarked on a sailing ship or a steamer.

To advance towards this aim with all the means of which we can dispose is the most important thing, today as ever. And it is because we have often been drawn aside that we have confused and complicated our lives.

Watch for the Opening Chapters

The Simple Life has had a larger circulation among the literary inclined than any other story published in recent years

DRAWING DOWN HEAT FROM SUN.

An Engineering Idea of Harnessing Old Sol's Rays for Motive Power.

St Louis capital has become interested in the engineering idea of harnessing the sun's rays as a motive power for an engine which shall be a commercial commodity. John Boyle, Jr., of that city, is the president of a company which will erect at Needles, Cal., a low-temperature engine operated by the heat of the sun.

The engine is the invention of H. E. Willsie, a trained engineer and a graduate of the mechanical engineering course of the University of Wisconsin.

Needles, Cal., has been selected for the first plant because it has in a great degree the most desirable features for such an engine. No place in the United States, it is said, has clearer skies, higher temperatures, more fertile ground or a more abundant water supply. This first plant will be adapted mainly for irrigation purposes, but an electric dynamo and other machinery for a ranch will be installed later.

The solar engine is exactly the same in all its essential features as the ordinary steam engine. Any steam engine of first-class construction, it is said, would do equally well for its work. The labor and cost of operating it is said to be about the same as a steam engine, minus the cost of fuel. For this reason it is expected to prove a boon in the regions of the Southwest, where fuel is extremely high and where the sun shines with regularity and intensity.

Twelve years were spent by the inventor upon his machine before he applied for patents upon it. It is characterized by great simplicity in its construction and principles.

The heat gathering device is very simple, says the St. Louis *Republic*, neither lenses nor mirrors being used. Ordinary window glass, placed over insulated troughs, through which water runs, allows the sun to penetrate and become absorbed in the liquid. This absorbed heat accumulates, as it cannot escape, because of the insultation, until it has reached the point necessary, when it is conducted to the vaporizer to perform the same function that exhaust steam does in the regular steam engines. The delivery of heat is made continuous by an arrangement of the troughs.

The temperature selected as being the most feasible is from 140 to 200 degrees Fahrenheit.

The inventor claims for his invention that the heat of the sun can be delivered in large quantities to the vaporizer of the low-temperature engine, and that it will operate in partly cloudy days and in large installations as well as in small ones. He also claims that heat can be stored for night use and to help out on cloudy days.

As the operating medium for the low-temperature engine the inventor has selected sulphur dioxide, which boils at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. To the boiler of this engine, the mechanism of which is precisely the same in all its features of construction as the steam engine, the heat collected by the heating device is delivered.

While the theory of the low-temperature engine is several years old, several varations of it being in use in Europe, the credit of employing a practical method of utilizing the heat of the sun for its operation is claimed for Inventor Willsie. It is also claimed for sulphur dioxide that it is one of the cheapest of operating mediums, and that it may be used over and over again, with but a slight loss from leakage.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

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Deer Park, Md.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B. & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy.

How To Make Money.

Buy a farm in the South where you have all the advantages of a settled country, where the land is still cheap, where crops are sure and the climate is unsurpassed. A personally conducted excursion party will leave Chicago Tuesday, February 21st, for an inspection trip through the South. Join this party and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 517 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 21.

A CHRISTMAS GAMBLE

..... By .....

ETHEL WARRINGTON

Copyright, 1903, by Ethel Warrington

Fishing up crumbs from the bottom of several pockets, I scraped together enough tobacco to roll a cigarette and, lighting it, puffed grateful wreaths, inhaled deeply and exhaled slowly. Hunger for food is bad enough in its way, but, honestly, up to a certain point, say twenty-four hours, I had rather go without food than without tobacco. But on this Christmas day the twenty-four limit on eating had passed some hours before, and just then I wanted food worse than I did tobacco.

Of course there was a chance of ringing in at one of the free feeds which the Salvation Army give the poor on Christmas, but some one would be sure to ask questions about my clothes, and, despite my hunger, I had a good measure of pride about me yet. If the worst came to the very worst, I

"I HAD WON."

could go to a pawnshop and exchange my suit of clothes for one of poorer quality and get a dollar or two to boot. But if I expected to get back on my feet the clothes were necessary to help me put up a "good front," and I was resolved to wait a few hours more before I made the plunge. I was waiting on the corner of the square, puffing reflectively at my cigarette and eying the warmth and light of the restaurant across the way enviously. I did not have on an overcoat, but the weather was not so bitterly cold but that this omission might be overlooked, and the rest of my clothes were fairly presentable.

With this in mind it occurred to me that I might step boldly into the restaurant, order a luxurious dinner, eat it, confess that I could not pay for it and take the consequences. It might get me into jail, but there were worse fates than spending a time in the city prison, and the morality of the act I never called into question. The motto of the hungry man is to fill his stomach, and I felt that I could make the restaurateur's loss good at some future time.

"Can you oblige me with a light?"

I turned and saw a middle aged man behind me, with an unlighted but half consumed cigar between his fingers, and managed to fish up a match for him.

"Thanks," he said monosyllabically, puffing away. He did not move on, but continued to scrutinize me very closely. I paid no attention to him, but continued to smoke.

"Waiting for some one?" he asked, politely enough.

"No," said I coldly.

"Broke?"

I looked at him again, and, angered by his curiosity, and his readiness in guessing my true state, I answered sharply that it was none of his business whether I was broke or not.

"Then you are broke?"

"Yes, if the knowledge will do you any good. I don't want any help from you."

"Hungry?"

"Will you kindly go to blazes?" I answered.

"Needn't get mad about it. Fellow feeling ought to make you more tolerant. I'm hungry too."

"The mischief you are!" said I, astonished. His clothes were fairly good, but I noticed that he wore neither watch chain nor scarfpin and leaped to the conclusion that he, like myself, was trying to keep up a "good front" in the hope of better days. "You must pardon me for my brusqueness," I added. "You see, I had no idea you and I were in the same boat and thought maybe you were going to offer me charity."

"Wouldn't accept charity, eh? Well, you are right; it is galling. But how would you go to get a square meal?"

"Just this side of the penitentiary," I answered, briefly and to the point.

The answer seemed to please him, for he chuckled and said:

"Mind taking a gambler's chance at the penitentiary?"

"No; I will take a chance at anything," I answered.

Then he unfolded to me a plan. Both of us being pretty well dressed, we could enter the restaurant and order dinner without arousing suspicion. This we would do, and after eating our dinner in leisure we would toss a coin—a dollar, not a coin, for neither of us had a coin, but we would draw toothpicks or straws or something—to decide who was to pay for the meal. The winner would get up and bid goodby to his friend, whom he would leave with the check and the prospect of the "pen." Of course the thing was hardly honest, but I can only plead that I was very hungry indeed. We went in.

Of all the dinners I have ever eaten in my life I think I enjoyed that one most. We turned up our noses at the regular table d'hote and ordered lavishly from the card, beginning with a clear soup and working down to the coffee by gradual and thoroughly delightful stages. We did not go in heavily for wines, but contented ourselves each with a modest pint of a fine old burgundy that when opened perfumed all its surroundings with the delicious aroma of its long imprisoned southern sunshine. As I ordered it I noticed that the waiter's "Bien, monsieur," was more heartfelt than usual and that his respect for me had risen immensely. It cost just a little more than double the price of champagne, but that did not weigh with either of us. We were like multimillionaires in one respect—we could not afford to deny ourselves anything we fancied.

We did not carry on much conversation, as the dinner was a solemn affair, but my companion led me out a little on my past record and my prospects for the future. I told him the truth—that I had come to New York with high hopes of establishing myself in the practice of a consulting engineer; that I had met with some success in the practical part of my profession in the west, but that my fame did not seem to have reached New York, and that, dollar by dollar, I had seen all of my little capital eaten up in the expenses of living. Pride had made me keep up the fight. Of himself my companion told nothing.

The old song says that "the best of friends must part." Everything comes to an end, and by and by we could eat no more. In unspoken desire to postpone the inevitable we lingered long over coffee and then over brandy and a couple of excellent cigars. It was pitch dark by now, and from where we were sitting we could see the trees of the square standing up as long black shadows and the lights of numberless hansoms patrolling Fifth avenue.

Then we looked at each other, and my new found acquaintance took two toothpicks in his hand, broke the end off one of them, shuffled them together and extended his hand toward me, the even ends of the toothpicks just showing. At random I chose one; he opened the hand, and I had won.

The waiter had watched the whole proceeding in some little amusement and was hovering in the neighborhood with the check; therefore I could not show my relief. But I could not help looking my friend squarely in the eye and noting that he was a game loser. Not by the quiver of a lash did he betoken anything amiss.

"I guess I'll have to pay this," he said quietly. "What's your hurry? Think I'll sit here and smoke a fresh cigar."

It was very well done, but I said something about having an engagement at the Waldorf and waved aside the waiter's offer to call me a cab. At the door I turned around to catch one more glimpse at my late vis-a-vis. He was laughing and beckoned me to come back. I went out of curiosity.

"Here, Pierre," he called to the waiter, "you know me, don't you?"

"Certainement, monsieur. Vous etes M. Gramercy."

"And I am good for the price of a dinner or two?"

"Mais, oui, monsieur; a thousand times."

"Then, for goodness' sake, young man, sit down!" he said, motioning me to my chair. "Do you know who I am now?"

I had seen his picture often enough in the newspapers and elsewhere. I do not know why I had not recognized him at first, since he was Dorothy's uncle and well known to the general public because of his wealth and eccentricities, though I had never seen him before in the flesh.

"Young man," he said, "I like your gameness. You never turned a hair when we drew straws, or, rather, toothpicks, to see which of us was going to the penitentiary. I think you will do. I seem to have heard your name before somewhere."

"I have the honor to be engaged to your niece," I said quietly.

"Exactly. Well, you can't very well get married until you get a job of some kind, so I suppose you might as well go to work for me. A young man with your nerve can always be made useful. Pierre, you will find my auto on the Broadway side. Have it brought around to the Twenty-sixth street entrance. My friend is going home with me."

Some Curious Heaven Ideas.

The natives of Botocudes, one of the hottest regions of the earth, believe that heaven will be a land of cool streams and shady groves entirely cleared of all underbrush and cacti! All desert dwellers, it is said, die expecting to awake in a wooded land supplied bountifully with cold water. You will remember, if you have ever read books of arctic travel, that all natives of the frozen north have paradise pictured as a land of warm sunshine, with glowing fires overhung with pots of boiling whale's blubber and easeful couches of fur scattered here and there.

The Caroline islanders, who are passionately fond of liquor, but who are in mortal dread of breaking their necks by falling from one of the millions of cliffs with which their islands abound, believe that paradise will be a land as level as a floor, where one can get drunk and not be in constant dread of cracking his cervical vertebrae.

WHAT THE TEACHER SHOULD BE

By Dr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, Superintendent of Schools, New York City

A TEACHER should have the ability to pick out essentials and DISREGARD the other things. That is the only solution of the problem of the so called overcrowded courses of study. THE FAULT LIES ONLY WITH THE TEACHERS. Those in authority should discover a person's qualifications before they give permission to teach. Applicants for a teacher's license should be persons who intend TO DEVOTE THEIR LIFE TO TEACHING. It is all too frequent that young men take up teaching simply as a makeshift until something can be found that will bring in more money. And it is not unusual to find young women who think that they will teach a year or two until the right young men come along to take them from the burden and care of the schoolroom. Teaching is a high and holy calling, and no one should enter it unless willing to devote all of his or her energy, soul and time to it.

* * *

No work, I presume, is more nerve racking than teaching, and it needs good health as well as strong will and strong mental powers. A person afflicted with serious physical or nervous trouble is by just so much incapacitated to do good work as a teacher. A TEACHER SHOULD BE THE MODEL OF HIS CLASS. If he is irritable he is not the proper person to teach children; if he is a cripple he cannot lead in the exercises, and by just so much he fails in his ability as a teacher.

Sound, extensive, accurate scholarship is the second quality that a man or woman should have who intends to teach. The public schools are established for the purpose not merely of giving the elements of a literary education, BUT TO DEVELOP THE FULLEST EFFICIENCY, individual and social, of every citizen. This is realized by bringing each child into harmony with his environment. His mind must be brought into contact with the great possessions of the race—our intellectual inheritances. However, it is not enough that a teacher knows something of these inheritances. He must possess industry, courage and, above all, SIMPLE MINDED DEVOTION to duty.

* * *

Professional training should also be acquired before the active work of teaching begins. The applicant should be an expert physical trainer, that he or she may lead the exercises with which the intellectual tasks of the children must be relieved. A teacher should understand children's games—not only theoretically, BUT PRACTICALLY. There is no surer way to get in close touch with your pupils than by engaging in their games.

The time has passed when all education was considered to come from the printed page. Now it is the theory that the hand and eye, as well as the mind, must also be trained. Therefore the teacher of today should be an EXPERT in manual training. It is essential for a man teacher especially to be at once an athlete and a mechanic.

The best use to which a teacher's study of psychology can be put is to a keen, accurate observation of children. He should know how to test a pupil's sight and hearing. He should be able to tell if any special physical exercises are harmful or beneficial. He should have the capacity to gauge a pupil's power of perception, retentiveness, judgment and reasoning. He should possess the insight to discover SPECIAL APTITUDES in children that he may advise them as to their future life work. It is my favorite theory that schools would be of more economic worth if TEACHERS could advise the pursuits for scholars to follow.

THERE IS NO ECONOMIC WASTE COMPARED WITH THE WASTE OCCASIONED BY SETTING PEOPLE AT WORK THEY ARE NOT FITTED FOR.

The Universality Of Stock Gambling

By THOMAS P. PETERS, Brooklyn Editor

DON'T think that speculating in Wall street is not widespread. IT IS ALMOST UNIVERSAL. I will venture to say that few have kept out of the market. Wherever the daily paper goes, wherever the telegraph or the telephone reaches, you will find the broker's office, with the blackboard and its mystic figures and its ostensible connections with a floor firm. The town may be of only 2,000 population, still it is very apt to have AT LEAST ONE BROKER. The poet was wont to sing of the simplicity of the farmer. The artist was wont to picture him at night, after his chores were done, sitting about the stove in the crossroads store, talking of the crops and of subjects usually as old as the civil war. BUT THAT IS NOT THE FARMER OF TODAY. Now, when his chores are done, he puts on his store clothes and rides over to the village station and gets his evening paper and turns at once to the stock page, or he calls up his broker on the store telephone and asks to be informed how Amalgamated Copper closed today or what the price of February wheat was at Chicago. He is not the simple rustic he could once have been called. He is the business man, deep in the gambling called speculation. INTO ALL WALKS OF LIFE HAS THIS GAMBLING GONE.

I have an intimate friend, once very well off, now working hard for a small pittance and his family greatly reduced in circumstances. SPECULATION DID IT. I know a barber, once prosperous, now living on his brother's farm up the Hudson river somewhere. He went into Steel common when it was paying 12 per cent upon the investment. No more dividends were declared after he bought. He lost about $800 and his little business was sacrificed. I know a widow whose earnings have gone the same way.

THE GREAT GAMBLING FEVER HAS BURNED INTO THESE HOMES AND LEFT ONLY THE BARE WALLS STANDING.

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This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

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I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1905.

UNEARTHINC HERCULANEUM.

Few among great modern undertakings make a stronger appeal to the imagination than the proposal to mine from its buried depths the Roman city of Herculaneum that was overwhelmed in the year A. D. 79, at the same time that Pompeii was covered with cinders and ashes. Herculanuem was a city of splendid villas, a center of wealth and culture, bearing, it has been said, about the same relation to the city of Rome that Newport bears to New York. It was a summer resort city of palaces that housed the very finest examples of Greek and Roman art, both in painting and in sculpture. It is believed that everything in Herculaneum has been perfectly preserved, even to the fabrics and the paintings, as the material that covered the city was a wet conglomerate that served to enfold and preserve, but not to destroy. It is assumed that a complete excavation will reveal to the world a beautiful city 1,800 years old, and in the exact form and setting, with the houses standing just as they were, with the kitchen arrangements, the sleeping-rooms, the furniture, the wall decorations—everything just as the overwhelming catastrophe caught Herculaneum in all its pride and glory eighteen centures ago.

Pompeii was buried on an average of less than twenty feet; Herculaneum at from seventy to eighty feet. Pompeii was a rural town, with few costly houses. After the eruption the tops of many of the dwellings were exposed, and most of the treasures removed. But Herculaneum, with the exception of one or two vials, is practically untouched since the day it was buried. The proposed excavation will not only entail an enormous monetary cost, but be an engineering feat requiring most careful methods of procedure. The modern city of Resina is built upon the ancient site, and the excavating of the buried city will require tunneling processes that may be dangerous to the town that is seventy feet above. It may become necessary to construct supporting walls and arches if the underground city is to be completely cleared and made to shine with electric light as though lit by the light of day.

A great international scheme is now being organized for the unearthing of this splendid ancient Greek and Roman city—more Greek in its art and civilization, it is said, than Roman. Prof. Charles Waldstein, Slade professor of fine arts of the University of Cambridge, England, and formerly a director of the American School at Athens, is endeavoring to form something like an international syndicate which shall undertake to finance the great undertaking. He is understood to be acting with written indorsement from the King of Italy. His addresses in this country are attracting much interest. President Roosevelt has given the scheme unhesitating commendation. No definite estimate as to probable cost of the proposed excavation has been given out, though it is conceded that the cost will be enormous—so great that the Italian government is not willing, unaided, to undertake it. It is not to be doubted, however, that modern engineering skill, backed by modern wealth, will solve the fascinating problem of unearthing this splendid buried city.

A NUMBER of well known Democrats of Montgomery county, Md., met at Rockville a few days ago and formed a political organization to be known as the "Jefferson Party." Mr. George S. Krouse, who presided at the meeting, made a short address explaining the object to be for the purpose of forming a party whose principles will be so thoroughly grounded on the bedrock of Democracy that men will no longer remain in doubt as to the position to be taken by the party upon any question. Those at the head of the movement say the county will be thoroughly organized.

As a general rule the public highways throughout this county are good but State aid is necessary to better their condition. We call attention to the fact that the last Legislature appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to be expended on the public roads and this county is entitled to a share thereof if wanted. The manner of proceeding to get a portion of this fund is in two ways; The County Commissioners, or any number of real estate owners owning real estate bordering on not less than a mile of public road way and who are willing to bear ten per cent of the cost of the improvements can institute proceedings to secure a portion of the fund for the aforesaid purpose and under the law steps must be taken in that direction before the first day of March, next. Now while we have good roads, and while the wealth of the county is considerable there is no denying the fact that the public highways can be made better and while we are not rich, we should not be too proud to accept any good thing that may come along. We suggest therefore that the public authorities look further into the matter and whatever good is to come from the law let us have our share. When the law was first passed it was thought to be unconstitutional but that question is no longer a matter of doubt. It has been decided that the State owns the public highways and can repair its own property.

Wanted—An Animal Story.

If a horse ever laughs it must be when he hears a democrat advocating honest elections.—Oakland REPUBLICAN.

Now state when a Frostburg hog, imported from Garrett county, giggles.—Frostburg *Journal*.

When it reads in the *Journal* that Garrett county is to be divided and Frostburg made the seat of government for the new county.—Oakland REPUBLICAN.

It is a matter of hearing, not reading. Garrett county horses may be able to hear democrats talk, but the Garrett county hog never "reads"—Frostburg Journal.

We were under the impression it was a matter of giggles—with the hog.

Death of Joseph Irons.

The following notice of the death of Joseph Irons has been contributed to this paper by one of the acquaintances of the deceased:

Joseph Irons, a native of Garrett county, Maryland, died January 19th, 1905, in his 86th year, at the home of his son John near Wasungo, Indian Territory. Interment was made in the Silverdale cemetery, Kansas, near the former home of his son, fifteen miles from the place of his death. His daughter, Mrs. Yager lives in Oklahoma.

Deceased is the last survivor of a large interesting family reared on the farm now owned by George Steyer, at Stever station on the W. Va. C. railroad.

In early life he married a daughter of the late Judge William Harvey, of Deer Park. After marriage he located on a farm now owned by William Riley.

After several year's residence here, his wife died when the two children were quite young. In after years he bought a farm in Ryan's Glade, and resided there until 1889, when he sold his farm to Abraham King. Shortly after he went west and lived with his son until death. "Uncle Joe", as he was generally called, had characteristics worthy of emulation. He believed what was worth doing was worth doing well. He was noted for his good judgment in constructing public roads. He superintended the building of the road from Mt. Lake Park to the top of Backbone mountain. He also was supervisor for all the roads in Dist. No. 8 for a number of years. During his long life he maintained his integrity, and built himself a character for truth and justice. Always of a genial disposition and loved for his many sterling qualities of heart and hand, and when he approached the evening of his existence he could say he trusted in God, and preserved his faith in Him to be his staff in the final journey. K.

VERY LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington, account inauguration of President Roosevelt.

From points 100 miles or less from Washington, tickets will be sold at One and One-third fare for the round trip, good going March 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Washington, East of Ohio River, tickets will be sold at One Fare, plus 25 cents for the round trip, good going March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and returning good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

By depositing ticket with joint agent at Washington not later than March 8th, and payment of fee of $1.00 at time of deposit, an extension of final return limit will be granted to leave Washington not later than March 18th, 1905, inclusive.

For additional information call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Thumb Mashed Off.

Joseph Uphold, employed as a brakeman on the Preston Railroad at Crellin, had his hand caught between the bumpers of two cars at that place this morning at an early hour, resulting in mashing off his thumb. Dr. Legge went over to dress his injury.

A CRY FOR "HELP."

A Correspondent, Writing from Deer Park, Sends Up a Wail.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Deer Park, and signing himself "G. W. H." contributed the following to that paper recently:

"It is almost impossible to obtain the services of persons qualified for household work in Garrett county at the present time. During the summer, when Deer Park, Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn are in full operation, the scarcity is not so apparent, because Washington and Baltimore furnish a great many who are able and willing to do the work; but just as soon as the summer is ended and resident families begin to look about for winter help it is impossible to secure the services of anyone. Repealing the Chinese Exclusion act would remove all these difficulties, and those who prefer to sit with folded hands could indulge in it to their heart's content. That would be one form of relief.

"I have had six cooks in as many weeks," said an Oakland resident on Saturday. "In the first place I find the greatest difficulty in obtaining a cook and the next trouble is to get her to remain. I heard of a woman in Fairmont and I telegraphed for her to come by the very first train. When she arrived she wished it understood that she was not to go into the dining room at all, nor was she to do any washing whatever. As we had been without a cook for a week, she was engaged. She continued in service only five days."

"The unwillingness of persons to perform housework is growing every day. The mistaken notion prevails that it is menial. Relief could be had if something could be done to prevent immigrants from remaining in the large cities upon reaching our shores. The columns of *The Sun* have shown that quite a large number of persons in New York who are recent arrivals from the other side are without employment. Now if the Maryland Board of Immigration could bring into Garrett county, the youngest and the largest county in Maryland, some of the immigrants landing at Locust Point the scarcity of help would be materially diminished and our troubles in this respect would vanish. Garrett county has plenty of room for desirable immigrants and indeed, any who are willing to work. Land is cheap and there is plenty of it. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad passes through it, making it within easy access of good markets. G. W. H."

DAVIS COAL & COKE CO. IN COURT.

Was Contending For Tract of Land In Garrett County.

The case of Michael Dailey vs. Isaac Adams Wagner, A. H. Tibbets and the Davis Coal and Coke Company, was called yesterday in the circuit court, having been removed here from Garrett county. Mr. T. J. Peddicord, of Oakland, and Mr. Ferdinand Williams, of Cumberland, represented the plaintiff and Mr. G. S. Hamill of Oakland, and Mr. B. A. Richmond, of Cumberland, the defendants. Just as the case was ready for trial the lawyers agreed upon a settlement and a juror was withdrawn and the case closed upon an agreement filed.

The action grew out of the fact that the Davis Coal and Coke Company trespassed upon Military lot No. 3843, of which Dailey claims to be the owner, having received a patent for it from the state of Maryland in October, 1898. The defendants claim that the land in question is the property of the coal company and has been so for a number of years. In 1863 the Preston Coal and Iron Company, which then owned lots Nos. 38,41 3843, conveyed them to Boyce and Real, who named the three lots the "Price Farm," and in 1880 sold the property to the Maryland Union Coal Company by deed in which was set out that the land known as the "Price Farm" was to be conveyed, and then further described the land, calling for lots 3841 and 3842 and ommitted to name 3843. The company took the land as it was then and still is fenced in, which included lot 3843. The Maryland Union Coal Company, by an act of the legislature had its name changed to the Franklin Consolidated Coal Company and under that name conveyed the "Price Farm" to Henry G. Davis and Thomas Davis, who afterward conveyed it to the Davis Coal and Coke Company, the two last mentioned deeds containing the description which had omitted lot No. 3843.

Michael Dailey discovnred that lot No. 3843 was not in the deeds and as the Preston Iron and Coal Company was now a thing of the past, and had in no way disposed of that lot, concluded that it had escheated to the state and thereupon secured a patent from the state for it and claimed ownership by reason of his patent. The Davis Coal and Coke Company entered the lot in question and destroyed the growing crops and for this damages was asked.—Cumberland News.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

TO RAISE THE BATTLESHIP MAINE

Preliminary Work With This in View Has Been Commenced.

Active preparations are about to be commenced in the construction of the big circular cofferdam which is to be sunk around the wreck of the battleship Maine as she reposes in the harbor of Havana. By a recent action of the Cuban Government the time for beginning the work has been extended to April 19, 1905, and that for the completion of the work to April 19, 1906. The contractor who will undertake the work is Joseph De Wyckoff, the managing director of the company, which was organized for the purpose. According to the Engineering News of recent issue, as nearly as can be learned from careful examinations of the wreck made with the aid of competent divers, about one-third of the battleship at the bow has been seriously injured, the other two-thirds remaining comparatively uninjured. It is the purpose of the company, first to remove the bodies of the sailors and their personal effects and then to make the undertaking a financial success by the recovery of all valuable articles, such as arm, cannon, coal, machinery, etc., and the uninjured part of the battleship itself. It is also proposed to admit visitors to the wreck after the cofferdam is pumped out, charging an admission fee; and after the ship is floated to exhibit it at the principal ports of the United States. It is also proposed to manufacture articles of brass, bronze and copper found upon the wreck into mementoes to be sold with certificates of American and Cuban officials as their genuineness. Sufficient material of all kinds will previously, however be set aside for the erection of the contemplated memorial Committee. Photographers offer large sums of the wreck from time to time as the water is being pumped out. The revenue which will be derived from these sources will be much more than sufficient to pay for the cost of building the necessary cofferdam and removing the wreck.

Should it be found possible to repair the damaged part of the vessel it will be placed on the floating dock at Havana and the battleship be completely repaired, when there will be for sale to some Government a complete battleship which originally cost the United States Government $5,000,000 to build and equip. The cofferdam will be truly circular in shape, with an inside diameter of 354 feet, thus providing a clearance of 15 feet at each end of the battleship.

Great Number of Catholics.

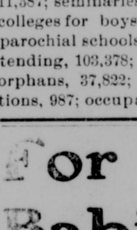
The official directory of the Catholic church in America has just been issued, and shows a total population of Catholics in the United States of 12,462,000. The figures for the Nation follow:

Clergy, 13,853; number of churches, 11,387; seminaries, 83; students, 3,926; colleges for boys, 791; for girls, 692; parochial schools, 4,235; children attending, 103,378; orphan asylums, 252; orphans, 37,822; charitable institutions, 987; occupants, 1,201,899.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
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50c. and $1.00
All Druggists

LOCAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

To Be Held in Oakland Saturday, February 11th.

The following program to be rendered at the local teachers' institute to be held in the Oakland public school building on Saturday, February 11th, has been prepared by the committee having charge of the same:

Song, by the Institute.

Address of Welcome, H. A. Loraditch.

Response, Dr. E. H. Bartlett.

Primary Reading, Miss May Hopkins.

Number Work, Prof. J. Frank McBee.

Song, Institute.

Language in Advanced Grades, Profs. Gnegy and Bert Browning.

Teaching Geography, A. L. Lee.

Song, Institute.

All subjects above will be open for discussion.

A cordial invitation is extended to all and especially the patrons of the school. E. A. BROWNING, Chairman.

Mid-Winter Touss to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B. & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy.

Father and Son Are Both Promoted.

Promotion of an unusually high degree does not come to two in the same family at the same time, yet this is what happened in the Fitzgerald family last week. Thomas Fitzgerald, promoted from general superintendent to general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, had hardly been notified of his new position, when his son, Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr., who is quite an electrical expert, was promoted to a high position with the Cincinnati Traction company. Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr., is perhaps the youngest man in such an advanced position, in railway circles. He is only 26, yet he has mastered many things in connection with street railways which older heads have striven for years to attain. In going to Cincinnati young Mr. Fitzgerald has given up his position as general manager of the Lexington (Ky.) Street Railway and Electric Light company, which position he has filled since April, 1903. He has made the change in order to go into a field where there are wider possibilities in railway management.

Death of Norman Jacobs.

Norman Jacobs, aged about eight-three years, residing in District No. 11, of this county, died on Friday, being survived by his son William H. Jacobs, Esq., a former member of the Maryland Legislature from this county. Mr. Jacobs was considered a wealthy man and resided with his son.

Subscribe for The Republican.

I HAVE opened in the First National Bank Building. next to Davis' hardware store, a nice new line

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HATS, SHOES, Etc

The same fair treatment which was accorded old customers will be a feature in the new business. Respectfully,

Arthur Townshend

The Simple Life

BY

CHARLES WAGNER

President Roosevelt Says to the Author of it:

"I AM PREACHING YOUR BOOK TO MY COUNTRYMEN."

Will Begin Next Week as a Serial in this Paper

TO aspire to the simple life is to rightly aspire to the fulfilment of the highest human destiny. All the movements of humanity toward more justice and more light have been at the same time movements toward a more simple life. And the antique simplicity in arts, manners and ideas hold for us their incomparable value only because it has been able to give a powerful relief to some essential sentiments, to some fixed truths. We must love that simplicity and guard it piously. But he will have gone but the hundredth part of his road who holds to exterior forms, and who does not seek to realize the spirit. In fact, it is impossible for us to be simple in the same ways as were our forbears, and we can only remain so, or return to simplicity in the same spirit. We are walking in other paths, but the aim of humanity is fundamentally the same. It is always the polar star which directs the mariner, no matter whether he is embarked on a sailing ship or a steamer.

To advance towards this aim with all the means of which we can dispose is the most important thing, today as ever. And it is because we have often been drawn aside that we have confused and complicated our lives.

Watch for the Opening Chapters

The Simple Life has had a larger circulation among the literary inclined than any other story published in recent years

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THE OLD RELIABLE
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Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Mora Shepherd, of Cumberland, is here as the guest of Miss Bess Offutt.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Chisholm, of near Gormania, were callers at this office Tuesday.

Mr. E. J. Howell, of Beckman, was in Oakland yesterday on business before the County Commissioners.

Revival services are announced to begin in the M. E. church Feb. 12th, and continue indefinitely.

Mr. George F. Sansburg, of Cumberland, one of the leading architects of that city, was in Oakland this morning on business.

A number of cottage prayer meetings will be held by the Methodist people next week, preliminary to the revival services.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, of Fairfax, West Va., visited friends in and about Mountain Lake Park several days last and this week.

The members of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Oakland, will be entertained on next Wednesday at an oyster roast at the Lauer Bakery.

Attend the Old Maids' Convention and see Professor Makeover in his wonderful star-act transforming these antiquated maidens into young and blooming lads and damsels.

Attend the Spinsters' Convention and see the old maids transformed into beautiful maidens before your own eyes. At the Opera House in Oakland on the evening of Feb'y 7th, 1905.

Mr. Chas. E. Bender, of Grantsville, who has purchased the old National or Livengood Hotel in his home town and will take charge of the same about April 1st, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday on business before the County Commissioners.

Mrs. James Lish, of the Ryans Glade district, was brought to Oakland yesterday in a sleigh by her husband and some neighbors for teatment for blood poisoning in her left arm with which she has been afflicted two weeks or more.

Mr. Jonas C. Beachy, of Bittinger, is in Oakland today, having arrived here last night from his home. He will return to Bittinger today, taking with him several head of cattle purchased recently from Judge Henry Sanders.

Messrs. B. C. Feather, Thomas Friend, H. W. Ringer, Eugene Teats and William Collins, prominent citizens of Cranesville and vicinity, were in Oakland yesterday when they received deeds for the lands purchased by them at the sale of the Cumberland Paper Company's holdings held here two weeks ago.

Mr. Harland L. Jones, of Oakland, has engaged in the poultry business and will have none of the common low-down breed of chickens about him. Recently he received from a chicken fancier at York, Pa., a consignment of six thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks which he will keep for breeding purposes. He has his pens arranged systematically and his yards are of such proportions as to afford plenty of room for his flock.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Miss Ella Merrill is confined to her bed with a severe attack of the grip.

Mr. Albert Clary, of Oakland, spent Sunday with his father, Rev. G. W. Clary, at Deer Park.

Mr. Charles Anderson, of Baltimore, son of the late Robert L. Anderson, of Oakland, was a visitor to Oakland last Friday.

Rev. Isaac W. Abernathy, of near Wilson, was in Oakland last Saturday, having come over here to procure some medicine for his daughter who is ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. Noah Broadwater, one of the substantial citizens and merchants of Grantsville, was in Oakland Tuesday on business. While here Mr. Broadwater made this office a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Stemple, o Morgantown, West Va., are in Oakland this week visiting their daughter Miss Minnie, who is one of the efficient assistant teachers in the public schools of town.

Prof. Ed. A. Browning, County School Superintendent, who has been confined to his rooms at the Lowenstein Hotel several days with lumbago, has recovered and is able to attend to his official duties.

Mr. Henry Beitzell accompanied by his son George, both of Bittinger, were in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday on business before the County Commissioners. Mr. Beitzell, Sr., is a staunch Republican and one of the best citizens of the county.

The Meyersdale *Commercial* wants to know "who said this was to be a mild-mannered, measly-mouthed winter? Don't all speak at once. This winter is a winter that knows itself, knows its business, and attends strictly to it. But when he has finished his job we want him to get up and dust. No lingering around in the lap of spring, or any other tom foolery."

A Grantsville sleighing party registered at the Valley House, Monday evening. The party consisted of Messrs. William and Edward Sausman, and Miss Rebecca Bevans, Cora Opel, May Griffin, Ethel, Nellie and Mary Broadwater, Lizzie and Mary Sausman. They were a good-looking and a well-behaved crowd.—Salisbury Star.

Messrs. P. T. Lipscomb and Chester Schnopp, Mt. Lake Park, Md., passed through here yesterday morning, enroute overland for a point near Huntington, this state. Considering the condition of some of the country roads their itinerary may be said to be of a decidedly "up-hill" nature, though they are progressing quite satisfactorily.—Meyersdale Republican.

Ex-County Commissioner E. W. Kelso, of Deer Park District, was in Oakland Monday and made this office a business visit. Mr. Kelso informs us that his son Arthur is now at El Paso, Texas, where he went some weeks ago, accompanied by his wife, the move from Oklahoma City to Texas being made with the hope of benefitting the health of Mrs. Kelso.

The merchant who refuses to adyertise, and doesn't let people know he is after his share of their business, will never put the catalogue houses to route. The catalogue fellows are busy right now spreading their literature and driving nails in the coffin of the merchant who is indifferent to the merits of judicious advertising, or hasn't the nerve to invest a little money in newspaper space. The big catalogue houses have built up their enormous trade wholly through advertising, and the only way the country merchant can successfully fight them is with their own weapons.

Last week the readers of this paper received copies of the New York *Tribune-Farmer* which is offered with this paper to all subscribers who pay up arrearagss and one year in advance at the regular subscription price of THE REPUBLICAN, $1.25. The offer and our endeavors to interest our farmer friends is already bearing fruit. Tuesday morning's mail brought the names of three new subscribers and one old one who paid a year in advance and arrearages. This offer to club with the *Farmer* holds good until an announcement of its withdrawal is made in these columns.

FOR TOWN BOOMING.

The Organization of A Progressive Commercial Club.

Many plans have been devised to further the interests of small towns and cities. The most common plan and the one which has proved the most successful is the organization of commercial clubs in which all business men of the community co-operate for the common good of all, says the Home Trade Advocate.

Commercial clubs are almost a necessity in any town where harmony is desired among the different business classes in the carrying out of plans for town improvement, securing of enterprises of various kinds and the general good of all. There is no reason why these clubs in their membership should be confined to the residents of the town.

The farmers in the neighborhood are as deeply interested in the success of town enterprises as are the business men of the place, or at least they should be, for what will help along the town toward prosperity will also help the farmer.

But in many localities there is sentiment that the interests of the farmer and the business men are not parallel. It is necessary that this feeling be obliterated as far as possible, because there is no logical foundation for it.

The better the town is the better the local market for the farmer's produce, the more equitable will be tax ation and the better education facilities. All these are matters that concern the farmer in the immediate neighborhood of the town.

Many business men feel that a membership in clubs organized for promotion of town industries should be confined to business men; that perhaps the farmer would not be in accord with the town resident in improvements. This is an error. It is lack of confidence in the good judgment of the average farmer.

Then again the farmer sometimes thinks that he is not welcome in an association of business men. There is no good reason why these sentiments should exist. It is only by a harmonious pulling together of the residents of the rural districts and the business men that the greatest good can be brought about for the home town.

The newspape rreaches everybody. It is the one agency which touches all the people all the time. The scholar cannot get along without it, the day laborer has it for his sole intellectual food. Rich, poor, wise, ignorant, young, old—everybody reads the newspaper, and it is the only form of literature of which this may be said. Thus the opportunity of the press is unlimited. It has the public ear. Is it any wonder, therefore, that national ideals are, consciously or unconsciously molded by the press?

The contract for the Masonic monument to be erected in Cumberland to the memory of Dr. Charles H. Ohr, past grand master, has been awarded to the J. B. Williams Company, Frostburg. It will be unveiled May 16. The monument will be of Barre granite, sarcophagus design. It will weigh 10 tons, stand 6 feet and have a base of about 6 by 4 feet, surmounted by a subbase containing in relief "Ohr". The central piece has four columns with handsomely carved capitals, supporting an imposing capstone engraved with Masonic emblems and the inscription, "Erected by the Masons of Maryland." The monument complete will have the appearance of a Masonic altar. On the die will be a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed.

Prospects Encouraging For a Petroleum Find.

The Piney Run Oil and Gas company have bored 1200 feet in their second test well near Sand Patch, three miles north of the location of the first well, near Finzel, Garrett county. The prospects are considered very fine. Mr. Patrick E. Finzel, general manager, met the directors of the company at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, Monday night, and displayed a sample of oil sand taken from the well. The driller and contractor both claim that the sample was as good as any found in any field. The same company are sinking a test well in Gilmer county, W. Va., having reached a depth of 200 feet.

A New-Old Merchant.

By reference to our advertising columns today it will be noticed that Mr. Arthur Thownshend, lately of the firm of S. S. Townshend & Son, has opened in the First National Bank building, his new stock of general merchandise. Mr. Townshend purchased his stock last week from the wholesalers and jobbers and those who patronized him will buy nothing but new, seasonable and fresh goods of the best quality.

Mr. Townshend, embarking in business for himself, is one of the new-old merchants of Oakland, having been engaged in the mercantile business here for a great many years with the firms of Davis & Townshend and S. L. Townshend & Son. His many friends wish him unbounded success in his venture.

RAIN AND SNOW OVER COUNTRY

Within Sixty Hours of 9 O'clock P. M. on the 19th of February.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the St. Louis weather forecaster, predicts the following program for February:

The First Storm Period embraces 1st to the 6th, having its center in the 3rd. Falling barometer, rising temperature, shifting winds to southward, and growing cloudiness will begin in western parts early in this period. As these conditions move eastward, rain, turning to snow over northerly sections, may be expected. Antistorm conditions will spread eastward to the Atlantic before the oncoming of the next storm period.

The Second Storm Period is central on the 8th and 9th. On and touching the 8th look for reaction to much warmer, with possible thunder and rain southward. Rain will turn to squalls of wind and snow in many sections by the 9th and 10th.

The Third Storm Period will extend from the 12th to the 16th. A marked atmospheric depression will start in the West early in this period, and with this low barometer look for the prompt vigorous storms of rain and snow to spread eastward during the 13th to 16th. A rising barometer and February cold wave will follow.

The Fourth Storm Period is central on the 19th, 20th and 21st. The probabilities are that the first of a series of West India storms will appear in the waters adjacent to the Gulf rejoins. Gales and violent tidal waves will touch many coasts exposed to storms, in many parts of the globe. The barometer will drop to low reading over most parts of the country, and general rain and snow will visit the country within 60 hours of 6 o'clock p. m. on the 19th. High gales and a sweeping blizzard out of, and over the northwest, should be counted imminent probabilities, all followed by high barometer and far-reaching cold wave.

The Fifth Storm Period is central on the 26th and covers the 24th to 28th. By the close of February, conflicts between boreal and equinoctial forces naturally produce weather "irritations," constantly inducing spits and squalls of rain and snow. Such tendencies will be decidedly increased during the last four days of the month. The barometer will fall and wide storm areas of rain and snow will make transits over the country during the 26th, 27th and 28th. While these storms are still in progress in central and eastern sections, high barometer and clearing, cold weather will be pressing on the rear out of the west and north.

Suit for Divorce.

Mrs. Amelia E. Poling, by her attorney of record, has entered suit in the Circuit Court for Garrett county praying for a divorce from her husband, Isaac Poling, to whom she was married in the year 1873. To this union were born seven children. In the bill the plaintiff alleges abandonment and petitions the court to allow her to resume her maiden name, Amelia Elizabeth Shirly.

Furnace Burned Out.

Owing to the lack of water or some other cause yet unexplained, the boiler attached to the heating plant at the Catholic church in Oakland, was rendered useless by the burning out on Saturday night of several sections of steam generator, hence the church was extremely cold for service Sunday. Repairs are expected to be completed yet this week which will restore it and services will be conducted as usual.

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The Ex-Transgressor

By GEORGE THELBERT WALSH

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KID DILWORTH was an unusual man. Without attempting to analyze him I should say that he was unusual because of certain mixed qualities that might have made him famous outside of Rountree. It is true he was conspicuous in Rountree, but not of the kind that spells fame. One thing, his ambition didn't turn in the right direction, and he was too much obscured by certain inherited traits that you couldn't hold him responsible for. He was unassuming, too, and you couldn't help liking him for that.

Budd Brainard said that Dilworth was a lazy, good for nothing horse thief before he was reformed. But Budd had a grudge against him which didn't have a chance to cool in that Arizona temperature.

Dilworth reformed when he struck the trail of a miserable little preacher sent down there to save himself from an early consumptive's grave. The Kid took a fancy to him and helped him to keep order when he tried to preach, and when he died he made all Rountree turn out to his funeral. It was the greatest funeral you ever saw in that region. It just made one think that we were all in love with the dead chap. But we weren't. We were sort of hypnotized by Dilworth. Somehow the mantle of Elijah had fallen on the Kid's shoulders.

Leastwise he assumed that it had, and he made us believe it. We couldn't deny it, and we couldn't affirm it, and what you can't affirm or deny you'd better leave alone. So we accepted it while under the spell of the moment. Budd Brainard said "Amen!" and the Kid took it right and pretended not to see the mockery in Budd's tone and added:

"Amen and amen!"

Budd looked kind of confused and asked:

"Does the Kid take it earnest? Ain't he got brains enough to see the p'int of the joke?"

Dilworth overheard, but he chose to assume not, and he dispersed the funeral procession with a wave of his hand and a highfaluting sort of announcement that he'd hold meeting next Sabbath morning at 11 in the back part of the Yellow Coyote saloon.

Coyote Mike gave the Kid the use of his back room for service, knowing that he would profit by the crowd that would assemble in the front room. All Rountree was there, every one burning with thirst and curiosity. Dilworth held the service alone; we didn't interrupt him. It was none of our business if he wanted to play preacher.

Now, an ordinary man would have been scared to death by the popping of guns and corks in the Yellow Coyote saloon that morning, but the Kid only prayed and sang the louder behind his closed doors. When the meeting was over he came out looking sorrowful and downcast.

"Why didn't some of you boys come in?" he asked, pleading-like. "I know you would have enjoyed it. Next Sabbath morning we'll have a large audience."

Some of us tried to snicker, but somehow we couldn't. We just felt that hypnotizing spell come over us again. Budd Brainard started the procession from the saloon. Dilworth stood and eyed us sadly. He didn't seize upon any one until it came Buck

BUDD BRAINARD SAID "AMEN!"

Grey's turn to scoot out of the door. Then he just stretched forth a hand and said:

"Buck, the Lord wants you."

Ordinarily Buck could handle a six shooter quick enough and could laugh at death in almost any form, but he just trembled all over now and wilted. We saw him draw back into the shadow of the saloon with the Kid and listen.

Coyote Mike's back room had an audience of two the following Sabbath, and the popping of corks and guns in front was not so frisky as usual. There was an atmosphere of quietness about the place which oppressed us. Budd Brainard finally said:

"I'm going to leave this place before that horse thief provokes me into shooting him. I'll do it if he"—

Budd couldn't finish, for the Kid was in our midst and at the door ahead of any one. He just looked over Budd's shoulder and said:

"We've decided to raise funds to build a meeting house in Rountree. We need it bad, boys, for the back room of the Yellow Coyote is small, and it won't hold our audience much longer."

This naturally provoked Coyote Mike to anger, for he would lose trade. But before he could speak up his opinion the Kid had him by the hand.

"You'll help, for you have profited more than anybody in Rountree over the sinfulness of man. We'll let you off with $500 now, but we'll come back for more later. Next!"

Coyote Mike never protested, for the Kid had him down for the full amount, with his signature at the foot, before he could recover from his astonishment. Budd Brainard once more started for the door, saying under his breath: "Hang him! He'll befuddle me next with his tomfoolery!"

The Kid replied sorrowfully enough, holding open the door for Budd: "We'll take your subscription for the new meeting house another time. The Lord can bide his time."

"So can I!" snapped Budd. "And when my time comes we'll settle all past scores. Understand?"

After that the Kid had opposition in building his new meeting house. Rountree didn't need such an institution, for it hadn't thrown off its swaddling clothes, and it was in need of more saloons than churches. But the Kid showed his peculiar inherited traits by not being downhearted over the failure of his scheme to save the souls of the Rountree citizens in a real, genuine church. There were, of course, some who followed him and believed in him, but not many.

When things didn't come fast enough his way Dilworth said something about "buckling on the armor of the Lord and fighting for the right." We took this sort of talking figuratively until one day he waylaid Mexican Pete and toted him off to his house to convert him. Pete was a sinner if there ever was one—horse thief, drunkard and gambler. If the Kid could convert him, along with Buck Grey, he would prove a better man than any of his predecessors in the ministry.

Pete didn't show up again for a week. Some said he was dead drunk, and others hinted that the Kid had made way with him. But he was all right, except that he looked scared and pale when he appeared at the Yellow Coyote bar again.

"Have one, Pete?" said Budd. "Make it anything."

Mexican Pete shook his head and whispered, "I—do you mind if we call it sarsaparilla?"

I thought Budd would fall to the floor, but he just gasped and turned to Coyote Mike. "You hear?"

Then when Coyote Mike gurgled out an inarticulate reply Budd added wrathfully: "This is going too far! What's the matter with us, anyway, to let that little reformed horse thief come here and henpeck us? Why don't you close up his mouth, Mike? If you don't he'll close up your saloon. Well, you're the finest lot of blasted, idiotic dummies that I ever see! I'll be hanged if I don't shake off the dust of Rountree for good! It's too preachy here for me. I'm stifling, asphyxiating. Sarsaparilla for Mexican Pete! Huh! Take him home and give him the nursing bottle! I'll go camping on the trail of that Kid. He's a horse thief, a self confessed one, and ought to die."

Usually Budd lived up to his word, and we expected developments. But in Rountree you can never tell where lightning will strike. It was an even gamble on Budd and the Kid.

Considering everything, I was a little confused when both turned up as serenely unconcerned as ever. Budd said nothing about the Kid, and the Kid always purposely avoided speaking of his old side partner of the days before the measly little preacher chap brought trouble to Rountree.

Then the best citizens began to lose horses, stolen from right under their noses. A horse thief hadn't been hung in Rountree for six months. Every one felt himself a self constituted committee to run the thief to ground, but somehow he was too wary for us, and we just bucked our heads against a stone wall in vain.

Budd Brainard swore over the bar of the Yellow Coyote that if the thief touched his horse he'd run him to ground within forty-eight hours. Then, just to show how little he cared for Budd's threat, the thief trailed behind him that night and led his horse off to parts unknown.

"We'll have the noose around him this time," some one says, knowing Budd for a bad man when outraged.

But the excitement didn't come off. About half the horses of Rountree were stolen before the citizens organized. Then they held a meeting to consider things. It was the Kid who first let light in on the subject. After all the others had had their say he put up a clincher in this wise:

"Seems to me we need to stimulate our civic pride a little by offering a money reward for the horse thief, dead or alive, but mostly alive. A little reward will do wonders sometimes. Remember once when I was nearly corralled by— But that was in the days before I was converted, and it makes me sad to think of it. I won't recall it."

The Kid had a sorrowful way of looking out of his mournful eyes which affected us so that we all hastened to agree with him.

"I'll put up a hundred on that reward," said Budd Brainard.

"And I'll cover it with the same," added Coyote Mike.

"Just double the amounts, gentlemen, and I'll cover them both," the Kid said, being game to the core.

In half an hour a purse of $2,000 was handed over to Coyote Mike to hold for the successful man. The Kid eyed the money with wistful eyes.

"Seeing that I started the fund growing," he said slowly, "I might have the privilege of modifying the terms of the reward."

There were some grunts of disapproval, but the Kid continued:

"I don't think you'll object to giving the captor of the horse thief a chance

"I'M HIM—THE HORSE THIEF."

to say what shall be done with him or the opportunity to pull the rope first if he's hung."

"No objection," said Budd, with an oath. "A good idea! I want that reward and the first pull on the rope."

"Or the first shot if you decide to shoot him?" added the Kid.

"Yes, the first shot or the first pull. But it will be a pull."

"But if you decide to let him go scot free we can't interfere; that's a part of the bargain."

"Yes, a part of the bargain!" roared Budd at the joke. "I'll let him go scot free, but he won't go far."

"Well, gentlemen, we understand each other," the Kid announced. "The one who claims the reward has all to say about what shall be done with the thief. Then I'll have him here tomorrow noon."

A sudden suspicion of the truth dawned on us. The Kid was going to save the thief's life. It was another one of his freaks. After exacting a promise from us to let the captor decide the man's fate he was ready to expose the thief.

"No, you don't!" shouted Budd Brainard. "I'll camp on your trail every minute of the day and night, and I'll be in at the end. I'll have half the reward and half the say."

True to his word, Budd followed the Kid around like a shadow. They ate and slept together. The Kid didn't resent Budd's presence, but sought mightily to work upon his spiritual nature. I think if the watch had been extended to a fortnight Budd would either have been converted or stampeded for new grounds without half the reward.

The Kid appeared to make no unusual efforts to hunt down the thief. He talked religion to Budd most of the time and prayed for him the rest. Budd looked pretty pale and haggard the next morning; he was wild eyed and desperate. But when it came time for the Kid to redeem his promise a look of hope entered Budd's eyes. His vigil would soon end.

The Kid was the only collected one of the crowd assembled at Coyote Mike's saloon at five minutes past noon. Budd was fierce and anxious, showing the strain in his husky voice.

"Where is he?" he demanded hoarsely. "Where's your horse thief?"

"Don't hurry matters, Budd. I'm coming to that part of it. Does anybody here know who the thief is?"

There was a negative growl, even from Budd.

"Then I stand alone to claim the reward," the Kid added. "Coyote Mike will hold it in trust for the new meeting house. It will be enough to build it right away, and more."

There was no comment. Nobody cared what the Kid did with the money if he could produce the horse thief.

"Understand, I'm to have the only say what shall be done with the man. You can trust me to deal rightly with him. Is there any objection?"

There was none audible, but plenty under the breath. Then the Kid did something to take their breath away. He stood up on a barrel and said:

"I'm him—the horse thief and the claimant of the reward. We needed the meeting house so badly that I had to do something." He paused. "And now we have the money."

There were several menacing movements in the direction of the belt, but the Kid forestalled the action by adding:

"The horses stolen are all in good condition down on Mexican Pete's ranch. He let me keep them there until you wanted them. Now we'll adjourn the meeting until I decide whether to hang or shoot the thief. If it's either one, Budd, I'll surrender my right and give you the first pull or shot."

But Budd had made a break for the door. He was still unconverted, and the Kid looked sorrowful. "But if the Lord can abide his time so can I," he murmured.

Opening For a Fuss And What Caused It

A NEW family had moved into the apartment on the first floor. Coincidently with the arrival of the new tenants a cat with a following of five or six half grown kittens moved in and took possession of an obscure corner in the hallway.

From the statements of parties most interested it appears that these animals began howling at or near 6 o'clock p. m. of the same day and kept it up without any intermission worth mentioning until 11 o'clock, at which hour a tall man wrapped in the folds of a dressing gown and wearing a pair of squeaking slippers was seen descending the stairway from the apartments on the second floor.

As he reached the bottom of the stairs a door leading into the apartments on the first floor opened, and a man with a skullcap and an angry countenance emerged.

"I don't know who you are," said the man in the dressing gown, "but my opinion is that you haven't got much humanity about you—if anybody should ride up in front of this building in an automobile and ask you!"

"I don't know who you are either," responded the other man, "but you can't have any worse opinion of me than I have of you—if some man should happen to write you a letter of inquiry about it!"

"Why don't you take those cats in and feed them?"

"Why don't you do it yourself?"

"The idea of half starving a lot of kittens and letting them yowl all night long and disturb everybody in the building"—

"It isn't disturbing you any worse than it's disturbing me. If you want those cats fed you can feed them."

"I'll show you how I'll feed them!" exclaimed the man in the dressing gown, striding over to the corner, gathering the animals up in his arms, taking them to the front door and depositing the bunch on the porch outside.

"What have you got to say now, sir?" he demanded, turning and facing the new tenant belligerently.

"Nothing, except thank you, sir."

"What? Aren't they your cats?"

"Not at all. I thought they were yours."

"Well, by the great horn! Say, my name's Rogers. What's yours?"

"Glad to know you, Mr. Rogers. My name is Hawkins."—Chicago Tribune.

A Lost Opportunity.

"Nice girl, eh?"

"Oh, yes; she's pretty enough, but she hasn't much sense. Why, she had a chance to marry me and refused."

Plumber Died Poor.

The man near the rear door of the street car was inveighing against plumbers to eager listeners, and he finally clinched his arguments by looking around in a defiant way and saying:

"Did any one of you ever know or hear of a plumber who died a poor man?"

"I know of one case," replied a man who had been reading his newspaper with seeming interest.

"Then let us hear it."

"It was the case of my own father, who was a plumber. He invested $17,000,000 in a steamboat line, and during a hurricane every single craft in the line went to the bottom. He died a year later, and he didn't have money enough to pay the undertaker's bill."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Whole Thing.

Customer—Why do you sell this brand of shirts only?

Swell Haberdasher — Because it's fashionable—in fact, the ultra fashionable brand.

Customer—Indeed? What makes it so?

Swell Haberdasher—The fact that we sell it.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Rough on Reggy.

Ida—Reggy De Fake says he moves in high society.

May—Moves? Then he must drive a furniture van.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

An Italian King.

I am so good for evratheeng
I oughta be electa keeng!
Ees no som'body else at all
So strong like me, so beeg, so tall,
An' no som'body else can do
So greata theengs like I can too.
How mooch you try you no can be
So fina beega man like me.
You bat my life! I oughta gat
A crown for wear eenside my hat
An' makin' all da style I can
Baycause I am so granda man.
All dees ees true. Eh? How I know?
My leetla boy he tal me so.

You maka fun weeth me an' tease
An' call me "dago" eef you please,
An' mebbe so I what you call
"No good for anytheeng at all."
An' you weel theenk you speaka true
Baycause eef looka so to you.
Waal, mebbe som' time you ees right.
But not wann I gat home at night.
Ha! Dat's a time dat I am keeng.
An' I am good for evratheeng!
I know, baycause Patricio,
My leetla boy, he tal me so!

—Catholic Standard and Times.

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HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

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HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

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Sherman Starts for the Sea.

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 15, 1864

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"IF there's to be any hard fighting you'll have to do it," Sherman said to an officer whom he sent back from Georgia to Tennessee when starting from Atlanta on his famous march to the sea on Nov. 15, 1864. It is strange to find a fighting general turning his back on the enemy and leaving it to others to do the hard work. He knew that at that time there was no Confederate army in Georgia to oppose his march through to the sea. General Hood, the Confederate commander at Atlanta, had swung off westward toward Alabama and then northward, avoiding the army which Sherman kept in hand after the capture of Atlanta in September. Hood was aiming for Tennessee and actually threatening to invade Ohio and Illinois, perhaps carry the seat of war to the lakes and pounce down upon Cincinnati and Chicago.

Hood was Sherman's foe, the power in the south he had been sent to crush, but he had escaped from Atlanta and was foot loose for new enterprises. Military strategy demanded that Sherman settle with Hood before striking out on the trip to the sea, however promising that might be. His ultimate aim in that enterprise was to establish his base upon the Atlantic seaboard and get into direct communication with the Federal army under Grant, then hammering away at Petersburg and Richmond. He decided to lead in person the uneventful march which gave the nation the most popular war song in its history and leave to "Pap" Thomas the hard fighting in Tennessee.

Sherman planned to strike for Columbia, S. C., and to establish a base of supply at a point on the Atlantic coast convenient to that town. The old base at Chattanooga which had served the army while operating against Atlanta he abandoned from the start, intending that his troops should live off the rations carried with them and off the food found in the region traversed.

The state of Georgia, through which Sherman laid his route of march, was thoroughly hostile to the northern arms, and while Sherman did not look for opposition by any large force of Confederates he did not know what obstacles might be placed in the way of his march. Four possible places were named where he might strike the coast, according as the difficulties of his march deflected the course to be followed. In order to be prepared for

SHERMAN SENDING HIS LAST MESSAGE NORTH.

emergencies he requested that the Federal fleets watch for his arrival near Charleston, S. C., near Savannah, Ga., and at Pensacola and Mobile.

A destination on the gulf would not be selected unless Sherman found his way barred to the Carolinas, but he proposed to destroy all the railroads connecting the gulf states with the Atlantic coast, thus cutting the Confederacy in two. Before cutting loose from the north for good and sending his last message over the old commercial telegraph line Sherman divided his forces into two armies, one to march for the sea, the other to head off General Hood in his audacious enterprise and defend the north and northwest from threatened invasion.

The army to march to the sea was divided into two columns, the right wing under General O. O. Howard and the left wing under General H. W. Slocum. Each wing comprised two corps of three divisions. A single division of cavalry marched with the column under the leadership of General Kilpatrick. The force, all told, numbered over 62,000 men. All the sick were sent north, the poor and weak animals weeded out from the draft teams and eight good horses given to each gun and caisson.

The troops carried on their persons and in wagons twenty days' rations, and the wagons carried 200 rounds of extra ammunition for each man and cannon in the array. As a further ration supply droves of beef cattle started out with the column, and did not grow less, as the route lay through Georgia's rich farming and grazing lands. Taken all in all, the army was ready to fight its way to the sea, although, as Sherman declared, there was little prospect that it would be called upon to battle for existence or the right of way.

Before leaving Atlanta Sherman saw to it that no future Confederate army would make that a rallying point. The elaborate defenses which had blown up during the siege, facing both north and south, were thoroughly razed, and all the workshops, mills and depots that could be serviceable to an army were destroyed.

Sixty thousand soldiers gathered at nightfall to witness this destruction, and with the accompaniment of music, the bands playing martial airs and operatic selections, the torch was applied to magazines of powder beneath the doomed structures and the sky was illuminated by brilliant spires and towers of flames. Leaving the smoking ruins behind, the soldiers took up the march the morning of Nov. 15, first casting away their last impedimenta. Sherman rode with the left wing, on the road to Augusta. Never a martinet in camp, he appeared on the march with a single staff officer and orderly and was easily approached by the soldier who had a case to present. "Uncle Billy" was a greeting which often reached his ears, and he saluted right and left the line officers and common soldiers whom he had met in camp. After the first day or two the soldiers began to look upon their trip as a picnic. Flankers guarded the line on either side, while mounted skirmishers rode far ahead. Foragers were sent out and then troops were expected to eat all that was brought to camp to save transportation. An exception was made when game roosters were found among the plunder. These were kept for sport and the less courageous fowls sent to the frying pan. On the march the gamecocks were carried under the arm of some soldier or allowed to perch, with a string tied to the leg, upon a cannon or caisson box.

The "foragers" or "bummers" set out each morning before daylight and rode in advance of the troops. They were armed, of course, to defend themselves from Confederates who might be on the scent of the same plunder. The natives usually buried their provisions, and it became an art to detect these subterranean storehouses. In case of a big find the foragers pressed into service farm carts and vehicles. One day a forager rode into the bivouac dressed in the faded uniform of a militia general of olden days, with a high hat and monstrous feather. Behind him came a family carriage laden with hams, sweet potatoes, game and sweetmeats, drawn by two horses, a mule and a cow.

Occasionally the columns would enter a region bare of supplies—that is to say, of luxuries—but the country was seldom so poor but that skillful hunters could unearth sweet potatoes and bacon. Usually the corn crop was good and unharvested. Wherever a gristmill could be found the troops ground their own meal, and if the mill was out of order, as was often the case, the clever Yankees could mend the gearing for temporary use. The negroes were ever ready to serve the Yankees, and it took but little coaxing to get the old mammies to turn out "co'n pone" by the bushel.

Then, too, there was excitement for the weary marchers. During the first stage the Confederate cavalry under General Joe Wheeler covered the territory in advance of both Slocum's and Howard's lines, and there were frequent skirmishes on the outposts. Occasionally the enemy's foragers had possession of the fat of the land and a struggle more ingenious and daring than bloody would take place. Escaping Yankee prisoners often drifted into the lines and told their wonderful stories of prison life. As the column marched on, all the railways were destroyed. Occasionally this work of destruction was resisted by the local authorities and even by armed militia. Sherman strove to avoid battle and was generally able to brush away opposition by a mere show of force.

With the army marching blindly on in unknown territory it took but little to produce that most exciting and ridiculous thing, an "army scare." Sometimes a rattled forager, riding back at a gallop and calling out danger, would bring a whole corps into battle line. Staff officers would dash down the road like mad, generals and colonels would shout orders, while sabers flashed from thousands of scabbards, muskets were brought to a carry, sergeants buzzed along the line, the flag was unfurled at each battalion and the line stood ready for battle. To the music of banging shells staff officers returned from the front, but it was soon over, the real or imaginary enemy flying at the sound of big guns, and the column soon fell into route, marching, but not fighting, "through Georgia."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Many of Them.

"You need not try to interrupt me, John Dehaven Skillimore," asserted the wife. "I am going to have the last word."

"Yes, my dear, you may have it," answered the husband. "But is it your intention to orate entirely through the dictionary? Why not deliver the last word and shut up—I mean, close the book—that is, figuratively spea"—

Next day he was asking the druggist if there really was a good hair restorer.—Chicago Tribune.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Xmas Goods.

Come and See What We Have For You.

A nice line of Handkerkerchiefs, 5c., up.
Silk and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Pictures, Frames, Mirors
Box Paper,
Fancy Baskets.
Children's Trunks.
Whisk Brooms & Holders,
Fancy China & Glassware.
Smokers' Sets.
Ladies' Umbrellas.
Pocketbooks, etc., etc.

Big Lot Candies, Nuts, Oranges and Lemons.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

THE Hustling Store Company CONTINUE TO CUT PRICES until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS are arriving daily.

Bring in your Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT, Proprietor.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President, College Park, Maryland.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch
OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.
Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Spenldid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.
Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.
No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,
L. L. FRIEND, Keyser, W. Va.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION,
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40

NOON No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M.
3 30†	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	†9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 03	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35

				A. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.
				x8 30 12 35†	lv Elkins ar x9 55 42 00
				8 46 12 52	Beverly 9 39 1 44
				9 10† 1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar x9 15 1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 49	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

JOHN W. ASH,
Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
XOE 62.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
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DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Office at residence on Liberty street.
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DR D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing; Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9 26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	6 26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11 54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.57 A. M
No. *4—Daily	6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.30 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 56—Express, daily	4 34 P M
No. 12—Daily	8 22 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomiuation are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. Write to-day for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Jiu Jitsuite's Undoing

PHILETUS BROWN secured by mail
a jiu jitsu course.
He learned the way to use his
strength with suddenness and
force
And how to swiftly call in play each muscular resource;
He learned to twist
His hand and wrist
And knock you down without so much as doubling up his fist.

When he was letter perfect in the art Philetus Brown
Became the fistic champion and terror of the town.
Before you knew that he had moved he had you falling down;
When his quick jerk
Got in its work
You thought you'd been where dynamite and other dangers lurk.

He took big Henry Billiger, who weighed three hundred pounds,
And slammed him here and there with ease across the baseball grounds,
And Henry's gasps of wonder were the only noted sounds.
Within a week
No one would speak
Of physical perfection—we were mighty mild and meek.

One day while Brown of brawn and brain in boastful accents talked
Joe Smithers sauntered up and said his old roan mule had balked.
Philetus hunched his shoulders, and toward that mule he walked.
Though slight and slim,
His look was grim,
And we in expectation hastened out and followed him.

Philetus Brown removed his coat, complacent, calm and cool,
And boldly seized the pendent tail of Joseph Smithers' mule,
Unheeding Joe's remark that he was acting like a fool.
A swish, a buzz,
That's all there was,
Except an interrupted "Here's what jiu jitsu does!"

Philetus Brown is out again. He hobbles with a crutch
And wraps himself with bandages—he's still too sore to touch.
He hasn't yet explained the case—he isn't talking much.
Some of us thought
That like as not
The mule had learned a trick or two Philetus hadn't got.

—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

Reason For Laughter.

When the young mistress of the house entered the kitchen she carried herself with great dignity. She had come to call the cook to account.

"Mary," she said, "I must insist that you keep better hours and that you have less company in the kitchen at night. Last night I was kept awake because of the uproarious laughter of one of your women friends."

"Yis, mum, I know," Mary replied cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make cake yesterday morning."—Birmingham (England) Post.

An Impressionist.

His Friend—But what does it mean? The Artist—Ah, that's just it! Don't mean nawthin! I'm a impressionist!—New York American.

A Thing to Avoid.

"Ha, that's a clever story," laughed Dawson. "Here comes Borem; tell it to him."

"No," said Mawson, "it would be suggestive to him."

"Nonsense! Nobody could possibly consider that story suggestive."

"He could. He'd consider it suggestive of some old chestnut which he'd insist upon telling."—Catholic Standard and Times.

On Display.

Husband—Why in the world do you keep your new fur boa hanging out on the line?

Mrs. Fluffy—Because I nearly roast with it on this kind of weather and it's the only way I can let people know that I've got it.—Detroit Free Press.

Reward of Genius.

Meeks—There goes a successful inventor.

Weeks—So? What did he invent?

Meeks—He invented a new excuse to give his wife for remaining out till after midnight, and, strange to say, it worked.—Chicago News.

As to Love.

Aunt Jane—But do you really believe young Mr. Amour loves you as much as he says he does?

Eunice—Of course not, Aunt Jane. A lover who can't exaggerate his affection is just no lover at all.—Boston Transcript.

His Invention.

Mrs. McFlub—Your husband seems to be quite versatile. Has he ever invented anything?

Mrs. Sleeth—Oh, yes; one of the finest lines of midnight excuses you ever listened to.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Technical Defense.

"What reason does he give for not paying his wife alimony?"

"He says that marriage is a lottery, and hence alimony is a gambling debt."—Collier's Weekly.

Running No Risks.

"Have you any teeth, grandpa?"

"No, my boy."

"Then you can hold these nuts for me."—Columbia Jester.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

At this hour, 9:45 a. m., Jan. 31th, the sad news comes to us as we pick up our pencil to jot down the happenings of our town and vicinity, that our good kind friend the aged and much loved wife of Rev. Wm. E. George, has been called to her reward, leaving a devoted husband and four children surviving her, viz. Theopholis, of Barton; Hon. A. Fredirck, of near Swanton, who is the efficient and trusted Rural Route Inspector for the Postoffice Department; Mrs. John L. Fitzwater, of near Beckman, Garrett county, and Alexander C. of this place. Funeral arrangement have not been made, but her remains will be intered in the Deer Park cemetery, on Thursday, February 2, if her son, A. F. George, who is in Ohio, gets here in time. A more extended account of this sad bereavment by way of tribute to this good woman will appear later.

The severe storm of the past week has so completely blocked the roads that our coal teamsters can only get to the Tower mines for coal. We are glad that our citizens are patronizing this mine, as Mr. Tower has guaranteed his coal to be as good as the Sharpless or George Creek coal and should be patronize for his enterprise in helping develop the resources of our own community.

Pauline, the much loved child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, still lingers, hovering between life and death, but the attending physicians have hopes of her recovery, with proper care, all of which she will get by two of the most devoted and loving parents that any child can have in this world. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been commented upon for years for their devotion to all their bright and intelligent children.

Rev. Percy W. Metheny is conducting his series of meetings in the M. E. church and they are well attended by all our people regardless of the severe storms of winter, but as yet no seeming impression made as to a future life, but to our young brother, we will say, don't be discouraged, for earnest appeals to the Godless will bring the desire of your heart for like bread cast upon the waters, it will return after many days.

Rev. E. Manges, of the Lutheran church, attended the services in the Methodist church on Sabbath night last, and cancelled his own appointment out of respect to this demonination, who so kindly gave way to him two weeks ago. This is the kind of a spirit that should exist among all denominations. Let fraternity be the watch word among true christians and the walls of sectarianism will be broken down.

Our good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Hennen, of this place, talk of leaving the first of April, much to the regret of their many friends, who have in the past two years learned to love every member of this noble and cultured family. Mr. Hennen owns a fine home in Keyser, and as he can't get a good tenant or disposed of his property and having the advantage of better schools at Keyser, and all of their relations living there, being among the best and most prominent of that progressive town, we can't blame him when we consider the Hon. Frank Reynolds, Doctor Thomas West, Mr. Obed Babb, his brothers-in-law, and his aged mother, who makes her home among her children of that place, principally at the beautiful home of Dr. West.

Mr. John L. Fitzwater, of North Glade, near Beckman, just came up to his father-in-law's, owing to the death of Mrs. George. His wife was with her mother during all her sickness and is one of the most devoted and loving daughter, that an aged mother could have.

Mrs. P. M. Stemple, of Morgantown, W. Va., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Minnie, assistant teacher in the Oakland school, arrived in this place yesterday and are visiting their many relatives. We wish them a pleasant sojourn among the scenes of other days when they called Deer Park their home, and where they can look out and see the snow capped great Backbone Mountains, and all nature wrapped in its fleecy blanket of snow, so different from their adopted home on the Monongahela waters in the "West Virginia Hills."

Mr. Charles Laughlin, wife and child, arrived in our town on Monday's east bound train and report says owing to his health he will occupy his mother's home on Church street, known as "Mountain Home," one of the popular summer homes of Deer Park. Mr. Laughlin's health has been on the decline for some years owing to his close attention as operator on one of the Pennsylvania roads. He was born and raised in this place and has many relatives in Garrett county. He is the only surviving son of the late Rev. John S. Laughlin, who died in 1887.

Mr. Wm. L. Shaffer, Mr. L. T. Friend and a number of citizens of No. 10 District are in Oakland today attending the meeting of the County Commissioners and having tax assessments readjusted.

Mr. W. B. Miller expects to return to Baltimore as soon as weather conditions will permit resumption of work in the burned district of the great fire of one year ago. Mr. Miller is one of Deer Park's best workman and one that has the confidence and respect of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. E. G. Miller, father of the above, who has been quite unwell for the past two or three weeks, we are glad to note is much better, but very weak and can't be out of his home during this inclement weather, much to his anoyance owing to his industrial habits.

We are glad to learn that the Lutheran denomination has secured the option on the Corrigan lot, one of the best locations in your town, and one the county should have had for a new court house, but they have as usual procrastinated, and our taxpayers will have to climb the hill as they have done since 1877, and will have to do so until the old brick walls give way or until progressive men are put in office that will live for the future and not keep in the same old ruts of the past. If the shoe pinches let it pinch, and let the officials wear it gracefully. So, Mr. Editor, pardon the closing sarcasm, and remember it is not said for disrespect or in fun.

If they want to know, just say

MORE ANON.

BITTINGER.

At conclusion of the protracted services held in the Lutheran church at this place by Rev. J. B. Shoup, during the week ending Jan. 21st, thirteen new members were added to the congregation. Communion services were held on the following Sabbath morning, which was attended by the largest number of persons attending a like service here for years past.

A government official visited this section recently in the interest of the Postoffice Department, and as a result It is probable that a material change will be made in the route between this point and Grantsville, which change, if made will be very acceptable to the citizens of this section.

Messrs. Manassa and Lloyd Brenneman have moved their saw mill to the Thomas Station farm where they will saw a quantity of lumber for Mr. Stanton.

Miss Amanda Ellithorpe is spending a few days with friends and relatives in and near the New Germany settlement.

Mr. William Meyers, of near Meyersdale, who has been in this section for some weeks, returned to his home last Sunday.

Mr. William Smith, an employee of the Jennings R. R., had his shoulder and arm badly crushed last Saturday morning, while coupling cars. Medical attendance was secured promptly and no fatal result is anticipated.

Master Irvin Bittinger, youngest son of Mrs. K. A. Bittinger, was badly scalded about the arm one day last week, while at play.

This is Groundhog Day.

Today is Groundhog Day. It isn't a national holiday, but a good many people will observe the signs on this day and give them more attention than they do on other days of more National importance. If the sun shines, (and it has just broken through the clouds as this is being written), it means that Mr. Hog will see his shadow and go back to his burrow for the six more long winter weeks to follow. The theory is that if the sun don't shine and the pig has no opportunity of seeing his reflection he may conclude to remain in the open for good, which means that winter is practically over.

Complimentary Words Highly Appreciated.

The editor of this paper is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Robert D. Clark, manager of the Printing branch of the American Type Founders Company, manufacturers of everything entering into the make-up of a printing office, in which that gentleman compliments us upon the appearance of The Republican since the installation of a new dress of advertising type and also some samples of job printing executed at this office.

Mr. Clark's letter, in part, follows

Mr. Benj. H. Sincell,
Oakland, Md.,

DEAR SIR—We are in receipt of a copy of THE REPUBLICAN on January 19th, sent us by our Mr. Steltz, and we cannot help but notice the great difference of the appearance of the advertising columns in the use of Century Expanded.

Not wishing to give any offence, we believe that if you would complete the dress of the paper and set entirely with Century Expanded all your subscribers, advertisers and competitors as well would take their hats off to THE REPUBLICAN. You have started a good thing—keep it up. We also note job work set in "Bookman." Think the man who has charge of that department is well on to his job, using a slang phrase."

In order that our readers may understand the above we wish to explain that "Century Expanded" is the type in which advertisements are set and that "Bookman" is a job letter face. Mr. Leonard Lochner is the artist who executed the work referred to.

Quarterly Meeting.

Rev. D. W. Cunningham, pastor of the Terra Alta United Brethren church, will conduct Quarterly Meeting services in the Loch Lynn Heights U. B. church on Saturday and Sunday, February 11th and 12th, to which all are cordially invited.

St. Paul M. E. Church Sunday Service

Preaching 10:30, "Star Gazers and Idle Visions"; class meeting, 11:40; Sunday school, 2:15, followed by election of Sunday school officers for 1905; Song service, 7:15 p. m.; preaching 7:30, "The Witness That Won."

A cordial welcome to all who will come.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, requests that services be announced at the following places and upon the dates specified:

At Elder Hill Friday night, Feb. 3rd; subject, "Joshua's Last Appeal." Saturday night, Feb. 4th; subject, "The Bereaved Father." Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; subject, "Perseverence."

At Thaverville Sunday, Feb. 5th, 7.30 p. m.; subject, "Jerusalem's Watchman." The organ committee of this congregation is specially requested to meet and report at this time.

Prayer meeting at Deer Park each Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Friendsville Church Services.

Rev. W. M. Lister, pastor of the Friendsville M. E. church, announces services to be held as follows:

Class meeting next Sunday morning at 10.30; Sunday school at 2 p. m. After Sunday School the Junior choir will meet Prof. Griffin for practice. Epworth League meeting will be led by Mr. R. E. Friend at 6.30 p. m., preaching by the pastor at 7.15.

The Senior choir meets for practice after prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Junior League meets every Saturday afternoon at 3.30.

The custom of tolling the church bell when a death occurs has been discontinued by request of the pastor.

Lutheran Services.

Services by St. Mark's Lutheran congregation next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Preaching at the Red House Lutheran church next Sabbath at 10 o'clock a. m. by Rev. E. Manges.

How To Make Money.

Buy a farm in the South where you have all the advantages of a settled country, where the land is still cheap, where crops are sure and the climate is unsurpassed. A personally conducted excursion party will leave Chicago Tuesday, February 21st, for an inspection trip through the South. Join this party and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 517 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 21.

Good Coal at Low Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

Order of Publication.

Amelia E. Poling v. Isaac James Poling.
No. 1319 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1873 and that about ten years ago the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind and above reproach and that the defendant abandoned the plaintiff without just cause or reason and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for more than ten years and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that seven children have been born to said parties as a result of said marriage, the oldest of whom is thirty-one years of age and the youngest sixteen years of age; that the plaintiff desires to resume her maiden name, Amelia Elizabeth Shirley, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*; that the plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon, the 21st day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garret county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of March, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELMIRA TASKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

RICHARD TASKER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

Plumbing
Gas Fitting

All Work Done at Reasonable Prices

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

Who Does Your
JOB
WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22 Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following contingent fund account for the year 1904.

1904 RECEIPTS.		
Apr 14. By Levy		$5,925.28
July 27. By Cash T. B. Wiley late Treasurer in full settlement		845.20
Aug. 29, By Cash M. M. Fazenbaker, Fines collected		2.00
		$6,772.48
1904 DISBURSEMENTS.		
June 13, Charles Liller, for goods destroyed on account of small pox	$ 80.00	
July 9, E. Z. Tower, for making General Index	350.00	
Sept. 1, Discount on County Tax	1,100.29	1,530.29
By balance		$5,242.19

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Charles F. White.
No. 11 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $69.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Annie D. Holbrook.
No. 109 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett, County, Maryland.

Ordered this 7th day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some new-paper published in Garrett County once in each three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $72.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.
No. 1298 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1905. NUMBER 50

THE OFFICIAL COUNT WILL BE FINAL

No Going Behind The Returns In Amendment Election.

CARE IN SELECTING JUDGES.

Exceptional Vigilance Will Be Exercised By Both Sides—Hot Fight Prepared For—Decision of Court Not Yet Made.

In the struggle next fall over a negro disfranchising amendment to the Constitution, which is generally believed by both Republicans and Democrats to be inevitable, notwithstanding the fact that the Court of Appeals has not rendered its decision in the case now pending, there is one point which up to the present time has escaped public attention, and that is that the result will be decided by the count of the judges of election, and there will be no way in which to go back of these returns, which will be absolutely final.

Former State Senator Lewis Putzel, who is a member of the Republican legal advisory committee appointed last fall by State Chairman John B. Hanna, called attention to this fact yesterday, and pointed out that there is in the law no provision by which there can be obtained in any way a recount of the ballots cast for and against the amendment, and that no court in the State will be entitled to pass judgment upon any contest in which the amendment figures.

While provision is made in the law for the recounting of the ballots in contests against candidates elected on the ticket, this provision does not include the amendment, and the returns of the election judges must be considered as final. Being fore-warned of this condition of affairs, it is believed that exceptional plans will be [illegible]en by both the Democratic and [illegible]ublican organizations to put in as [illegible]ection officials for next fall only [illegible]nen upon whom they can implicitly [illegible]ely, and upon whom they can trust to protect the interests of their party.

After the election, should the amendment be adopted or rejected, it will not, it is declared avail in the least the losing side to raise the cry of "fraud," or "bribery" or "corruption," as the returns made up the judges and passed upon by the canvassing boards must stand.

As each party will have two judges of election and one clerk, in addition to a watcher, the claim is made that if the proper men are selected for these positions there should not be the slightest difficulty in securing an absolutely fair and impartial count of the ballots, and the fact that it will be possible to go behind the returns will by no means mean that these returns will not be perfectly fair and trustworthy.

In advance of the decision of the Court of Appeals there appears to be considerable confidence, not only among the counsel for Mr. Vandiver and the Democratic managers, but among Republican and Democratic lawyers generally, that the mandamus preceedings instituted by Mr. Vandiver will be decided in his favor and that the amendment will go upon the ballot. Many of the Republicans say that, as a mere matter of law, they believe the court will undoubtedly sustain the petition of the plaintiff, and having been advised to this effect, the Republican State leaders are going steadily ahead with their preliminary preparations for the fall battle

That it will be a fight to a finish is conceded by both sides, and it already overshadows in interest the Councilmanic election of the coming spring. Senator Gorman, it is declared by his close friends and supporters among the State leaders, will actively direct the Democratic campaign, and is as vitally interested in the success of the amendment as it is possible for him to be in anything.

One reason for this is said to be the effect its fate will have upon the election of the Legislature in the fall of [illegible], which Legislature is to choose Mr. Gorman's successor in the United States Senate. That Mr. Gorman is now, and will be then, a candidate for re-election is not doubted by any of his friends, and this, it is declared, is the main cause why he proposes to make the fight for the amendment a winning one if it is possible to do so.

It is asserted by some observers of political happenings that it is Mr. Gorman's rule not to interfere nor actively participate in political fights in which he has not a personal stake, and that this fact is proved by his past record. His intense interest in the success of the Constitutional amendment is explained by these observers as due largely to the personal interest he feels, and the fact that it will undoubtedly have an effect upon his re-election to the Senate.

Many of the Democratic leaders in both city and State profess to believe that there has recently been a considerable change of sentiment in favor of the disfranchising amendment, and they contend that the moral effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the Vandiver mandamus will still further change this sentiment. The decision is expected almost any day.

ITALIAN'S FEET FROZEN.

Found at the Nethkin Mine Saturday Morning in Bad Shape.

John Kazuke, an Italian employed as a trackman on the Swallow Falls extension of the Kendall railroad, was found in the miners' shanty at the Nethken mine, a few miles north of Oakland last Saturday morning with his feet very badly frozen.

The man with another of his countrymen and two Americans, all of whom are employes of the Kendall company, had been to Oakland on Friday where the Italians had imbibed of the cup that cheers, starting home about eight o'clock on foot. At the Nethken mine Kazuke went into the shanty and laid down, going to sleep and while sleeping the frost king nipped him. He is now at the home of Joseph Friend, near Sang Run, where he is being treated by Dr. Newman, who states that he will recover without any serious consequences.

Tribute to Mrs. Wm. E. George.

Died, at her home in Deer Park, on January 31st, at 9.45 oclock a. m. after suffering of many weeks, Mrs. Jane George, wife of Rev. Wm. E. George. Mrs. George was born in England, in 1824, being in her 82nd year at the time of her death. She leaves a devoted and aged husband and four loving children to mourn the loss of one of the most precious and kind mother's that any children could be blessed with in this life, and has left a void, an aching void, that will never be filled this side of the tomb.

Funeral services were held in the M. E. church Feb. 3rd at 2 p. m. conducted by Rev. J. C. Price, of Swanton, assisted by Rev. Percy M. Metheny, Rev. W. H. Clary, of Deer Park, and Rev. Mr. Weigel of Cranesville, W. Va. Rev. Price took for his text part of the 23rd chapter of Genesis; the burial place of Sarah; and his discourse was so appropriate, in the burial of this aged mother in Israel, far away from the scenes of her youth, but no "stranger and sojourn," with us in the home of her adoption for the past fifty-odd years. More than thirty she has spent in this county, and twenty in this place, where all who came to know was to love and admire, for the gentle and christian character and her unselfish devotion to her four loving children, who loved her living and will mourn her dead.

The following gentleman. All warm friends of the deceased, and family, acted as pall bearers. Active, George L. Lininger, Wm. B. Miller, S. P. Specht, W. C. Jones, L. D. Thrasher and George J. Walter; honorary, J. W. Laughlin, M. D., Abraham Freeland, Walter Engle, E. F. Droege, George Marley and Wm. D. Hove.

The following appropriate hymns were sung at the funeral: "Asleep in Jesus," "Nearer my God to Thee," "Jesus Lover of my Soul," We'll Never Say Goodbye in Heaven."

All that was mortal of this sainted wife, mother and friend was laid to rest in the Deer Park cemetary at 3.30 o'clock February 3rd, 1905.

Many and beautiful floral offerings crowned the casket donated by her devoted children and grand-children.

With all the sympathy of heart going out to the aged and feeble husband, left so lonely, O, so lonely, in his old age after a wedded life of over sixty two years, with not a jar to molest the bliss of this happy union, but to this minister of the Gospel for over sixty years, we know with an acquaintance of twenty two years, that you will soon meet the loved one gone before; and will embrace the one most dear in a fairer clime than this.

With tears we close this humble tribute and ask heaven's richest blessing on all her children left behind, who will miss a mother's love in this life.

A TRUE FRIEND

CITY FATHERS IN MONTHLY SESSION.

Routine Business Transacted at Monday Evening's Session.

LOT BOUGHT FOR NEW BUILDING

For Municipal Purpose Which Will Contain Lock-up, Justice's Court, Fire Department and Council Chamber—New Fire Apparatus.

The City Council met in regular session at the council chamber Monday evening with all members of that body, Mayor McComas and Clerk John C. Dunham present.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

Mr. C. E. Offutt appeared and asked a reduction in the schedule of charges for weighing coal on the town scales, said reduction to apply only on coal used at the electric plant which is dug at the mine owned by Mr. D. E. Offutt. The phraseology of the ordinance being such no reduction could be allowed and the matter was referred to the weighmaster who was instucted to make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Offutt for the service.

A permit was granted William J. Nair for the erection of a six-room frame dwelling house at the corner of Centre and Gilmor streets.

Permission was also granted Mr. Benj. H. Sincell to erect and maintain a steel tower 75 feet high and tank of 20,000 gallons capacity on the lot in the rear of THE REPUBLICAN building, the water from said tank to be used in case of fire and for ordinary office and store purposes.

Mayor McComas, who was appointed at the January meeting to confer with Mr. George W. Legge relative to the purchase of the triangular lot of ground at the corner of Liberty and First streets, as a site for the proposed new municipal building, reported that the lot could be purchased for $1000. The Mayor recommended that the land be bought and that a building commeasurate with the growing needs of the town be erected thereon. Mayor McComas also recommended that a double cylinder chemical engine and new material to fully equip the present fire apparatus be purchased at once.

Another recommendation upon which the council took favorable action made by the Mayor, was that the street commissioner be instructed to clear the sidewalks of snow with the snow shovel recently constructed the work to be done on the morning following the fall of snow and before the activebusiness of the day begins.

Bills were passed as follows:

E. Z. Tower, for recording, etc., $13.15; Oakland Electric Co., January light, $65.95; A. C. Wotring, work on streets, $10.50; Dixon & Kelso, nails, lumber, etc., $15.29; A. G. Sturgiss, car fare for paupers, $2.32; Oakland Pharmacy, soda and acid for chemical engine, $18.51; J. J. Sweeney, cleaning uniform, $3; A. C. Wotring for cleaning snow from pavements, $3.

The bill of D. E. Offutt & Sons, for cement, soda and buckets used at the recent fire, was referred to the finance committee for auditing, as was also the bill of C. B. Cropp & Co., for soda.

The report of the weigh master showing collections of $31 at the town scales was filed; collections for platforms of $55.51 and from the tax collector on taxes of 1904, amounting to $83.87 were also made.

Agreeable to the recommendation of Mayor McComas an order was passed authorizing the purchase of the Legge lot for $1000, the payments to extend over a period of four years with interest on the deferred amounts.

A committee consisting of the Mayor and Councilmen Bolden and Lawton was appointed to draft plans and submit the same at the meeting of Council to be held on the night of the 20th inst. for the proposed new municipal building, the same to contain quarters for the fire department, police justice's office, lock-up and council chamber and to be constructed of material other than wood.

An order was passed instructing the Mayor to dispose of the present municipal building and lot for the sum of $800.

The question of a more efficient fire department was then taken up and discussed at length, terminating in the appointment of a committee consisting of Councilmen Lawton and Harned to secure prices for an additional chemical engine, ladders, and other paraphernalia necessary. This committee was also instructed to purchase at once the necessary supplies to make the equipment more effective, and to make its report at the special meeting to be held on the evening of the 20th inst.

Mrs. Ella E. Ison.

Mrs. Ella E. Ison was the daughter of the later Joshua O. Robinson, and was born near Wilson's, Allegany county, now Garrett county, Md.

In 1840 she was married to the late Rev. Benj. Ison. Their first charge was Grantsville circuit. They moved to Oakland in 1877, where they resided with but slight intermission until her death. Her daughter Ella died Dec. 24th, 1900, and her husband May 12th, 1901.

Sister Ison passed away suddenly and peacefully Jan. 25th at Washington D. C., where she was spending the winter with her two sons, Willey O. and H. Allen Ison.

The deceased was never in robust health, but when she left her home in Oakland last fall appeared cheerful and in better health than usual. Her sudden demise was a great shock to her many warm friends, not only in Oakland but wherever she was known. Although in her seventy-seventh year she was unusually active for one of her age. She was a devout Christian, a good neighbor, an affectionate wife and a devoted mother. She was loyal to the church and as a co-worker with her husband she assisted in a great measure in advancing and pushing forward the interests of the same. She, with her late husband, always successful in building up and strengthening the church wherever assigned. But few men were more faithful and successful in ministerial work then Brother Ison. He was within the bounds of the West Virginia Conference when it was separated from the Pittsburg Conference and remained in the new Conference from choice and spent the remainder of his long life in helping to strengthen and build up Methodism in the Conference thus formed by the division.

He with his good wife filled many important places traveling circuits, filling stations and more than once was presiding elder. As a preacher Dr. Ison was logical, scriptural and instructive. He was a bible student, fond of poetry and frequently quoted selections from choice poems. As pastor he was faithful; not only a welcome visitor among the families of those holding to the Methodist faith but to members of other denominations as well. He was a real benediction to the community where he happened to be located.

Sister Ison was always ready to do her part in assisting her husband in church work; was active in the prayer meeting and altar services. Finally the Master said "It is enough," and Sister Ison passed from the scenes and cares of earth to join her husband and daughter where neither shadow or night is ever known.

The life work of these faithful servants is done and well done. Although passed from earth it may be truly said they "rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Through their labors and influence hundreds have been born into the Kingdom. Surely there will be stars in their crowns.

The funeral services in Washington were conducted by Rev. R. M. Moore, pastor of Foundry M. E. church, which she attended, assisted by Rev. G. C. Bacon, D. D., of Douglas M. E. church, and Rev. Dr. Dawson, pastor of Mt. Pleasant M. E. church.

The funeral services at Oakland were in charge of Rev. J. B. Workman. Appropriate music was rendered, and addresses made by Revs. R. B. Ward and J. M. Davis.

The funeral was attended by her two sons W. O. and H. A. Ison, and Mrs. H. A. Ison, and Sue Berry, her niece from Washington, her brother Capt. W. J. Robinson of Parkersburg, and Claude E. Robinson her nephew, of Cumberland, and his wife Mrs. C. E. Robinson.

The pall bearers were C. S. Davis, Geo. M. Mason, A. D. Naylor, C. H. Loar, John Casteel and Arthur Townshend.

Bought Timber Tract.

The Kendall & Deeter Lumber Co., have purchased a half interest in the Johnson tract of timber, midway between Salisbury and Frostburg, the deal having been closed on Monday. This is the last tract of hemlock that is left in this immediate vicinity, and it will be sawed and placed on the market at once. The Newman Bros., of Salisbury, own the other half, and a mill is already in operation on the property.—Cumberland News.

KILLED AT BLOOMINGTON

Lafayette McRobie, a Former Resident of Oakland, Crushed to Death.

Lafayette McRobie, for a number of years employed at Bloomington, this county, in the mines about that place, met with a sudden death last Friday afternoon when a rock weighing two tons or more fell from the roof of the Marsteller mine, where he was working, and crushed him to death.

As soon as the accident became known to his fellow workers in the mine a number of them went to his assistance but death had occurred before they could remove the immense rock.

The deceased was a son of the late William McRobie, of Oakland, having been born and reared in Oakland, where his mother and a number of brothers and two sisters still reside.

His remains were brought here on the morning accommodation Monday and taken to the home of Henry Selders, his brother-in-law, from whence after services conducted by Rev. John M. Davis, they were conveyed to the cemetery and interred.

The deceased leaves a widow and four children, two of whom are married.

The body was accompanied to Oakland by the following from Bloomington: County Commissioner Jacob Stump, Robert Morehead, Silas Cramer, Jas. Nennell, Frank Leonard, William Morehead, William Ward, James Sullivan and Conrad Miller.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Rev. Geo. W. Leatherman, Pres't of the Forest Spring Improvement Co., Forest Springs, W. Va., was a business caller at this place last Thursday.

Rev. Joseph Lee, of Wheeling, W. Va., was in the Park last week looking at houses. He wants to bring his family to the Park next month.

Mrs. S. E. Flowers, of Bond, Md., was a visitor at the Park last Friday. On Saturday she and her son Harry went to Willsonburg, W. Va., where Mrs. F. expects to reside.

Mr. C. F. Dawson went to Rowlesburg, W. Va., last Monday to do some papering.

Miss Gertie Campbell went to Washington, D. C., Tuesday last, to visit friends.

The Misses. Weber, Miss Sadie Laughlin, Mrs. Lou Waters, and Messrs. Frank and George Weber spent Friday evening at Dr. Campbell's—a birthday call on Miss Gertie.

Mr. M. L. Selby came up from Grafton Saturday and spent Sunday with his family.

Dr. and Mrs. McLain, and Misses Kate and Margaret of Wheeling, leave New York today for a tour of the West Indies.

The Methodist church suffers a great loss in the burning of the main building of the West Va. University at Buckhannon.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN FOR JAIL PLANS

At Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners Tuesday.

ARCHITECTS EMPLOYED FOR WORK

Who Will Meet Commissioners Here—Clarksburg Firm Has Contract—Commissioners Were at That Town Last Friday.

Two members of the Board of County Commissioners, Messrs. Stephens and Stump, accompanied by Clerk Ross, who visited New York City last week to inspect the jails of that city in order to acquaint themselves with the construction of the modern places of detention, arrived here early last week, Mr. Stump and Mr. Ross on Sunday night and Mr. Stephens Monday night, the latter remaining in the vicinity of the Metropolis a day longer in order to make a visit to his sister, who lives at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

The visit of the officials was made very pleasant, the city authorities showing them every courtesy and the information gained will be of especial benefit in the planning and construction of Garrett county's proposed new jail.

After the adjournment of the Commissioners on last Friday morning they went to Clarksburg, West Va., where a new building has recently been completed and while there contracted with the firm of Holmboe & Rafferty, architects, to meet with the Commissioners here on Tuesday of next week to confer respecting the plans for the new building in Oakland. This firm made the plans for the Clarksburg jail, the building being a model one in every detail.

Several weeks will elapse after the plans have been settled upon before the invitation is made to contractors for the submission of bids for the erection of the structure.

The Humming of Wires.

Herr Bock, of Babenhausen, Germany, has been carrying on observations of the humming, both of telegraph and telephone wires. The humming of wires running east and west is said to presage a fall of temperature, often 10 or more hours in advance of the thermometer; the humming of wires north and south advises a rise in temperature, almost always several hours in advance of the thermometer.

S. L. Townshend & Son.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who has been associated with S. L. Townshend & Son for the past 20 years, has retired from the firm.

We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

Yours truly,

MRS. S. L. TOWNSHEND.

Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48-4t

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Hardware and Woodenware

Don't Write in the Dark, but Buy the UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

THE famous sight writer and Machine that was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition 1904, making the Fourth Grand Prize in three years, which is certainly worth something to you when buying a Typewriter. Some of its valuable features are: An absolutely Visible Writer, Lightness of Touch, Speed and Durability, and is fitted with a perfect tabulating mechanism at no extra cost to you. They will take paper from two to twenty inches wide, and are used entirely by the United States Government, and highly recommended by all stenographers and business men. It has eighty-four changes of characters, and will cost you nothing to see them at

Hinebaugh & Edwards, Selling Agents

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson VII. John iv, 43-54 February 12, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Second Miracle in Cana.

Galiee was a populous, commercial, and comparatively unconventional district. It was more in touch with the great world of art and traffic. In infusion of foreign elements in its distance from the seat of national ecclesiasticism had a liberalizing influence. All tended to make it a favorable field for Jesus' ministry. Here He spent most of His time, worked most of His miracles, preached most of His sermons.

One obstacle stood in His way. He was Himself a Galilean. He diagnosed the case when He said a prophet is not honored in his own country. Familiarity with him breeds contempt of him. But Jesus had forestalled this by His brief career at Jerusalem. His honor was an exotic transplanted from Judea to Galilee. The Galilean pilgrims brought His fame back with them. So He was "received."

At the very scene of His first miracle came an importunate appeal for the working of another. A father's heart wrung by anguish, forgetful of rank and station, makes its pitiful appeal. What recks it if he is a king's officer? Shall he stand upon any ceremony while his son lies at the point of death?

Thus early in His career Jesus announces a fundamental principle which shall guide Him in the use of miraculous power. His signs and wonders are not wrought to extort faith from others. On the contrary, it shall be faith that extorts them from Him. This faith the nobleman shows in his journey of twenty miles, and in the language of his appeal. The strength of his faith is further manifested in the way it endures an unexpected and severe test. Healing *in absentia* was not so much as dreamed of. Yet, when Jesus spoke the word the man "believed," and "went." There was no dubious hesitation or further appeal for Jesus' own presence.

But on the morrow the nobleman's faith was destined to sweep out in a wider circle to embrace the Miracle-worker in a new and diviner office. When, by comparison of hours, it was discovered that the moment of the child's recovery was identical with that in which Jesus uttered the word of power, "Thy son liveth," then the nobleman believed His Divine nature and Messiahship. In this faith his whole house shared. So we have the lovely spectacle of the first converted family.

It has been affirmed by several authorities that St. John had a philosophy of his own in harmony with which he wrote his Gospel. He certainly had a method in the selection of incidents, miracles, and discourses which he recorded. In this instance of the nobleman, a story which bears the stamp of evident truth, the evangelist gives in epitome the history of the generation, growth, and fruitage of faith. There is the sense of imperative need, the patent insufficiency of the human resourses, the quest of power, the cry of the soul uttered in action, "O, that I might find Him of whom Moses and the prophets have spoken." The miracle is a notable instance of not quenching the smoking flax. It has been said that Jesus lit up the little spark of faith in the breast of the nobleman into a clear and enduring flame for the light and comfort of himself and his house.

Jesus had just been ignominiously thrust out of Nazareth, His own city. It must have been humanly speaking, gratifying under the circumstances to have this recognition of His power on the part of the nobleman of Capernaum. In a time of unfaith here was one who showed faith in Him. It is true it was not as high a type of faith as that shown by the Samaritans. It required a sign for its confirmation. The nobleness of the Samaritan faith was that it required no other sign but Jesus' self. However, it was possible for the Galilean faith to evolve into a type similar to the Samaritan. And it did.

The sweet humanness of this narrative captures the heart. It is a voice of nature. One can not but exclaim, "It must be true!" The nobleness of the nobleman is his affection for his son. His trouble gave him feet. He could not be rebuffed.

"The Galilean Spring" is the apt designation of this opening of Jesus' ministry in the north country. He sought and saw His opportunity. He sowed His seed with tireless and tragic diligence. The harvests of that sowing are still being reaped.

The Teacher's Lantern.

A Scotchman and his wife were at prayer for a sick child. Even in his extremity habit asserted itself. He was using one of his phrases, "Lord, remember Thine ancient people, and turn again the captivity of Zion!" When the woman pulled his coat and exclaimed, "Eh, mon! Ye are aye drawn out for the Jews, but it's our bairn that's a-deein," and then she cried, "O, help us, Lord, and give us our darling back if it is Thy holy will, but if he is to be taken, make us know Thou wilt have him with Thyself!"

Childhood stands conspicuously in the Bible. More miracles are worked upon children than upon any other one class. Directions are given concerning them. Promises are made to them. Those who cause them to offend are threatened. Jesus set a child in the midst of His disciples to teach them humility. He made the child-nature the requisite of entrance to His kingdom. The most radient picture of the New Testament is that of Jesus with a child in his arms.

Every generation seeks after a sign—some marvel with an unseen cause. Human nature craves the sensation of surprise. It is a species of intoxication. Jesus called a halt to this. He guarded Himself against the imputation of being a mere vender of cures.

There is a faith of a low type. It is selfish. It is of the fire-escape order. The highest type of faith does not need to be shored up by miracles. It responds to Jesus' ideal of life—to Jesus' self. It rests in Him as the highest type of human character and at the same time the source of Divine power to aid in the evolution of personal character after the heavenly pattern.

Jesus apparently began a discourse upon the evil of seeking religious sensations, as such, and to define the use and purpose of His miracles. But when He saw the state of the man's mind, He desisted. The average Church worker may find a caution here. There are conjunctions of circumstances which make "teaching" inopportune and impossible. It has been said circumstances are better educators than verbal teaching.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

After two days: Rapid change of time and place in Jesus' life token of unworldly pilgrim nature.—Lange. A prophet not without honor: Jesus' intimate knowledge of human nature. The farther off I am read from my own home the better I am esteemed. —Montaigne. Familiarity breeds contempt. Distance lends enchantment. *Das ist nicht weit her.* No man is a hero to his own valet. In his own country: Want of esteem at home the prophets' signal to travel. Not a question whether there be persons susceptible to one's message, but the question is where?—Lange. Galileans received Him: Antithetic to an implied rejection.—Ibid. Nobleman: Literally, king's man. No reference to birth.—Camb. Bib. Besought Him: A request with little root in spiritual conviction at first.—Farrar. Much of the teaching of God comes to us through our children. Except ye see signs: First recorded words in Galilee.—Dods. That verbal teaching can only do harm which interposes between the moving events and the person who is passing through them. —Ibid. Warning His physical gifts not His greatest.—Ibid. Reproves superstitious trust in visible miracles. —Lange. Sir, come down: Distress of love makes him a believer.—Ibid. Trouble humbles pride, teaches prayer.—Ibid. Nobleman showed respect for Jesus in that he came in person to prefer his request.—Henry. Thy son liveth: The distinctive peculiarity of a miracle is that it consists of a marvel which is coincident with an express announcement of it, and is therefore referable to a personal agent.—Mozley. Inquired of them: Not self-interest, but a religious interest, but a religious interest guiding him.

Letter to P. Rodeheaver.
Oakland.

Dear Sir: Mr. N. Avery, Delhi, N Y. had two houses exactly alike, and painted them: one Devoe lead-and-zinc; the other barytes-and-zinc. He paid same price for both paints.

He used six gallons of lead-and-zinc, 12 gallons barytes-and-zinc.

He paid $18 for painting lead-and-zic, $36 for painting barytes-and-zinc.

The total cost of the lead-and-zinc job was $ 27; the total cost of the barytes-and zinc job was $54.

He didn't known he was buying barytes; the dealer told him that paint was good as Devoe.

A fair example of how it generally comes-out, when you buy "something just as good." Better go by the name: the name; and the same is Devoe.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
46 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DEATH OF MR. NORMAN JACOBS.

Old Resident Of Garrett County Passes Away At The Age Of 82 Years.

Mr. Norman Jacobs, one of the oldest, most favorably known and highly esteemed residents of Garrett county, died at "the old home place," Oak Springs, near Lonaconing, Friday evening last, at the advanced age of 82 years, 4 months, and 28 days. Mr. Jacobs had been in feeble health for six months or more, and had been confined to his bed the past six or seven weeks. Death was due to general debility superinduced by old age. During his declining years Mr. Jacobs was the object of the tender care of Hon. and Mrs. William H. Jacobs with whom he made his home and the twilight of his life was radiant with the sunset of a noble and honorable career. Loving hands provided him with every comfort and he entered the valley with a smile reflecting the faith of a true man and Christian, who, having finished his course goes to his merited reward. He had prepared for the end long years ago, and his closing days were marked by his reliance upon the gospel. He was fully conscious to the last and recognized those about him, and even after his tongue refused to perform its functions he indicated to them his entire peace with God and all the world. Death came at 8:10 p. m. Friday and he fell asleep to awaken in eternity.

Mr. Norman Jacobs was born at the place where he died, now Oak Springs, August 30, 1822. He was married on May 16, 1844, to Miss Charlotte Shaw, who preceded him across the river on Oct. 9, 1869 There was but one child, Hon. William H. Jacobs, a member of the House of Delegates in 1898, who survives with his family. He lived at Firm Rock for ten years, returning to Oak Springs upon the marriage of his son to Miss Ida Meyers, with whom he has resided ever since. He made extended visits to the west some years ago and spent some time in Florida, but has always made his home at Oak Springs. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Martha Calhoun, of Marshalltown, Iowa. Of a family of ten orginally, Mrs. Calhoun is now the only survivor. There are four grandchildren, Messrs. Stanley, Frank and Alvey, and Miss Flossie Jacobs, sons and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Jacobs. There are three great-grandchildren, Masters Irl, Glenn and John Jacobs, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jacobs, who resides near by. For three years there resided in the same house four generation of the Jacobs family. Miss Lida Koontz, of Fairmont, W. Va., a cousin, was present at the funeral.

The funeral took place Sunday afternoon. Before the hour for the services to begin large numbers of neighbors and friends viewed the remains. The deceased lay in a handsome oak couch casket, and seemed to be asleep, so natural and peaceful were the features. The casket rested under a white lace canopy, and the room was a bower of evergreen. Beautiful flowers adorned the casket. Services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Winger, of the Barton M. E. Church at 2 o'clock, after which the funeral proceeded to the Hansell burying ground, where the remains were interred. The grave was lined with lace-trimmed linen. Prior to the death the deceased had given explicit instructions to his son concerning the details of his funeral. He requested that he be buried beside his father and mother, and that the grave be six feet deep above the box. He also selected hymns to be sung and particular passages of scripture to be read. All his requests were carried out to the minutest detail by his son, who saw to it that his every wish was gratified after death as it had been in life.

The pallbearers were nephews of the deceased, as follows: Messrs. Nathan P. F. and F. C. Michael, of Firm Rock; George H. Shaw of Lord; J. P. Shaw, of Barton; Zedok, Allen and Joseph L. Shaw, of Moscow.

The funeral was an unusually large one, notwithstanding the severe cold and deep snow.

Mr. Wm. H. Jacobs and family desire us to extend their thanks to the public for their kindness and sympathy, and to Mr. Gustave and Miss Minnie Echhorn for the very efficient manner in which all the details of the undertaking and funeral were carried out.—Lonaconing Star.

Attention Dancers!

All those desiring to learn to dance, as well as others interested and willing to assist in the opening and maintenance of a first-class dancing class, will please communicate with the undersigned at the Republican office, city.

L. LOCHNER,
Instructor Round Dancing

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B. & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy.

BLOOMINGTON.

Piedmont Independent.

Mrs. Ollie Rayley is in Cumberland visiting Miss Emma Ridgelev.

About twelve miners were furloughed at the Buxton mine on last Tuesday morning for loading dirty coal. The furlough extended from Tuesday until the following Monday.

Mrs. Howard Carroll, of Piedmont, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. G. C. Pattison on last Wednesday.

Mr. "Burke" Reynolds, a popular young gentlemen from Cross, was a business and social visitor on Friday last.

Mr. Emory Fazenbaker, from Savage, was in town on Monday.

Rev. Howard is steadily gaining strength and expects to be out on the street in a few days.

A broken wheel under the smoker of the fast No. 12 on last Saturday night, gave the passenger a great shaking up. The accident was noticed at the Junction shortly after it occurred and the train stopped before the car was derailed. No. 12 was delaved about three hours and when the train arrived in Cumberland the entire front of the engine was bespattered with blood and flesh, supposed to be human. The engineer and fireman could not account for it although they had noticed the smell of cooked meat some time before they got to Cumberland. Telegrams were sent out and inquiry made and next day a track walker found four horse shoes at 21st bridge and some horse hair on a telegraph pole near by. An old horse was missing from the community and this explained the gruesome appearance of the engine that frightened the citizens at South Cumberland.

Misses Jennie, Ida and Ada Knight, Lula Johnson, of Piedmont and Nannie Kight, of Keyser, a bunch of bright and interesting young ladies were in town Sunday.

Mr. "Gus" Rowe, of Savage, reported the thermometer 3 degrees below zero at his home on last Thursday morning.

The breaking of the "bull" wheel in connection with the rope haulage at the Buxton mine, on last Saturday morning, necessiated a suspension of work until Wednesday morning.

Mr. Nicholas Paugh, of near Frankville, a connecting link between the past and present generations in his vicinity, was in town this week visiting the family of his daughter, Mrs. Adam Elliott. "Nick" as he is familiarly called, has a big grip full of queer and interesting reminiscences of days that are past and gone, of men and women whose faces we have never seen, whose names only are remembered. He is an odd looking character of the typical hayseed variety, but it would not do for any one to run him on account of his looks. In the end he would feel sorry for "but-in." He went to school in the days where school teachers were scarce and school houses scarcer—days of goose quill pen, and the hickory withe, where ink was made from maple bark, alum and sugar—alum and maple to make the black the sugar to add the gloss. His quaint and humorous vernacular is the best part of him and in his youthful days was common with all the country folks around. It would have been a rare find for Mark Twain about the time Huckleberry Finn was being evolved from the mind of the master humorist. He has a head chucked full of common sense and rugged business acumen, the exercise of which in business affairs in the last few years has placed him on the sunny side of easy street.

No. 55 on last Weduesday killed a fine milk cow belonging to Mrs. Wm. Price.

FIRE AT BUCKHANNON

Main Building Of Conference Seminary Burned Last Saturday.

At Buckhannon, West Va., on last Saturday morning about nine o'clock the main building of the West Virginia Conference Seminary was totally destroyed by fire. The flames originated in the boiler room of the building, located in the basement, and were occasioned by the explosion of natural gas which had accumulated.

The building was several stories high and as a result of the fire a panic among the 400 students ensued. Several were compelled to jump from the third story windows into a net; two were slightly hurt.

The school is owned and under the control of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The building was valued at $60,000; insurance $30,000.

Among the scholars attending it from Garrett county are Messrs. Wallace and Lee R. Mason, of Oakland; George W. Moon, of Sang Run: Jacob H. Cuppett, of Mountain Lake Park, and a son of Mr. William H. Barnard, of near Mountain Lake Park.

No interruption of studies ensued as a result of the fire.

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ANOTHER PIONEER DEPARTS.

Mr. Simeon W. Green Passes Away At An Advanced Age.

Sunday morning last, after a protracted illness, Mr. Simeon Ward Green, one of the oldest and most highly respected farmers of this community, died at his home on the Green Farm, Laurel Run, Garrett county, aged 94 years, 10 months and 21 days. Mr. Green was a prosperous farmer and timber dealer and was well known to all the people in this section of Allegany and Garrett counties.

Mr. Green was born March 3, 1830, on the place known as the old Green Farm on Laurel Run. He resided in Allegany and Garrett counties all his life, with the exception of one year, which he spent in Illinois. He was married in 1856 to Miss Eliza E. Broadwater. To this union there were ten children, three daughters, Mrs. Joseph Goodwin, Mrs. William Whiteman and Mrs. William Cutter, and seven sons, Messrs. William H., Benj. F., Horace J. Simeon A., Chester C., Charles A., and Rev. John T. Green, all of whom are living and residing within a radius of five miles, except ing Charles A. Green, who is located at Bigelow, Minn.

The first election held in Garrett county after Allegany county was divided, was held in Mr. Green's house, which was district No. 16 at that time. In his days he taught school, and was the founder of the school, at the place where he resided up to his death. His sons all married farmers daughters, and his daughters all married farmers' sons. He resided on his farm where he died for the past forty years.

At an early age Mr. Green united with the Disciples and had been a member up to the time of his death. He was one of the principal founders and pillars of the Mt. Union Church, of which he was also a trustee, and his absence from the official boards will be keenly felt.

Deceased is survived by 46 grand children and 2 great-grandchildren. In politics Mr. Green was a staunch Republican.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. T. B. Digman, of the Brethren Church, of Berkley Springs, W. Va., who spoke from the text, Matthew VII chapter and 2 and 3 verses. The pall bearers were Messers. Hugh Weir, Wm. H. Jacobs, George Memillen, Philip Hansel, Ulysses Jackson, and Stanley Jacobs. Interment was made in the family burying ground on the home farm. The funeral was largely attended by persons from all parts of Allegany and Garrett counties.—Lonaconing Star.

How To Make Money.

Buy a farm in the South where you have all the advantages of a settled country, where the land is still cheap, where crops are sure and the climate is unsurpassed. A personally conducted excursion party will leave Chicago Tuesday, February 21st, for an inspection trip through the South. Join this party and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 517 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 21.

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A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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An American Balaklava

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

July 30, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

A WAR tragedy which deserves to stand in history as the "American Balaklava" was enacted at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Had the victims of the slaughter pen in the crater of Burnside's mine gone in mounted instead of on foot, and had the charging columns traveled 500 rods instead of 500 feet under fire," as in the case of the Light brigade, the parallel would have been closer, but in both cases somebody blundered, and the poor soldiers who could but "do and die" were hopelessly and needlessly sacrificed.

Burnside's mine was laid with extraordinary skill and labor directly under a Confederate fort which the defenders of Petersburg had constructed on a spur of the ridge sheltering the town on the east. The construction of that fort had been carried on under the constant fire of Burnside's guns, and the peculiar nature of its trenches, adapted as they were to shelter troops from falling bombs as well as from horizontal firing, had much to do with determining the result when Burnside attempted to carry that portion of the line by storm after exploding a mine under it to open a breach. The excavation for the powder chamber was made by extending a tunnel a distance of over 500 feet from a point within the Union trenches to a point under the center of the fort to be blown up. The laborers were coal miners belonging to the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment. They entered latterly in the long, close gallery and carried all the earth out of the tunnel and chamber by hand. Toward the end of the task, which lasted a month, their strength was supported mainly by whisky. They became too weak to digest solid food. The digging had to be done with the utmost stealth to prevent betrayal by deserters and discovery by Confederate pickets and trench guards who lounged or slept overhead.

While the excavation of the chamber was going on under the fort its batteries were firing at intervals, threatening to cave in the roof on the heads of the miners below. No accident occurred, although the Confederates suspected the mine and attempted to balk the scheme by a counter mine. Finally the charge of 8,000 pounds of powder was securely packed in place, a

COLONEL MARSHAL LEAPED UPON THE WALL AND SHOUTED "FORWARD!"

spliced fuse was laid to the mouth of the mine and the order given to explode it at daylight on July 30. The Ninth corps, under Burnside, occupied the trenches on the right and left of the mine, and three of its divisions—white troops—were ordered to charge into the breach the moment the explosion took place. No preparation whatever was ordered or made by any commander of the forces, of the army or of the corps to facilitate the rapid execution of this charge.

It was at first intended to put a negro division in front of the charging column, but Grant overruled that because he feared it would be publicly condemned. Lots were drawn by the commanders of the three white divisions in Burnside's corps, and it fell upon the First, under General Ledlie. Ledlie was a man of intemperate habits. This is a matter of official record or I would not recall it. Grant told the committee on the conduct of the war that the chance fell upon the most unfit leader in the whole army.

When the mine exploded and it was time to go in, Ledlie, as I was told by officers of the division present, had to brace himself by holding to a sapling. While his troops were fighting in the "crater" he lay in a bomb proof in the rear, and his aids were compelled to run the gantlet of fire from the breach back to the bomb proof to communicate with him.

The soldiers of the leading division—General Ledlie's First division, Ninth corps—were conducted to their station in the nighttime through the covered ways and halted at the base of the high breastwork already described, where they lay under arms until daybreak. They were then massed in columns of regiments and had no liberty to move around and reconnoiter the best positions for scaling the wall, nor were they instructed how to act at the signal to go. All they knew was that a mine was to be exploded under the Confederate works—which many of them had never seen in daytime—and that they were to charge into the breach. The firing of the mine was delayed by a defect in the fuse, but it finally exploded nearly two hours late.

Meanwhile the Confederates were not napping. The fort itself was occupied by Captain R. G. Pegram's Virginia battery, and the trenches, which means the system of walled ditches, bomb proofs and other shelter for infantry on both sides of the battery, by the Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina infantry. These men, numbering several hundred, were asleep, all except the sentinels, but they had had frequent warnings and were either careless or worn out with ceaseless labor and vigil. The battery and the sections of works adjoining on both sides were hoisted into the air, and 288 officers and men were buried in the debris. Their comrades who escaped injury fled the scene, and all the confusion given to the enemy by the explosion was confined to this handful. The Confederate division manning the works along the threatened crest had been aroused during the night and put under arms "ready to move at a moment's notice." It was well known in Lee's camps that Grant was up to something in front of Cemetery hill. He was reaching out for that height and within the preceding twenty-four hours had withdrawn heavy bodies of troops from the north side of the James and concentrated them in the vicinity of Burnside's lines. The existence of a mine being known to Lee, much could be conjectured, and his subordinates knew just what to do in an emergency like that of July 30.

The explosion, when it came, actually confused Grant's soldiers more than it did Lee's. They were in a state of feverish expectancy, and when the ground rocked beneath their feet and an immense mass of earth, timbers, cannon and men, enveloped in clouds of powder smoke and dust, suddenly leaped into the air and hung over them, as it seemed, ready to bury them in falling, hundreds shrank back appalled and unmanned. The leader of the First brigade, Colonel Elisha G. Marshal, leaped upon the wall and, waving a signal to his men, shouted, "Forward!" Officers and soldiers to the number of a couple of hundred joined him almost instantly, climbing the barrier by help of their bayonets and on one another's shoulders. The party dashed forward to the pit and there found a great hole, encircled by a wall made of the falling earth and debris. Marshal's brigade was quickly followed by General W. F. Bartlett's, and by the time the two commands had closed up on the designated spot the lines were hopelessly mixed. Astonishment, mingled with curiosity, then took the place of soldiery self control in a great measure. However, in response to the calls of their leaders, the men dashed into the pit and attempted to clamber up the side toward the Confederate lines. Some avoided the pit and rushed in among the bomb proofs.

Successively Potter's and Wilcox's white divisions and Ferrero's colored troops followed Ledlie's men, and in a short time the crater and the adjoining network of sheltering walls were packed with men standing too thick to move. Attempts were made by the officers to rally sufficient numbers to charge out and capture Cemetery hill, but in every case the brave men were driven back by the pitiless fire. In point of fact the Confederates held their best fire. They considered the Federal men in the breach as being hopelessly entangled and virtually prisoners. Colonel Willie Pegram's famous battery was dragged by doubled up teams to a height commanding the crater and ordered to stand ready with double shotted guns to repel further advance. Riflemen were likewise thrown around the breach at a distance of 100 to 200 yards, with orders to "keep down the heads" of the Federal men in and around the crater. In the pit pandemonium reigned. Men who were shot on the crest tumbled back upon the wounded already lying in torture at the bottom. The day was hot. Sulphurous gases escaped from the fissures of the mine, and there was no water to relieve the horrible thirst. The way back to the Union lines was swept by canister and was already corduroyed with Federal dead. Refusing to retreat, men in squads sought death by attempting to charge forward. Officers heroically threw away their lives by mounting the walls to inspire the men to move out and relieve the horrible jam in the pit. But nothing availed—nothing could avail. Lee's batteries and riflemen were masters of the situation. Burnside's corps was in a trap, and nothing but a wanton waste of life and a monumental fizzle could come of it. He lost nearly 2,000 killed and wounded and nearly as many taken prisoners when the Confederates advanced in a spirited counter charge. Who had blundered the record plainly shows, but it is my province to say merely how American volunteers faced the music like heroes and in the heat of battle and in the face of death proved themselves the bravest of the brave.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Poem for Today

ANY SOUL TO ANY BODY

By William Cosmo Monkhouse

WILLIAM COSMO MONKHOUSE, English poet, novelist and art critic, was born in 1840 and died in 1901. For many years he was connected with the financial department of the British government. "He occupied an honored place," according to one authority, "among the minor English poets of the Victorian era, and he won some prominence as an art critic. He will be best remembered for his services to art."

So we must part, my body, you and I,
Who've spent so many pleasant years together!
'Tis sorry work to lose your company,
Who clove to me so close, whate'er the weather,
From Winter unto Winter, wet or dry;
But you have reached the limit of your tether,
And I must journey on my way alone,
And leave you quietly beneath a stone.

They say that you are altogether bad
(Forgive me, 'tis not my experience),
And think me very wicked to be sad
At leaving you, a clod, a prison, whence
To get quite free I should be very glad.
Perhaps I may be so, some few days hence;
But now, methinks, 'twere graceless not to spend
A tear or two on my departing friend.

Now our long partnership is near completed,
And I look back upon its history,
I greatly fear I have not always treated
You with the honesty you showed to me,
And I must own that you have oft defeated
Unworthy schemes by your sincerity,
And by a blush or stammering tongue have tried
To make me think again before I lied.

'Tis true you're not so handsome as you were,
But that's not your fault, and is partly mine,—
You might have lasted longer with more care,
And still looked something like your first design;
And even now, with all your wear and tear,
'Tis pitiful to think I must resign
You to the friendless grave, the patient prey
Of all the hungry legions of decay.

But you must stay, dear body, and I go.
And I was once so very proud of you!
You made my mother's eyes to overflow
When first she saw you, wonderful and new,
And now, with all your faults, 'twere hard to find
A slave more willing or a friend more true:
Ay—even they who say the worst about you
Can scarcely tell what I shall do without you.

A Poem for Today

TO FANCY

By John Keats

Ever let the Fancy roam,
Pleasure never is at home:
At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth,
Like to bubbles when rain pelteth;
Then let winged Fancy wander
Through the thought still spread beyond her:
Open wide the mind's cage door—
She'll dart forth, and cloudward soar.
O sweet Fancy! let her loose!
Summer's joys are spoilt by use,
And the enjoying of the Spring
Fades as does its blossoming.
Autumn's red-lipped fruitage too,
Blushing through the mist and dew,
Cloys with tasting: What do then?
Sit thee by the ingle, when
The sear fagot blazes bright,
Spirit of a winter's night;
Sit thee there, and send abroad,
With a mind self-overawed,
Fancy, high-commissioned:—send her!
She has vassals to attend her:
She will bring, in spite of frost,
Beauties that the earth hath lost;
She will bring thee, all together,
All delights of summer weather;
All the buds and bells of May,
From dewy sward or thorny spray;
All the heaped Autumn's wealth,
With a still, mysterious stealth;
She will mix these pleasures up
Like three fit wines in a cup,
And thou shalt quaff it—thou shalt hear
Distant harvest-carols clear;
Rustle of the reaped corn;
Sweet birds antheming the morn;
And, in the same moment—hark!
'Tis the early April lark—
Or the rooks, with busy caw,
Foraging for sticks and straw.
Thou shalt, at one glance, behold
The daisy and the marigold;
White-plumed lilies, and the first
Hedge-grown primrose that hath burst;
Shaded hyacinth, alway
Sapphire queen of the mid-May;
And every leaf, and every flower
Pearled with the self-same shower.

O sweet Fancy! let her loose!
Everything is spoilt by use:
Where's the cheek that doth not fade,
Too much gazed at? Where's the maid
Whose lip mature is ever new?
Where's the eye, however blue,
Doth not weary? Where's the face
One would meet in every place?
Where's the voice, however soft,
One would hear so very oft?
At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth
Like to bubbles when rain pelteth.
Let the winged Fancy roam,
Pleasure never is at home.

A Poem for Today

COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR

By Robert Southey

THACKERAY, the novelist, says of Robert Southey, poet laureate of England (born 1774; died 1843): "An English worthy, doing his duty for fifty noble years of labor, day by day storing up learning, day by day working for scant wages, most charitable out of his small means, bravely faithful to the calling which he had chosen, refusing to turn from his path for popular praise or prince's favor—I mean Robert Southey."

"And wherefore do the poor complain?"
The rich man asked of me.
"Come, walk abroad with me," I said,
"And I will answer thee."

'Twas evening, and the frozen streets
Were cheerless to behold;
And we were wrapped and coated well,
And yet we were a-cold.

We met an old, bareheaded man,
His locks were thin and white;
I asked him what he did abroad
In that cold Winter's night.

The cold was keen, indeed, he said—
But at home no fire had he;
And therefore he had come abroad
To ask for charity.

We met a young barefooted child,
And she begged loud and bold;
I asked her what she did abroad
When the wind it blew so cold.

She said her father was at home,
And he lay sick abed;
And therefore was it she was sent
Abroad to beg for bread.

We saw a woman sitting down
Upon a stone to rest;
She had a baby at her back,
And another at her breast.

I asked her why she loitered there,
When the night wind was so chill;
She turned her head, and bade the child
That screamed behind, be still—

Then told us that her husband served,
A soldier far away;
And therefore to her parish she
Was begging back her way.

We met a girl, her dress was loose
And sunken was her eye,
Who with a wanton's hollow voice
Addressed the passers-by;

I asked her what there was in guilt
That could her heart allure
To shame, disease, and late remorse;
She answered she was poor.

I turned to the rich man then,
For silently stood he;
"You asked me why the poor complain;
And these have answered thee!"

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

HENRY LAUER, Proprietor — OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Now Open For Business — We solicit your Patronage

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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1905.

GOOD ROADS IN NEW JERSEY.

The recent death of the Hon. Henry I. Budd, Commissioner of Public Roads of the State of New Jersey, has again directed attention, especially in Maryland where the good roads movement is rapidly progressing, to the road system of New Jersey and the state measures that have made possible the excellent highways of which that state now boasts. As a pioneer in the construction of modern stone highways, New Jersey has through her past experience indirectly assisted many other states in building good roads, and the county residents of Maryland will find much encouragement and instruction upon this important subject in considering the great extent and cost of the annual road-building operations in New Jersey and the excellent returns in money, progress, and satisfaction which has resulted therefrom.

The growth of New Jersey has been due in a direct measure to her good roads. These induced occasion visitors from New York, Pennsylvania, New England, and other sections of our country to become permanent residents in the state. These persuaded others to follow them, and New Jersey drew brains, energy and capital of other states to within her borders. Today after persistent effort in the same direction—namely, good roads and more good roads—New Jersey though forty-second in area has twice as many miles of good roads as any state in the Union, and the prosperity of her people is thought to justify the expense which the roads have cost. Maryland is now to expend annually in the same direction a liberal appropriation of her state funds, and a benefit commensurate with the outlay may be expected as a result.

New Jersey's experience with her good roads has justified the passage in 1903 of a new state road law permitting an expenditure for good roads of $400,000. Marvland, by virtue of her new state aid road law will appropriate annually $200,000 for the same purpose. In the past ten years New Jersey has appropriated $1,515,168 and the counties have spent double this sum. In all there have been built and are now under contract over 960 miles of road, and there are outstanding applications for about 500 miles of road for which the state has yet made no appropriation.

Has this outlay been justified by the results? The willingness of the counties to pledge themselves for two-thirds of the cost would seem to answer in the affirmative. During the year 1903 New Jersey started over 70 different road improvements, aggregating 190 miles.

Nineteen counties took advantage of the state aid road law and petitioned for state aid, and only two counties in all failed to demand any portion of the appropriation. The counties prepare for most of their road building in the winter months and begin construction as soon as the weather permits, and the activity of some of the counties of New Jersey during this season is remarkable. Three counties of the state in 1903 completed 28, 15 and 12¼ miles respectively in addition to other roads under construction which were completed in the next year.

Evangelistic Services in St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Services will be held in the M. E. Church from day to day beginning on next Sunday. The object of these services is the quickening of the religious life of the Christian and the salvation of the unsaved; and, while the meeting will be held under the management of the M. E. Church, we invite all christian people to join us in an effort for the upbuilding of the Master's kingdom in Oakland. Services each evening at 7.30, and such other services as may be announced from time to time.

We invite all who will to come and enjoy these services with us.

J. B. WORKMAN Pastor.

A Young Mayor.

Born, on Monday afternoon to Mayor and Mrs. Henry W. McComas, a son, being the fourth of the male sex and seventh of the children born to the couple.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

17 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

Was the Record In Oakland Last Saturday Morning.

Last Saturday morning was the coldest experienced in this section for several years at which time the mercury at the Sturgiss Pharmacy registered 17 degrees below zero. The cold was of the creeping variety—no wind to stir it up and consequently one was surprised when the readings were made.

BLOOMINGTON.

The death of Evangelist Riley, of Baltimore, prominently identified with a spirited revival in the M. E. church of this place two years ago, is reported to have occurred sometime last week at the southern end of the W. Va. C. & P. R. R., where he was engaged in the construction of telegraph lines for the Western Union Telegraph Co. A long standing heart disease was the cause of his death.

Mr. Grant Harshbarger, who has been ill and confined to the house for the past two or three weeks, is convalescing rapidly.

Mr. Charles Mullen, of Hagerstown, Md., who is spending the winter with his father, Mr. Andrew Mullen, has been in Grafton this week on business.

Mr. Henry Sutton, a former resident of this place now of Cross, W. Va., was in town on Wednesday.

The miners of the Hampshire fourfoot out of respect to the memory of Lafayette McRobie, who was killed by a fall of bone coal and slate on last Friday noon, suspended work until Monday morning. A delegation of miners, as pallbearers, accompanied the remains to Oakland for burial on last Monday.

One of the greatest social events that ever occurred in the town of Piedmont took place in the opera house on last Monday evening. The members of Piedmont Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, gave an anniversary banquet which was attened by two hundred birds. The opera house was handsomely decorated in the colors of the order, the beauty of the decorations being brilliantly illuminated by hundreds of tiny incandescent lights of different colors, red, white and blue predominating. The menu comprised all the substantials and delicacies of the season and was arranged on the banqueting boards in the most appetizing manner. The liquid refreshments ran all the way up from hot mocha and Java and extract of malt and hops to fine old Burgundy with whiskers on. The cigars were of the best Havana, twelve inches long, and produced nothing but red, white and blue smoke, this adding to the patriotic feelings that the surrondings naturally engendered. The toastmaster, Attorney Harry Drane, was a peach, fully ripe, hand picked from the topmost bough, of delicious flavor that suited the taste of members and guests. The cyclone orator and bald eagle of the Alleganies, Hon. David Dick, traveled all the way from Baltimore to be present at the banquet and added two and a half hours of his characteristic eloquence to the program. His efforts were fully appreciated and had the birds fluttering with enthusiam and excitement from the beginning to the end of his oration. Dick was the star attraction of the occasion and made a great hit with the Piedmont boys.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

To Correct an Erroneous Impression.

We desire to correct the impression that has been made by the published account in these columns last week of the death of John Beachy at Grantsville wherein it was stated that Mr. U. O. Blocher refused to sell Beachy more laudanum the night preceding his death. The facts are that Beachy had procured the drug at some other place than that of Mr. Blocher, the latter refusing to sell him any even though requested to do so by the unfortunate man. This correction is made in justice to Mr. Blocher, who is one among the best citizens of Grantsville and his business methods above reproach.

Since putting the above in type this office is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Blocher relative to the matter above referred to, which is self explanatory:

Editor The Republican,
Oakland, Md.,

DEAR SIR:—Referring to your article of last week concerning the death of John H. Beachy, said article being worded in a manner to lead many readers of your valuable paper to suppose that I had sold him some laudanum and refused to sell him more.

This unfortunate young man was not to my knowledge an habitual user of the drug and at no time durin his life did he ever purchase a penny's worth of it from me or at my place of business. The night previous to his death was the only time he ever asked me to sell him the drug and being emphatically refused he went elsewhere and made the purchase.

In justice to myself kindly give the above space in your columns.

U. O. BLOCHER.

Grantsville, Md., Feb. 4, 1905.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

We had hopes that the epidemic of scarlet fever had abated, but we have recently learned that Mr. B. T. Thrasher's family, who reside a short distance from town, are all down with this much dread disease and Mr. Thrasher was compelled to send for his his Allen, who was at work in Pittsburg, to come home to assist on the farm and help take care of the sick. We extend our sympathy and hope for no serious results.

The young ladies of Saint Mark's Lutheran church will give an oyster supper on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., in the town hall for the benefit of above church. The Deer Park Cornet Band will be present to enliven the occasion and as they have so kindly offered their services gratuitously, the young ladies will take a silver offering at the door of ten cent for the exclusive use of our musical friends, and they hope to see this festive occasion well patronized, and extend cordial invitations to Oakland, Mt. Lake, and Swanton to come and aid a worthy cause and at the same time partake of the toothsome bival and enjoy the music and social intercourse of our town's genial citizens of all churches and classes.

Mr. P. M. Stemple, of Morgantown, W. Va., spent a few days last week in our place and joined his wife, who had preceeded him, and made sale of his Frankville property at a fair price and had his assessments in this county readjusted. Mr. Stemple, until the past few years, was one of our most energetic and prosperous citizens and he still has considerable real estate in this county and many warm friends to greet him and wish him well in his beautiful home in the hospitable city of his adoption.

The sad news reaches relatives at this place that Mrs. Mary E. Balthis, *nee* Hendrickson, widow of the late Rev. M. G. Balthis, of New Market, Frederick county, Maryland, is lying in a critical condition at the Emergency Hospital in Frederick city, where she was placed for treatment for cancer of the stomach. Her brother, L. C. Hendrickson, of Washington, D. C., and her only son, Rev. J. H. Balthis, of the Methodist church, are both with her and have no hopes. Mrs. Balthis was born at Addison, Pa. Besides her relatives of Deer Park, she has many relatives at Petersburg, Morefield Listonburg; Romney, and Washington. She was a graduate of the "Pittsburg Female College," and had in the late Bishop Simpson a warm personal friend. She was a school mate of Mrs. Sulivan Johnson, *nee* Felicca Ross, a cousin of Mrs. Lou Waters and Mrs. Virginia Johnson of your town, and personally known to them as a friend in other days, as also to Mr. G. S. Hamill, Mrs. D. E. Offutt and others of your city.

Rev. Weigel, of Cranesville, W. Va., expected to return this afternoon to assisted Rev. P. W. Matheny in his meeting at the M. E. church. In his ministerial efforts of last week this gentleman impressed our people as a devout and talented young minister. We congratulate Rev. Metheny in securing such an earnest and able Divine. The services are growing in interest and a number of conversions are reported and many at the altar.

Mr. W. W. Thrasher is out after a week of sickness with quinsy and we are glad to meet and greet this genial and kind hearted neighbor, for he at all times has a kind word and backs his words with kind deeds.

A slight damage was sustained by the B. & O. at the tower just west of this place and opposite the hotel last Saturday by a train sidewiping one of the Deer Park and Altamont helpers, but no one was injured, and our good engineer, Mr. Hennen, was not to blame and so all are thankful.

Mr. S. P. Specht and daughter, Miss Nora, accompanied by her aunt, Miss Emma Glotfelty, and her brother James, visited friends and relatives at McHenry on Sunday last, and was caught on return by facing one of the most inclement days of the winter, a fine cutting snow driven by high winds from the east and the mercury at zero. But they enjoyed the ride and are gay and happy. Storms of winter have no terrors for these jolly people, and Mr. Specht loves to see and give them a good time, remembering we are never young but once.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Mt. Lake Park, attended the funeral of Mrs. Wm. E. George Friday of last week. His wife and daughter, Miss Sadie, who have spent the past two months in Green county, Pa., have returned to their home and will enjoy the remainder of the blizzards at their cozy and comfortable home at the Park.

Fraternally yours,

MORE ANON.

The Simple Life.

This very interesting story, which has attracted the attention of the whole country, begins in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN as a serial. Each week an installment will be published. Preserve the papers as they are issued and thus secure a complete novel.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

RESIDENCE NEARING COMPLETION

A Modern Dwelling Soon To Be Occupied.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Martin, on Oak street, is nearing completion and it bids fair to outrival many other modernly constructed houses in Oakland for dwelling purposes. Not onlyis it architecturally beautiful, but it is likewise fitted from cellar to roof with everything that is modern in heating and sanitary appliances.

Recently the REPUBLICAN, through the courtesy of Mr. D. E. Bolden, of the firm of D. E. Bolden & Co., the contractors who erected the structure, was permitted to view the interior of the building, and it was a very pleasingsight indeed. Enteringthroughthe front door one is confronted with the beautiful reception hall with the parlor and library lying to either side, both rooms of considerable dimensions. At the rear of the hall is the stairway, a model in every respect. In the rooms referred to are handsome tile and hardwood mantles with fireplaces of good proportions. On the first floor are also the kitchen, pantry, dining room and closets for china, etc. The second floor is beautifully arranged, looking to the convenience and comfort of the occupants, containing several rooms, linen closets, bath and sanitary rooms.

The building is heated with hot water and will be lighted by electricity.

The colonial style of architecture is combined with the present day style of building and the effect is marked. The walls are constructed of light brown brick.

Mr. Martin is very much pleased with the building. The citizens of Oakland would like to see many more of these modern residences built here.

Mary Yeast Compton.

Mary Yeast Compton died in New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the first day of February, 1905, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She had been painfully ill for a long time, being confined to her bed for one year. Her death, although sorrowful to many, was a relief to herself and others.

She was the oldest child and daughter of Jacob and Sarah BrownYeast. She was born near old Grantsville in July, 1821, where she grew up to womanhood. She was married to Robert Compton something over sixty years ago. She leaves a number of children, grand- and great-grandchildren to share in their great loss. She and her husband moved to the place where she died in 1850. The husband came to his death in a shocking manner. During the night of the Presidential election of 1856, on his way home, he was waylaid and murdered and then his body thrown into a stone quarry where it was found the following day. No clue to the perpetrator of the foul crime was ever found. She remained a sorrowing widow for forty-eight wearisome years, with no wish for a change, though her widowhood began at the hopeful age of 35 years. Mrs. Compton and her husband were well known members of prominent families of Garrett county.

There are now but a few who remember Mary and Robert Compton. She made but one home-visit during her long absence of fifty-four years, that about twenty years since. Even the kindred of these once well known persons have become few in the original home places. OLD FRIEND.

February 4, 1605.

Church Services.

[We ask that ministers and others who desire announcements made in this column of devotional services, furnish copy for the same not later than Wednesday noon of each week, so that the same may be classified.]

FRIENDSVILLE.

At Friendsville Sunday school at 2 p. m.; public installation of the Epworth League officers by the pastor at 6.45 p. m., and preaching at 7.30. Junior League meets every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Choir practice every Wednesday evening after prayer meeting. W. M. LISTER.

ELDER AND HOYES.

Sunday school at Hoyes at 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 a. m. Preaching at Elder at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. M. LISTER.

BAPTIST AT THAYERVILLE.

Next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., Rev. W. H. Faust, the pastor, will preach at Thayerville, using as the subject of his discourse "Belshazzar's Feast." All will find a cordial welcome.

OAKLAND LUTHERAN.

Next Sabbath in the Garrett Memorial church as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 10.30 a. m., by the pastor Rev. E. Manges.

DEER PARK AND HUTTON.

Services will be conducted at the Deer Park Lutheran church Sunday evening at 7.30, and at Hutton Thursday evening, Feb. 16th, at 7.30.

E. MANGES.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

HUTTON

Hurbert Casseday is on the sick list.

The mercury registered 22 degrees below zero here at 7 o'clock last Saturday morning.

C. F. White is unfortunate in having both whooping cough and pneumonia in his family.

A large number of our people were at Oakland Tuesday evening attending the Old Maids' Convention.

The Garrett Leather Company is receiving large quantities of hides and is preparing to operate the tannery at its maximum capacity.

Keeping Warm.

Many persons who suffer from cold extremities accept the discomfort as a condition which is natural, and therefore beyond their control. The remedy really lies with themselves, and does not consist in hugging the stove or staying indoors, or in any other artificial protection.

The reason one feels cold first in the extremities is not alone because they are the remotest points reached by the blood in its circulation, but also because they contain a network of the minute blood vessels known as capillaries, in which the blood current tends to stagnate. When this happens, the nerves, unwarmed by fresh blood, ache in consequence.

The small boy who leaves a warm house on a cold winter morning usually starts on the run, or romps about for a while in the snow. This activity gives such an impetus to his circulation by the rapid breathing which it necessitates that the boy is soon in a glow. Not every one can imitate the boy's activity or enjoy his fun, but all can imitate his breathing.

Breathing completes the circulation. The heart pumps the blood out through the arteries, which become smaller and smaller until they are microscopic. This may be in the wall of the heart itself or in the great toe, but wherever it is the blood current there becomes almost stagnant. It is as if a river had debouched into a broad lake. On the other side of the lake are the venous capillaries with which the arterial capillaries connect, and which carry the blood back to the heart. The question whether the blood shall stagnate here or be frequently renewed is, then, a matter of providing for its speedy entrance into the venous capillaries and its subsequent movement through the larger veins to the heart. This in turn is a matter of breathing, because breathing, by its suctionlike action—the so called aspiration of the thorax—accelerates the speed of the blood on its return to the heart. A deep breath thus makes influence felt at those distant points where blood is halting and nerves are tingling.

The rule for keeping warm is, therefore, first to clear the nose, and to breathe well, both deeply and rapidly.—Youth's Companion.

Run Down

THIS is a common expression we hear on every side. Unless there is some organic trouble, the condition can doubtless be remedied. Your doctor is the best adviser. Do not dose yourself with all kinds of advertised remedies—get his opinion. More than likely you need a concentrated fat food to enrich your blood and tone up the system.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

is just such a food in its best form. It will build up the weakened and wasted body when all other foods fail to nourish. If you are run down or emaciated, give it a trial: it cannot hurt you. It is essentially the best possible nourishment for delicate children and pale, anaemic girls. We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl Street, New York

50c. and $1. All Druggists

B. & O. EXHIBIT AT MARTINSBURG.

Exhibit At St. Louis Fair Being Placed In Old Roundhouse There.

Mr. George Renner, of Chicago, one of the superintendents of the exhibits of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at the world's fair in St. Louis, is just now engaged in a task which is only a little less in magnitude to the assembling of those exhibits at the exposition, namely, the storing of the thousands of the component parts of those exhibits in the vast brick buildings of the Baltimore and Ohio near the depot in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Mr. Renner has been there for several days superintending the construction of stalls and the fitting up of the buildings for this purpose, and has a force of men busily engaged in the big undertaking. After the exposition at St. Louis was closed the problem of caring for the wonderful exhibits of the Baltimore and Ohio was solved by the determination to ship the whole to the city for safe keeping until the proposed building in Chicago shall be ready for them, and as work on this building has not yet been commenced it is probable that that the exhibit will remain here for at least a year. It is expected that the city of Chicago will appropriate the sum of $500,000 for the erection of a building suitable for this big museum illustrating the progress of railroad travel and traffic, and when it is completed the exhibit will be erected therein as a permanent affair.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Mack, of the Baltimore and Ohio shops The Evening World man was enabled to take a survey of the work now in progress and form some idea of the magnitude of the affair when it shall have been completed. The whole exhibit fills 52 cars and comprises every imaginable appliance of railroad construction and operation, from the first rail used by the first railroad and the imperfect switches, engines, etc., to the latest and most perfect locomotive used on the Baltimore and Ohio at the present time. The development of the railroad is illustrated in such manner as to instantly impress one with the tremendous strides made in this direction.

As an illustration of the different modes of travel and transportation in different countries, and the superiority of American methods, there will be shown side by side the team of oxen from Mexico, the pack mule from Palestine, the mule and burro from the United States of Colombia, the diminutive mule from Turkey and the llama from Peru, South America, contrasting ludicrously with the monster freight engine and steel car of this country. These animals have been mounted by a skillful taxidermist, and are startlingly life-like.

Among the exhibits is a 15-foot section of the first "T" rail ever made, this piece having cost $100, while other items include rails, switches, crossties, ballast, spikes, wheels, etc., from every country on the globe, showing the different methods of construction in the different countries. There will also be fac-similes of the smokestacks used on the earliest types of locomotives, huge unwieldly affairs showing in sharp contrast with the diminutive affairs now used by the highest type of locomotive. From Brazil there was sent a crosstie of solid mahogany, showing how cheaply that precious wood is held there.

One branch of the exhibit will contain a number of enormous pictures of scenes along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, among them being Harper's Ferry and Washington, 25x10 feet, the Potomac between Brunswick and Point of Rocks, Locust Point, the Cheat river, and dozens of other picturesque sections. Other pictures will be those showing all the locomotives in use on the Baltimore and Ohio from the first ancient affair to the latest monster with twelve driving wheels at the Sand Patch grade.

One interesting feature will be missing, however, the model of the new union station at Washington, which the visitors to the St. Louis exposition will remember as forming one of the most pleasing features of the exhibit. This model is 40 feet long, and was torn down and stored in boxes, and will not be erected here owing to lack of room and the danger of injury. It cost $10,000, and is a beautiful piece of work.

The lighter portion of the exhibit will be placed on the second floor of the west shop, while the heavy portion, such as models, engines, etc., will be stored in the east roundhouse. It will take about six weeks to get the whole in shape, and in will then be in such position that visitors can view it and form an idea of how it looked at St. Louis. The value of the whole is placed at $500,000.

The engines and models have not yet arrived here, being held at Cumberland until the roundhouse here can be put in shape to receive them.—Martinsburg Evening World.

Call For Your Letters.

Mr. James Anderson, Mrs. Frances McMasters, Mrs. John Bradford.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

.. The ..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

Mr. Scott T. Jones was at Terra Alta Tuesday on business.

Messrs. James Compton and 'Gene Hart went to Rowlesburg this morning.

Since the weather bureau received a tip from the groundhog it can keep straight on in business.

Miss Mora Shepherd, who visited Miss Bess Offutt, returned to her home in Cumberland Friday.

Mr. W. W. Briscoe, who is now located at Washington, D. C., was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Sheriff Frantz advertises in this paper to-day the sale of some personal property at Gorman on Monday, Feb. 20th.

Only ten cents and up, double roll. Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Mr. Fred. Haney, of Friendsville, was in Oakland Tuesday where on that evening he attended the oyster supper given by the Masonic lodge.

Mr. Thomas S. Martin left Oakland this morning for Baltimore where he went to visit his uncle, who is quite ill.

A growing interest is being manifested in the series of cottage prayer meetings being held this week by Rev. Workman, of the M. E. church.

Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty, of near McHenry, was in Oakland Monday morning, returning home the same afternoon.

Rumor has it that the ladies who participated in the Spinisters' Convention given here Tuesday night, will reproduce the play at Deer Park on the evening of Feb. 17th.

Rev. James W. Beeghley, of near Accident, who is secretary and treasurer of the Garrett County Telephone Company, is in Oakland today on business connected with that corporation.

Mr. James O. Cleveland went up to Terra Alta yesterday morning where he will be engaged plastering the Catholic church at that place which is being remodeled by Mr. John A. Wolf, of Oakland.

Mrs. E. A. Weimer and sister Miss Sadie Glotfelty, went to McHenry Monday afternoon where on Tuesday they attended the funeral of Miss Cora Welch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brison Welch, whose death is noted elsewhere in this paper to-day.

Messrs. Wade Hinebaugh and Luther J. Brown left here Tuesday afternoon in a sleigh for Keyser, driving Mr. Brown's mare Bess and Mr. Hinebaugh's track horse Fred. B., the latter with a record of 2.20. They will return to Oakland today.

Mr. Harry J. Frear, civil engineer for the Preston Railroad Company, is just completing a pen and ink map of that railroad, showing besides the railroad the location of the various streams, roadways, etc., over which it passes and the course of the Yough river, up which stream the railroad runs. The map is ten feet in length and it required many days of hard labor on Mr. Frear's part to complete it.

Mr. Earl Martin a young man of sterling character residing at Kingwood, W. Va., arrived here yesterday and this morning will enter the employ of the First National Bank as bookkeeper.

The Board of Directors of the Bruceton Bank, located at Bruceton, W. Va., has issued circulars to contractors and builders showing the specifications for the proposed new building to be erected for the bank at that place.

Mr. R. L. Friese, of Sang Run, was in Oakland Tuesday to secure some repairs for his saw mill boiler which was rendered useless owing to the freeze Friday night and which necessitated the shutting down of his plant until the parts thus damaged could be procured.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is experiencing considerable trouble this winter in getting heavy freight trains through Fifty-eight cut at Hutton, where almost every day from one to a dozen trains are stalled and consequently delay traffic from one to three hours.

Rufus M. Enlow and Mary L. Enlow, of Hoyes, have been appointed by the Orphans' Court for this county, administrators of the personal estate of the late Jeremiah H. Enlow, and in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN give notice to creditors in accordance with the law.

Terra Alta is the latest point in the state from which the discovery of gold has been reported. Has the Kingwood liar, who was recently making a strenuous, crude and spectacular effort to get in the Cumberland and Parkersburg class extended the field of his operations to the second city of Preston?

The ladies who took part in the Spinisters' Convention at the opera house Tuesday night report the affair as being successful both financially and socially. The house was crowded to the doors, the receipts being in the neighborhood of $100 which will go into the fund for the rebuilding of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church.

Mr. H. L. Daugherty left Oakland on Sunday night for Chicago, Ill., in which city he has been offered a very lucrative position with a shoe house as a traveling salesman. If he decides to accept the position he will continue in business here, having built up a good trade.

The number of persons ill in the community at the present time is unusually large. In most cases, they are suffering from diseases which began with bad colds and developed into ailments of a more serious character. The weather conditions have been responsible for this in a large degree and everybody should exercise unusual precautions to keep from contracting colds.

Misses Mamie, Allie and Lizzie Hart retured to Oakland from Baltimore on Friday night last, in which city Miss Mamie Hart underwent a severe surgical operation several weeks ago, having just recovered sufficiently to enable her return. Her sisters went to Baltimore two weeks ago to accompany her home. Miss Hart's many friends will be gratified to learn of her restoration to health.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, which appears in this paper today. This firm, the longest established dealers in hardware in the county, keep everything in their line and as demands are made upon them for new lines they are added. The advertisement referred to places before the public the advantages of the electric welded wire fencing, an economical fence for all purposes, especially the farmers.

Mr. Frank D. Brooke, who began his photographic career in Oakland, is now located at Clarksburg, W. Va., where he is making a great success of his business, has recently installed an electric lighting plant which enables him to make pictures at night with the same effectiveness as those made during the day. Mr. Brooke stands at the head of his profession in the city where he is located and bids fair to knock out all his competitors by his progressiveness.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

PUPILS BUY ORGAN.

School Children Of First and Second Grade Purchase Instrument.

The pupils of the first and second grades in the Oakland public school, Misses Jennie Johnson and Zaidee Browning, teachers, purchased last week an organ for the use of these two departments, the pupils soliciting the funds for the purpose. The instrument has been placed in the room over which Miss Browning presides. The children appreciate greatly the music and have taken added interest in their studies as a result.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek is visiting in Philadelphia, and later will visit in New York and Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of this office, spent Sunday with his parents at Lonaconing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger entertained on Friday evening at their residence on Second street the card club, composed of a number of young folks.

Mr. Chas. E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was here last Saturday at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek, after spending January in Baltimore, is again at Deer Park enjoying the fine Garrett county sleighing.

Benjamin F. Friend, of Friendsville, was on last Saturday granted a pension of $24 per month by the Pension Bureau at Washington.

Monday's Grafton *Sentinel* says "Mr. Perry E. Kimmell, local man on the Daily *Sentinel*, made a business trip to Morgantown today, leaving on the seven train this morning."

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter, who have been in New York and Cincinnati since they left here early in the fall, are now at Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, North Carolina.

Rev. Gideon J. Ferguson, of Elder, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday visiting his brother, Mr. Samuel Ferguson, who has been quite ill several days suffering with an attack of the grip.

Messrs. John and Lawrence Lee, sons of ex-Sheriff W. Perry Lee, whose saloon was burned on Wednesday morning of last week, will open in the Hessen building at the south end of the Third street bridge.

Dr. and Mrs. Mahlon C. Hinebaugh entertained quite a large number of their friends at a musical given at their residence on Alder street Friday evening of last week. During the evening dainty refreshments were served to those present.

The repairs to the boiler at the Catholic church not having been completed last week, services were held Sunday morning in the parochial residence, adjoining the church edifice, being conducted by the pastor, Rev. Connell.

Mr. William E. Messersmith, accompanied by his little daughter, arrived in Oakland Sunday morning to visit his wife, who has been here several weeks undergoing treatment, being the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh. Mr. Messersmith returned home Monday evening.

Mr. Alvin Getty came up from Cumberland on Saturday evening, and was the guest of his brother, Dr. O. G. Getty on Sunday. He returned home Sunday evening on Duquesne, being accompanied by his wife who had been visiting relatives here for two weeks.—Cumberland News.

Collector of the Port, Senator R. A. Rayenscroft, came up to Oakland from Baltimore last Friday evening and was here on Saturday where he attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank and attending to some affairs connected with the building operations under way for him by Mr. John Ault.

Easter does not come until April 23 this year. This is a very late date for it and many think that it means that we are to have an exceedingly late spring. They are mourning on this account. Those who have to foot the millinery bills don't care if the day is postponed until after the Fourth of July.

Small game and birds have suffered greatly during the cold weather and in face of the deep snowfall. Many birds have frozen and are found huddled together under bushes and logs. In some instances farmers are feeding the birds and this should be done by everyone who has the opportunity. Otherwise the country will be completely stripped of them this winter.

A telephone message to this office from Clarksburg, W. Va., asking to whom the contract for the new jail had been awarded Monday afternoon, was somewhat premature, the plans for the building not yet having been adopted by the County Commissioners. The Board will meet, however, on Tuesday of next week, when they will probably adopt plans for the structure, a number of architects having already submitted their plans for the building. These plans are of wide range, some having points of merit in certain particulars which are lacking in others.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

TELEPHONE CABLE IN PLACE.

Connection of the Service Wires Will Be Made Into It This Week.

The cable for the Garrett County Telephone Company, which has been lying at the station here for several weeks waiting for better weather conditions to place it in position, was strung last Tuuasday and Friday on the poles erected for the purpose along Alder street. The work was superintended by an expert telephone lineman.

The service wires will be run into the cable this week with very little interruption to subscribers.

Childhood Days.

[Written for THE REPUBLICAN.]

Oh, bright and joyous childhood days,
With shouts of laughter, life so gay—
With ne'er a heartache, pain or sorrow
To cloud the days gone, or the morrow—
'Tis mother's kiss wiped all away.
With sleepy eyes and tired head
We cuddle down in our little bed
To rest with the angels bending o'er us
Until the day breaks bright and glorious.

* * * * * * * * * *

Just draw the curtain and stand aside—
Our childhood days you would not hide—
Yes, back they come, after years of pain;
Life's road, though rough, can no longer remain.
The dim eyes grow bright as their playmates they see—
And as the mother's kiss on the forehead is pressed
The heart aches and sorrows are put at rest
And the snow white head falls asleep on the breast
Of Him in whom all shall be blessed.

New Station at Swanton.

President Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a circular issued yesterday regarding new stations to be built along the line of his road included one, a combination station and freight building, 16x40 feet, for the town of Swanton, this county, which is badly needed at that place. It is one of the original stations on the Seventeen-mile Grade and has always been without the requisite accommodations for the traveling public.

Mr. George W. Legge, Jr., since his resignition as one of the clerical force at the postoffice, has engaged in the life insurance business, representing one of the strong companies of the country. For the present he will have his office with his brother, Dr. John E. Legge, in the McComas building on Second street where he will be pleased to "talk insurance" with all who may call.

Capt. and Mrs. Simeon Taylor, of Cumberland, passed through Oakland Sunday evening on train No. 55 for a point in Texas where Capt. Taylor goes for the benefit of his health which has been poor for several years. He expects to remain there for an indefinite period. Mr. Taylor is one of the best known passenger conductors in the service of the B. & O., and is well known in Oakland and Mountain Lake Park where up to a few years ago he owned a summer cottage, which unfortunately was burned.

The following taken from the Grafton *Sentinel* of last Saturday, contains some good food for thought which every citizen of Oakland should take to heart and act accordingly:

By the time the city of Oakland has a few more fires she will have no need of the water works that have been in contemplation for several years past. The town will eventually burn up and water will not be a requirement to put out fires. While the fire of a few days ago did not burn very valuable property it endangered some of the city's finest buildings. Get water works, brethren.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

S L Townshend & SON

We are offering a nice line of . .

WINTER UNDERWEAR AND TROUSERS AT COST

And have made a general cut in price on our entire stock of seasonable Clothing

S L Townshend & SON

DIXON & KELSO

NOW is your opportunity to buy stylish and up-to-date Dress Goods at very reasonable prices.

We have opened our Spring line which is twice the amount of any previous year.

You all know that Mohairs, Voiles and Brilliantines are all the rage. We have them, all colors, worth 75c, now . . 49c

Our White Goods for Waists are second to none—without any doubt the strongest line every shown in the town; prices 5c to 8c

BELOW PLEASE NOTICE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE WILL OFFER YOU FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS :: :: :: ::

Extra good Apron Gingham, worth 7c for . . 4⅞c
Some good Apron Gingham Remnants " . . 4c
New Calico, any pattern you want, worth 7c, at 5½c
Lot Calico Remnants, worth 7c 4c
Good Brown Muslin, worth 6½c, at . . . 4¾c
Good Bleached Muslin from 6c to . . . 9c
Our Dress Ginghams are very neat, dark patterns, for children wear, prices 8c to . . 12c
Wash Silks, all colors, 27 inches, worth 60c, at 45c
New Ribbons, all colors and widths, No. 40, worth 18c, at 12½c

Our Shirt Waist Goods will be on display FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Please call and see them.

P. S. Carload of Embroidery, 4 to 12 inches wide, choice . . 9⅜c

DIXON & KELSO

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets. Beautiful Shades—Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

80,000 Daily Capacity

Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland

Prompt Shipments

Cut-Price Sale
OF
Women's Shoes

WE are overstocked on certain styles of Winter Boots for Women. We have some sizes and widths on other styles which we propose to close out in our Cut-Price Sale; and we are much in need of space for the superb new Spring stock now making for us and which will soon arrive.

For these reasons, therefore, we offer our customers these surprising values in Women's High-Grade, Dependable Footwear.

We wish to say that, aside from our assurance, there can be no doubt as to the actual reduction on these goods. Every purchaser can see that they are positively $3.00 and $3.50 shoes.

The price during this sale will be

$2.25

See these Shoes and you will be CONVINCED and ASTONISHED at the usual values offered. They cannot be sent on approval or exchanged.

For One Week only. Next week something else.

H C Sincell & Co

RAFO

By FRANK H. SWEET

Copyright, 1904, by Frank H. Sweet

A long line of bending figures passed up the gang plank into the hold of the vessel, then back by another plank to the wharf, where they again connected with the line, forming an endless chain. Each link was a woman, and upon every sloping back was a bunch of bananas.

At the wharf end of the gang plank a man gave a glance at the number of clusters, or "hands," upon the bunches as they passed and then called out their sizes in a singsong "one-half bunch," "one bunch," "two and a half," "two," "one and a half," "one," "one," "two," and another man with a book upon a board placed across a barrel marked them down.

In the hold two men directed the women where to place the fruit. Both of these were "conchs," one a rough, brutal looking fellow, who merely nodded directions and scowled, and the other a laughing, jesting youngster, who gave his orders by springing forward and helping each woman to deposit her bunch in its proper place.

Usually the women thanked him with looks or words, some of them adding, "You good boy, Rafo," or, "Ev'body goin' smile on you if you keep on like dis."

But one link of the human chain there was that did not thank him with looks or words either. She was old and shrunken, with covetous, suspicious eyes, and when Rafo sprang forward she always met him with angry snarlings and would never allow him to touch her bunch. But not a whit difference did it make to Rafo. His song or laugh went on just as light heartedly as ever, and when her portion of the chain came round again he was waiting, as usual, with his ready offer of help, his ready laugh and his friendly eyes.

Just behind the old woman circled a young girl, as young as Rafo, and beautiful in spite of her dark face and bare feet and tattered garments, in spite of

"LET THE LITTLE ONE REST," INTERRUPTED RAFO PLEASANTLY.

her bare shoulders with their burden of bananas. She was always the link in the chain behind old Tamasa, her mother, and Rafo never had time for more than one swift glance into her eyes before Tamasa had deposited her bunch and whirled upon them with her hawk-like eyes.

It was just the same on shore at the Tamasa hut—the two links were always together. Tamasa loved but one thing in the world, her daughter Fana. Nothing was too good for Fana, nothing too high to be hoped for her. So Tamasa's keen eyes studied the youth whose gaze followed the link behind her in the circlings of the endless chain, and the result of the study was made apparent in open encouragement or harsh repudiation.

At the gang plank Tamasa's eyes were almost kindly, for Miguel, the scrutinizer of fruit, received 38 cents a day. But Fana's gaze at that point dropped resolutely to her feet, for Miguel was ill favored and morose.

In the ship's hold Tamasa's good nature changed to black looks, while Fana's gaze rose swiftly and sweetly and happily. Rafo received but 19 cents a day, but he was handsome and blithe hearted and straightforward.

Round and round circled the endless chain, bearing its stream of bananas from the wharf to the hold, and like alternating belts of sunshine and cloud changed the faces of old Tamasa and youthful Fana as they went from gang plank to hold and hold to gang plank.

Under ordinary circumstances the gang plank was amply wide for the loaded chain, but Rafo's unchanging politeness in the hold and Fana's persistent coldness at the plank had darkened more and more the tempestuous countenance of Tamasa until at last, just after they had passed the sullen Miguel, her resentment got the better of her tenderness, and she turned with a sharp reprimand.

But Fana had not yet raised her eyes from her feet, and the consequence of Tamasa's checking the regular motion of the chain brought them together and swayed the bunch of bananas from its delicate balance. Fana tried to right herself, but in vain. A moment later there was a loud splash in the water twenty feet below, accompanied by a scream from Tamasa, who was peering down with wild, frightened eyes.

Miguel was not ten feet away, but his face was sullen with resentment and anger, and he made no move. Then there were a swift rush from the hold and a second splash, and Rafo's head rose to the surface with a merry shout of encouragement.

A rope was dropped from the vessel, and even as Rafo's left arm encircled the girl his right hand shot up and caught it. Then he whispered something to her, and, with quick intuition and courage equal to his own, she placed her arms over his shoulders so as not to impede his movements, and then, hand over hand, he went up the rope until he could swing himself across the gang plank. It was a rare exhibition of nerve and muscle, and the spectators sent up an involuntary shout of appreciation—all except Miguel and Tamasa.

The old woman's face was drawn and tremulous, but the look she cast upon Rafo was as black as ever.

"Come, Fana," she whispered hoarsely, "we will not work any more today. We will go home and rest."

But Fana was leaning against Rafo, smiling happily. Instead of recovering from fright she was perfectly calm. Those few moments coming up the rope, borne by the strong, confident Rafo, had been the happiest of her life. And now, upheld by his encircling arm, she did not care if the whole world—and her mother, too—were looking.

"Fana!" sharply. "You must not stand like that. It is not proper. I will"—

"Let the little one rest," interrupted Rafo pleasantly. "Don't you see how weak she is. And I like it."

"You—like it!" screamed Tamasa, losing control of herself entirely. "You—you nineteen cent man! You grinner and jester! Oh, Miguel, come here!"

But, instead of Miguel, another man, a brisk young Englishman, pushed his way across the gang plank toward them.

"Rafo," he called imperiously. "Here, quick! I want to see you. I'm in a hurry. Oh, there you are," as he saw the group. "Well, I'm sorry to disturb you, but every second is precious to me now. I have an imperative summons to England to settle up an estate and will have to be gone two years or more. I want you to take care of my finca until I return. I've had you work for me, Rafo, and know you are perfectly honest and trustworthy. What do you say? Quick! I must get my things ready and take this boat back. You will know how to cut and ship the bananas, and I will give you $50 a month and pay all the expenses. And, oh, yes"—as he noticed for the first time the figure encircled by Rafo's arm—"this will be a good time for you to get married. There is a comfortable house on the plantation you can live in. What do you say?"

Rafo made him a low bow, showing his teeth. "Si, senor," he answered, "we will be married in twenty minutes, and you can leave in thirty—as soon as you have kissed the bride." And then his merry, infectious laugh rang out so heartily that all had to join in, even Tamasa.

An Observant Barber.

A weary looking young man dropped into an armchair in a downtown barber shop the other day and said sadly, "Shave."

"Yes, sir," replied the knight of the brush and blade, and he began to anoint the young man's face with lather. After a moment's reflection the barber asked, "Will you be offended, sir, if I were to tell you your occupation and a peculiarity of yourself?"

"Why, no," replied the wondering customer. "Let's hear it."

"Well, you are a bookkeeper by profession, and you are left handed."

The young man gasped in astonishment and asked the barber how he knew these facts.

For awhile the barber refused to tell the secret of his power, but he was finally induced to clear up the mystery.

"I know you are a bookkeeper," he said, "because your hair is stained with red and black ink back of your ear, where you have been in the habit of placing your pen. The fact that the marks are back of the left ear show that you are left handed, and the fact that you use red and black ink shows you to be a bookkeeper and not a clerk or a literary man."

The customer left the place marveling much at the simplicity of the methods of Sherlock Holmes.—Baltimore Sun.

Painful Photography.

A resolute young lady of five years found herself before the photographer's camera for the first time, says the Philadelphia Record. She had been posed along with the other members of the family and sat as rigid as a flagstaff, her big black eyes fixed with eagle gaze upon the camera. After the exposure had been made the others moved away, while she sat as still as a mouse and as brave as a lion, with every muscle at highest tension, her legs like two sticks, her hands tightly crossed, her chest up, the veins in her neck fairly bursting. She was so straight as to almost bend the other way. Fearing to hurt her feelings by laughing at the uncompromising rigidity of her pose and her searching stare into the camera, her mamma at length said, "Come, dear, with mamma."

The anxious child replied through her teeth so as not to interfere with her pose, "No; I ain't taken yet." It was some moments before she could be induced to budge, as she had a firm conviction that there would be some visible, tangible sign of the "taking." Great was her surprise a few days later when the proof arrived. She had been "taken" without so much as feeling or even knowing it.

TRUSTS AND POOLS

By JAMES J. HILL.
President Great Northern Railroad

THE most offensive word to the American people is "pool"—railway pool. Any administration or congress that attempts to LEGALIZE railway pools will be quickly turned out by an uprising of the people.

There is a very simple method of dealing with the trust question. Let it be made necessary for any industrial corporation that wishes to do an interstate business to secure a FEDERAL license, but before that license is issued the corporation must prove that its capital is REAL MONEY and based upon actual value.

A majority of trusts nowadays are the products of promoters who hastily gather in two or three concerns, whitewash them over and over again, issue sheaves of printed securities and carry them down to Wall street TO FEED THE LAMBS.

The general business of the country is not booming; it is only quietly and MODERATELY prosperous.

EVERY RAILROAD WOULD BE HAPPY TO HAVE REBATES ABOLISHED AND THE LAW AGAINST THEM ENFORCED. THE LAW NEVER HAS BEEN ENFORCED NOR ANY ONE PROSECUTED.

A pool is a game in which you hand over your property to another man to divide, a device by which a weaker concern seeks to obtain an EQUALITY with the stronger.

The inevitable law of nature is the survival of the fittest. You cannot change that law by legislation. It may work for a short time, but IN THE LONG RUN nature will triumph.

A RAILWAY POOL WOULD HELP ONE TOWN AND RUIN THE NEXT.

It is not the magnitude of a business that works damage. Has the enormous business of the Krupp company injured Germany? Can any one in this country point out an injury inflicted on the people which can be traced to the MAGNITUDE of the Carnegie company—mind, I say the magnitude.

The serious objection to trusts is the method of their creation—not for the manufacturing of any particular commodity, but for the purpose of selling securities WHICH REPRESENT NOTHING more than good will and the prospective profits to the promoters.

I do not include ALL trusts in this classification, but a large majority of them.

Any company desiring to do interstate business should be compelled to satisfy a federal department or commission that its capital stock was ACTUALLY PAID UP IN CASH OR PROPERTY at a fair valuation, just as the capital of national banks is certified to be paid up by the comptroller of the currency.

If a company claiming to have ten, twenty or fifty millions of capital desires to do business in Minnesota or California it is only fair to the business man of the state that he should know that the company's solvency and soundness have been passed upon by the federal government and that its capital is what is professed.

Germany is our most active and hardest competitor today in the markets of the world. That is because the German emperor never ceases, day or night, to work and press forward the best business interests of his country.

There has been some playing with fire in Washington, and they don't know just how to put out the flames.

We as a nation have been too ready to look to state and federal legislation for remedies which are BEYOND THEIR POWER to give. The laws of trade are as certain in their operation as the laws of gravitation.

YOU MIGHT AS WELL TRY TO SET A BROKEN ARM BY STATUTE AS TO CHANGE A COMMERCIAL LAW BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT. LET US LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

That which is good let us keep and that which can be made better let us approach with intelligence and work together for the accomplishment of results that will benefit not only one, but ALL THE STATES of the country, and in that way secure the prosperity of the individual and corporate interests as well.

The Artificial Creation of Life

By Professor A. P. MATHEWS, University of Chicago

LIFE originally HAPPENED. Life is made up of certain organic compounds. Certain organic compounds were made by nature; they could not be made by human beings. These compounds came together in some manner, and the result was life.

There are two facts which PRACTICALLY ASSURE us of the ultimate artificial formation of living matter.

These are that LIVING matter is every moment formed from LIFELESS matter in ourselves and all about us and that living matter must have begun to exist at some definite time in the earth's history and must then either have originated SPONTANEOUSLY or have come from space.

As there is no evidence that life exists anywhere in the universe but on our earth, and as there is no reason why, if seed from space reached the earth in the past, it might not do so now and NEW BEINGS constantly appear without earthly parents, which no biologist believes, it is more probable that living matter originated spontaneously from lifeless matter.

Fortunately there have been other lines of investigation which have modified this pangenetic hypothesis. Many different sciences have contributed to an understanding of vital processes.

To make living matter we shall not first have to make a living substance, for, as has been shown, no such substance probably exists, but we shall have to duplicate a reaction in which possibly several substances are concerned.

WHILE, THEREFORE, ITS ARTIFICIAL SYNTHESIS MAY BE LONG DELAYED, I THINK, FROM RECENT PROGRESS, WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO FEEL ENCOURAGED AND TO LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF LIFE.

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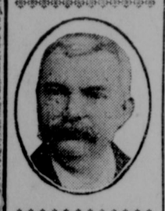

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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CHAPTER I.

OUR COMPLEX LIFE.

At the home of the Blanchards everything is topsy turvy, and with reason. Think of it! Mlle. Yvonne is to be married Tuesday, and today is Friday!

Callers loaded with gifts and tradesmen bending under packages come and go in endless procession. The servants are at the end of their endurance. As for the family and the betrothed, they no longer have a life or a fixed abode. Their mornings are spent with dressmakers, milliners, upholsterers, jewelers, decorators and caterers. After that comes a rush through offices, where one waits in line, gazing vaguely at busy clerks engulfed in papers. A fortunate thing if there be time when this is over to run home and dress for the series of ceremonial dinners—betrothal dinners, dinners of presentation, the settlement dinner—receptions, balls. About midnight, home again, harassed and weary, to find the latest accumulation of parcels and a deluge of letters—congratulations, felicitations, acceptances and regrets from bridesmaids and ushers, excuses of tardy tradesmen. And the contretemps of the last minute—a sudden death that disarranges the bridal party, a wretched cold that prevents a favorite cantatrice from singing, and so forth, and so forth. Those poor Blanchards! They will never be ready—and they thought they had foreseen everything!

Such has been their existence for a month. No longer possible to breathe, to rest a half hour, to tranquilize one's thoughts. No, this is not living!

Mercifully, there is grandmother's room. Grandmother is verging on eighty. Through many toils and much suffering she has come to meet things with the calm assurance which life brings to men and women of high thinking and large hearts. She sits there in her armchair, enjoying the silence of long meditative hours. So the flood of affairs surging through the house ebbs at her door. At the threshold of this retreat voices are hushed and footfalls softened, and when the young fiances want to hide away for a moment they flee to grandmother.

"Poor children!" is her greeting. "You are worn out! Rest a little and belong to each other. All these things count for nothing. Don't let them absorb you; it isn't worth while."

They know it well, these two young people. How many times in the last weeks has their love had to make way for all sorts of conventions and futilities! Fate at this decisive moment of their lives seems bent upon drawing their minds away from the one thing essential, to harry them with a host of trivialities, and heartily do they approve the opinion of grandmamma when she says, between a smile and a caress, "Decidedly, my dear, the world is growing too complex, and it does not make people happier—quite the contrary!"

I also am of grandmamma's opinion. From the cradle to the grave, in his needs as in his pleasures, in his conception of the world and of himself, the man of modern times struggles through a maze of endless complication. Nothing is simple any longer—neither thought nor action; not pleasure; not even dying. With our own hands we have added to existence a train of hardships and lopped off many a gratification. I believe that thousands of our fellow men, suffering the consequences of a too artificial life, will be grateful if we try to give expression to their discontent and to justify the regret for naturalness which vaguely oppresses them.

Let us first speak of a series of facts that put into relief the truth we wish to show.

The complexity of our life appears in the number of our material needs. It is a fact universally conceded that our needs have grown with our resources. This is not an evil in itself, for the birth of certain needs is often the mark of progress. To feel the necessity of bathing, of wearing fresh linen, inhabiting wholesome houses, eating healthful food and cultivating our minds is a sign of superiority. But if certain needs exist by right and are desirable, there are others whose effects are fatal which, like parasites, live at our expense. Numerous and imperious, they engross us completely.

Could our fathers have foreseen that we should some day have at our disposal the means and forces we now use in sustaining and defending our material life, they would have predicted for us an increase of independence, and therefore of happiness, and a decrease in competition for worldly goods. They might even have thought that through the simplification of life thus made possible a higher degree of morality would be attained. None of these things has come to pass; neither happiness nor brotherly love nor power for good has been increased. In the first place, do you think your fellow citizens, taken as a whole, are more contented than their forefathers and less anxious about the future? I do not ask if they should find reason to be so, but if they really are so. To see them live it seems to me that a majority of them are discontented with their lot and, above all, absorbed in material needs and beset with cares for the morrow. Never has the question of food and shelter been sharper or more absorbing than since we are better nourished, better clothed and better housed than ever. He errs greatly who thinks that the query, "What shall we eat and what shall we drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" presents itself to the poor alone, exposed as they are to the anguish of morrows without bread or a roof. With them the question is natural, and yet it is with them that it presents itself most simply. You must go among those who are beginning to enjoy a little ease to learn how greatly satisfaction in what one has may be disturbed by regret for what one lacks, and if you would see anxious care for future material good, material good in all its luxurious development, observe people of small fortune and, above all, the rich. It is not the woman with one dress who asks most insistently how she shall be clothed, nor is it those reduced to the strictly necessary who make most question of what they shall eat tomorrow. As an inevitable consequence of the law that needs are increased by their satisfaction, the more goods a man has the more he wants. The more assured he is of the morrow, according to the common acceptation, the more exclusively does he concern himself with how he shall live and provide for his children and his children's children. Impossible to conceive of the fears of a man established in life—their number, their reach and their shades of refinement.

From all this there has arisen throughout the different social orders, modified by conditions and varying in intensity, a common agitation—a very complex mental state, best compared to the petulance of a spoiled child, at once satisfied and discontented.

If we have not become happier, neither have we grown more peaceful and fraternal. The more desires and needs a man has the more occasion he finds for conflict with his fellow men, and these conflicts are more bitter in proportion as their causes are less just. It is the law of nature to fight for bread, for the necessities. This law may seem brutal, but there is an excuse in its very harshness, and it is generally limited to elemental cruelties. Quite different is the battle for the superfluous—for ambition, privilege, inclination, luxury. Never has hunger driven man to such baseness as have envy, avarice and thirst for pleasure. Egotism grows more maleficent as it becomes more refined.

Do not the very sinews of virtue lie in man's capacity to care for something outside himself? And what place remains for one's neighbor in a life given over to material cares, to artificial needs, to the satisfaction of ambitions, grudges and whims? The man who gives himself up entirely to the service of his appetites makes them grow and multiply so well that they become stronger than he, and once their slave, he loses his moral sense, loses his energy and becomes incapable of discerning and practicing the good. He has surrendered himself to the inner anarchy of desire, which in the end gives birth to outer anarchy. In the moral life we govern ourselves; in the immoral life we are governed by our needs and passion; thus, little by little, the bases of the moral life shift, and the law of judgment deviates.

For the man enslaved to numerous and exacting needs possession is the supreme good and the source of all other good things. It is true that in the fierce struggle for possession we come to hate those who possess and to deny the right of property when this right is in the hands of others and not in our own. But the bitterness of attack against others' possessions is only a new proof of the extraordinary importance we attach to possession itself. In the end people and things come to be estimated at their selling price or according to the profit to be drawn from them. What brings nothing is worth nothing; he who has nothing is nothing. Honest poverty risks passing for shame, and lucre, however filthy, is not greatly put to it to be accounted for merit.

Some one objects, "Then you make wholesale condemnation of progress and would lead us back to the good old times—to asceticism perhaps."

Not at all. The desire to resuscitate the past is the most unfruitful and dangerous of utopian dreams, and the art of good living does not consist in retiring from life. But we are trying to throw light upon one of the errors that drag most heavily upon human progress in order to find a remedy for it—namely, the belief that man becomes happier and better by the increase of outward well being. Nothing is falser than this pretended social axiom; on the contrary, that material prosperity without an offset diminishes the capacity for happiness and debases character is a fact which a thousand examples are at hand to prove. The worth of a civilization is the worth of the man at its center. When this man lacks moral rectitude progress only makes bad worse and further embroils social problems.

This principle may be verified in other domains than that of material well being. We shall speak only of education and liberty. We remember when prophets in good repute announced that to transform this wicked world into an abode fit for the gods all that was needed was the overthrow of tyranny, ignorance and want—those three dread powers so long in league. Today other preachers proclaim the same gospel. We have seen that the unquestionable diminution of want has made man neither better nor happier. Has this desirable result been more nearly attained through the great care bestowed upon instruction? It does not yet appear so, and this failure is the despair of our national educators.

Then shall we stop the people's ears, suppress public instruction, close the schools? By no means. But education, like the mass of our age's inventions, is after all only a tool; everything depends upon the workman who uses it. So it is with liberty. It is fatal or life giving according to the use made of it. Is it liberty still when it is the prerogative of criminals or heedless blunderers? Liberty is an atmosphere of the higher life, and it is only by a slow and patient inward transformation that one becomes capable of breathing it.

All life must have its law, the life of man so much the more than that of inferior beings, in that it is more precious and of nicer adjustment. This law for man is in the first place an external law, but it may become an internal law. When man has once recognized the inner law and bowed before it, through this reverence and voluntary submission he is ripe for liberty. So long as there is no vigorous and sovereign inner law he is incapable of breathing its air, for he will be drunken with it, maddened, morally slain. The man who guides his life by inner law can no more live servile to outward authority than can the full grown bird live imprisoned in the eggshell. But the man who has not yet attained to governing himself can no more live under the law of liberty than can the unfledged bird live without its protective covering. These things are terribly simple, and the series of demonstrations old and new that proves them increases daily under our eyes. And yet we are as far as ever from understanding even the elements of this most important law. In our democracy how many are there, great and small, who know from having personally verified it, lived it and obeyed it, this truth without which a people is incapable of governing itself? Liberty? It is respect. Liberty? It is obedience to the inner law, and this law is neither the good pleasure of the mighty nor the caprice of the crowd, but the high and impersonal rule before which those who govern are the first to bow the head. Shall liberty, then, be proscribed? No; but men must be made capable and worthy of it; otherwise public life becomes impossible, and the nation, undisciplined and unrestrained, goes on through license into the inextricable tangles of demagogy.

When one passes in review the individual causes that disturb and complicate our social life, by whatever names they are designated, and their list would be long, they all lead back to one general cause, which is this—the confusion of the secondary with the essential. Material comfort, education, liberty, the whole of civilization—these things constitute the frame of the picture, but the frame no more makes the picture than the frock the monk or the uniform the soldier. Here the picture is man, and man with his most intimate possessions—namely, his conscience, his character and his will. And while we have been elaborating and garnishing the frame, we have forgotten, neglected, disfigured, the picture. Thus are we loaded with external good, and miserable in spiritual life. We have in abundance that which, if must be, we can go without, and are infinitely poor in the one thing needful. And when the depth of our being is stirred, with its need of loving, aspiring, fulfilling its destiny, it feels the anguish of one buried alive—is smothered under the mass of secondary things that weigh it down and deprive it of light and air.

We must search out, set free, restore to honor the true life, assign things to their proper places and remember that the center of human progress is moral growth. What is a good lamp? It is not the most elaborate, the finest wrought, that of the most precious metal. A good lamp is a lamp that gives good light. And so also we are men and citizens, not by reason of the number of our goods and the pleasures we procure for ourselves, not through our intellectual and artistic culture, nor because of the honors and independence we enjoy, but by virtue of the strength of our moral fiber. And this is not a truth of today, but a truth of all times.

At no epoch have the exterior conditions which man has made for himself by his industry or his knowledge been able to exempt him from care for the state of his inner life. The face of the world alters around us, its intellectual and material factors vary, and no one can arrest these changes, whose suddenness is sometimes not short of perilous. But the important thing is that at the center of shifting circumstance man should remain man, live his life, make toward his goal; and, whatever be his road, to make toward his goal the traveler must not lose himself in crossways nor hamper his movements with useless burdens. Let him heed well his direction and forces and keep good faith, and that he may the better devote himself to the essential—which is to progress—at whatever sacrifice, let him simplify his baggage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 54	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

No.45	NOON No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30s	6 30†	2 35x lv	Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
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4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x ar	Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35

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A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 25	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
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GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily ..... 7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9 26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4 55 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 6 26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily ..... 11 54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12 27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6 31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5 12 P. M
No. 10—Express, daily ..... 4 44 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8 52 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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...ery of the Locked Box Explained to Her

"WILLIAM," said the bride after they had returned from the honeymoon—they had been lovers from childhood, and she had been rummaging around among his effects—"what have you locked up in that long box with the brass padlock?"

His face flushed, and he made an effort to change the subject, but she insisted on having an answer.

"I want you to give me the key to that box," she said.

"But—but, my dear," he answered, "I haven't any key to it. I've lost it!"

"Then I'll have the locksmith come and see if he has any that fits it. You have no right to keep secrets that I may not share."

"But, darling, this is something that you wouldn't care to"—

"William Waddums, do you think I'm a fool? I shan't stay under this roof with you another night till I know what's in that box!"

"I assure you, my dear, it's nothing that you'd be interested in. Honestly I"—

"There's some woman mixed up in it!" she cried. "I'm going right home. Don't dare to touch me! Oh, oh, oh!"

She covered her face with her hands. The terrible thought was crushing her, and William Waddums, the wicked, wicked wretch, was afraid the people in the flat below would hear her wild cries of despair. So he opened the box and bade her look.

Then at last she knew what had become of all the impossible neckties that she had given to him as Christmas presents.—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Revenge.

"Henpeck is being avenged on his wife, all right."

"Why, I thought she was dead?"

"So she is."

"Then how does he make it?"

"She talked into a phonograph some time before she died and made him a present of the record. Now every evening he starts the machine to talking, then he upsets chairs, kicks the cat, strums on the piano, spits on the floor and finally goes out and leaves it talking while he slams the door and goes to attend a session of the All Night Poker club."—Houston Post.

Mistakes Will Happen.

The Boss—You say you saw him and pointed out to him that he had collected from us nearly double the amount of his bill?

The Clerk—Yes, sir. He said it was an excusable mistake.

The Boss—Ah, and he returned the difference to you?

The Clerk—No, sir. He said since it was an excusable mistake we ought to overlook it.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Knowing Johnny.

Johnny—Ma, I don't think pa's very smart.

Mamma—Why, Johnny, I'm surprised!

Johnny—Well, he ain't. He told you he got downtown without getting his feet wet, and I got mine wet before I'd got out o' the yard, and I had ar'tics on at that.—Boston Transcript.

Up to Date.

Friend—Going to dress for the ceremony after you get to the church! Why, I never heard of such a thing.

Miss Bullion—But, you see, on the way to the church I'm going to wear a special overgown so arranged that when the mob attack the carriage they easily tear off pieces of lace and ribbon.—Brooklyn Life.

Struck Luck.

Flim—Did Bangs strike any rich veins when he was gold hunting?

Flam—Well, rather. They were blue blooded veins. He married the daughter of a man that owned all of the mines in that section of Alaska.—Detroit Free Press.

At the Billville Ball.

"Sally, will you dance this dance with me?"

"No, Bill. I promised Jim."

"That'll be all right. Somebody stole his razor and spiked his shotgun."—Atlanta Constitution.

A "Civil" Engineer.

Boston Globe.

A Romance.

A buttonhole with mournful voice
Bewailed his empty life;
A button just across the way
He wanted for a wife.

He loved her pretty, nodding head,
Her never ending charms,
And when by happy chance they met
He held her in his arms.

But life hung only by a thread;
She went despite his pains.
'Twas months ago—the buttonhole
A widower remains.

—McLandburgh Wilson, in Lippincott's Magazine.

Cora Welch.

In the death of Cora L., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brison Welch, of McHenry, which occurred Sunday afternoon at two o'clock the parents are bereft of a loving daughter and the surviving sisters and brother lose one dear to them. Miss Welch was a few months older than nineteen years; for the past two years she was a patient sufferer from the ravages of consumption, during which illness she was the recipient of the undivided love and care of her relatives. Her funeral took place from the M. E. church at McHenry on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Henry E. Friend, of Hoyes. Interment was made in the cemetery at Flatwoods.

Additional Equiqment at Election Station.

As soon as weather conditions will permit an additional boiler of 80 horsepower and engine of 100 horsepower will be installed at the electric lighting station in Oakland. An additional dynamo may also be put in later but this has not yet been definitely decided upon by the management.

The Misses Swink Entertain.

A number of the young friends of Misses Emma and Garnet Swink were entertained at cards by these popular young ladies last Friday evening at their home on Liberty street. After an indulgence of some time at cards, intermingled with other games, those present partook of a very pleasant repast which was served at midnight, when the games were again taken up. The Misses Swink proved themselves to be charming hostesses in a manner most enjoyable.

A Card of Thauks.

Rev. William E. George desires to express his thanks to all the kind friends of Deer Park and vicinity for their faithful devotion and kindness during the sickness and death of his loving wife, and prays God's blessing on them in this the saddest of his earthly experience.

Please publish, with thanks from your bereaved friend.

WM. E. GEORGE.

Deer Park, Md., Feb. 7, 1905.

Masons Have Oyster Supper.

Following the special communication of Oakland Lodge A., F. & A. M., Tuesday night the brethren were feasted at an oyster supper given by the lodge at the Glades Hotel, where oysters in all styles and with the proper "fixin's" were served. About twenty members were present and enjoyed themselves immensely.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Good Coal at ow Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELMIRA TASKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

RICHARD TASKER,
Administrator,
Blaine W. Va.

Order of Publication.

Amelia E. Poling v. Isaac James Poling.
No. 1319 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1873 and that about ten years ago the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind and above reproach and that the defendant abandoned the plaintiff without just cause or reason and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for more than ten years and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that seven children have been born to said parties as a result of said marriage, the oldest of whom is thirty-one years of age and the youngest sixteen years of age; that the plaintiff desires to resume her maiden name, Amelia Elizabeth Shirley, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*; that the plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon, the 21st day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of March, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Science has developed something infinitely better than the old-style wrap or clamp.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES ARE WELDED BY ELECTRICITY.

This is the modern method of construction. Years of life are added through the elimination of serious fence defects.

A WRAP holds moisture, cracks the galvanizing and allows the water to attack the bare wire. A small amount of displaced galvanizing on "PITTSBURGH PERFECT" **REINFORCES THE PROTECTION AGAINST RUST AT THE ELECTRICALLY WELDED JOINT;** examine the joint.

STAYS CANNOT SLIP. They are always just where they were put. Stay and strand wires become one piece when the union is made. The fence is like a solid sheet of perforated steel.

Every Rod is Guaranteed Perfect.

Don't allow your prejudice in favor of the rapidly-declining and now antiquated methods you have heretofore known, to warp your good judgment.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES REPRESENT PROGRESS, because hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of standard material is daily welded by electricity.

The hoop on the average sugar barrel in the isolated country grocery store is an electrically welded product.

If your wagon was made in a large factory, its tires were welded by electricity.

You will find electrically welded hoops on ice cream freezers and washing machines, on many tubs and buckets. Examine them.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" fences are made by this modern, simple and marvelous process, producing **"THE WELD THAT HELD."**

MR. FARMER: LISTEN, NOW. Every agent handling **"PITTSBURGH PERFECT"** fences is authorized to guarantee this:

That the wires are not injured at the joints,
That the fence is perfectly adjustable to uneven ground.
That the stays will not separate from the strands.
That the fence is all right in every particular.

Could you ask any more definite protection? Your complete satisfaction is absolutely assured.

Call on or write for Catalogue to

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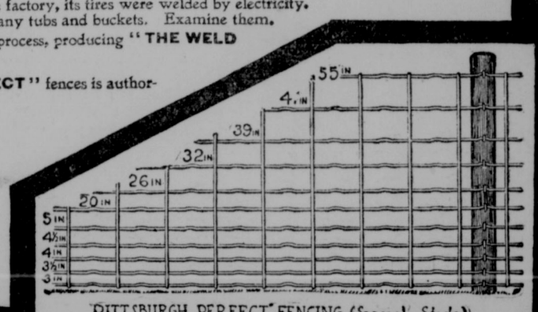


PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCING (Special Style)

SHERIFF'S SALE
- OF -
Personal Property,
AT GORMAN, MD.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of JOSEPH W. KING vs. ISAAC W. THOMPSON, the same being No. 5 Judicials March Term 1905, and to me directed, I, the undersigned, sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Isaac W. Thompson in and to the following goods and chattels, to-wit:

11 Barrels of Cider, 2 Dressed Hogs, weighing about 700 pounds,
1 Postoffice Cabinet.

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY,
the 20th Day of February, 1905,

At eleven o'clock a. m., at the West Virginia Central railroad Depot, in the town of Gorman, in Garrett County, Maryland, I will offer for sale the aforesaid property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

E. J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

Order Nisi.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.
No. 1238 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Charles F. White.
No. 11 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $69.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Annie D. Holbrook.
No. 109 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett, County, Maryland.

Ordered this 7th day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett Ccunty once in each three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $72.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

I HAVE opened in the First National Bank Building, next to Davis' hardware store, a nice new line

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HATS, SHOES, Etc

The same fair treatment which was accorded old customers will be a feature in the new business. Respectfully,

Arthur Townshend

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Are you reading "The Simple Life?" Opening chapters page 7.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22 Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following contingent fund account for the year 1904.

1904 RECEIPTS.		
April 14, By Levy		$5,925.28
July 27, By Cash T. B. Wiley late Treasurer in full settlement		845.20
Aug. 29, By Cash M. M. Fazenbaker, Fines collected		2.00
		$6,772.48
1904 DISBURSEMENTS.		
June 13, Charles Liller, for goods destroyed on account of small pox	$ 80.00	
July 9, E. Z. Tower, for making General Index	350.00	
Sept. 1, Discount on County Tax	1,100.29	1,530.29
By balance		$5,242.19

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1905. NUMBER 50

TO REMIND US OF GENERAL WASHINGTON

The Man First in War and First in Peace.

CAREER OF A GREAT LEADER

Born in Virginia—Schooled in Frontier Life—Became Fitted for Leadership in the Greatest Revolution of the World.

George Washington is the only American whose birthday is honored as a public holiday. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732. He was the son of Augustine and Mary Washington, whose ancestors emigrated to Virginia from England about 1657. His father being a planter, his early life was spent on the farm. He received such education as the poorly equipped country schools of the time afforded. He made the most of his opportunities and his exercise books are models of neatness and accuracy. While his mother was limited in the matter of education she was, nevertheless, a woman of culture and of great force of character. She inculcated those habits and traits of character which made the son famous and which served him so well in all the trying and important positions he afterwards filled as a citizen, as a soldier and as a statesman. In addition to the common school branches, reading, writing and arithmetic, he became proficient in a knowledge of surveying, and while yet a boy he was engaged by Lord Fairfax, an English nobleman, to survey a great tract of wild lands included in the Virginia territory. In this way he was given a knowledge of the frontier country and afforded an opportunity to become acquainted with the habits of the Indians. It it well to note that during his boyhood days he engaged in all those activites which were possible to make him strong, physically, mentally and morally. He was industrious, truthful, honest, economical and resolute. Those qualities directed attention to him and at nineteen he was made a major of the militia and at twenty-one Governor Dinwiddle sent him on a mission to the French posts on the Ohio. By his cool judgment and prudent conduct in Braddock's and Forbes' expeditions, and in his defense of the Virginia frontier, he won the confidence and esteem of the American people and was made a member of the Continental Congress of 1774. While Washington is not ranked as an exceptionally brilliant man. Patrick Henry pronounced him "for solid information and sound judgment unquestionably the greatest man on the floor of the Continental Congress." At 22 (1754) he commanded a regiment against the French, who had established themselves at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg) and held Fort Necessity against superior numbers until compelled to capitulate. The year following, when two regiments of regulars were led against Fort Duquesne by General Braddock, Washington volunteered; and at the disastrous ambuscade of July 9, 1765, he was the only aide not killed or wounded. He had four bullets through his coat, and two horses were shot under him. The Indians believed that he bore a charmed life, and his countrymen were proud of his courage and conduct. Two thousand men were raised and he was selected to command them. In 1759 he married Mrs. Martha Curtis, a wealthy widow, resigned his military appointments, and engaged in the improvment of his estates, raising wheat and tobacco and carrying on brickyards and fisheries. He was for some years a member of the Virginia Assembly and rendered good service. Though opposed to the idea of independence, and in favor of a union with Great British so ardently desired by all British-Americans, he was ready to fight, if necessary, for the constitutional rights of the colonists. The news of the battle of Lexington (April 10th, 1775) called the country to arms, and Washington, then a member of the Continental Congress, was elected Commander-in-Chief by that body."

Note—The main facts of Washington's biography are so clearly brought out in school histories and other writings which are easily obtainable by both teachers and pupils that it is deemed unnecessary to reprint them herein.

That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue they have gone through, the general in future excuses them from fatigue-duty on Sundays, except at the ship-yards, or on special occasions, until further orders. The general is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing—a vice heretofore little known in an Awerican army—is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it; and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven upon our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests it.—General Order, August 3, 1775.

It would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being Who rules over the universe, Who presides in the councils of nations, and Whose Providential aids can supply every human defect, that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in the administration to execute with success the functions allotted to its charge.

In tendering this homage to the Great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own, nor those of my fellow citizens less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency, and in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the event had resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future blessing which the past seems to presage.—Inaugural Address, April 30, 1789.

MARCH TERM JURORS.

Those to Serve In This Capacity Drawn Last Friday by Judge Henderson.

On last Friday morning Judge Robert R. Henderson came up to Oakland from Cumberland on judicial business, foremost of which was to draw the jury for service at the March Term of the Circuit Court, which duty His Honor performed during the day. The jurymen thus drawn are as follows:

District No. 1—Jerome DeWitt.

District No. 2—Nathan R. Selby, William E. Hollinger, Chas. M. Glover, George W. Dunham, Thomas Fike, Burbridge Thomas.

District No. 3—Frederick L. Otto.

District No. 4—Ezra Michael, John H. Miller, Floyd Duckworth, John L. Michael, M. T. Broadwater.

District No. 5—Howard Brenneman, Edward Zinkan, David O. DeWitt, John A. Hartman.

District No. 6—Eugene Teets, Sherman G. Savage, G. W. Delawder, Rufus M. Enlow.

District No. 7—J. W. Feather, Stuart H. Mason, Otto Kloepfel.

District No. 8—Joseph M. Conneway, John H. Sanders, David O. Roth, Somers C. Mosser.

District No. 9—Samuel S. Meese.

District No. 10—Charles L. Hoge, Emil F. Droege, John R. Browning, Isaac Allen Paugh.

District No. 11—Jonas Wampler.

District No. 12—Peter J. Lohr, Silas C. Beachy, Samuel D. Brenneman, Perry Broadwater, Donald Simpson.

Dsitrict No. 13—George W. Kitzmiller, Norman B. Bray, James E. Chappell.

District No. 14—John F. Ashby, George H. Fulmer, John O. Thaver, Alfred G. Sturgiss, John D. Taggart, Judson W. Foster.

Contract for Factory Building.

W. A. Liller has contracted with the Buckhorn Portland Cement Co. to erect a building for them to be used as a machine shop and storehouse at Manheim, W. Va. It will be 30x42 feet. Work will be rushed with a big force of men. This is the only manufactory of this class of cement in West Virginia. This building will replace one destroyed by fire last autumn.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

WILL INSTALL IMPROVED PLANT IN THIS COUNTY.

Mr. George W. Kitzmiller's Coal Mining Proposition near Wallman.

HE HAS PURCHASED LARGE TRACT

Of Undeveloped Land and Twenty Dwellings Already On the Property—New Coal Separator Will be Placed at Mouth of Mines.

Mr. George W. Kitzmiller of Kitzmillersville, this county, has purchased all of the coal and mining rights of the Stover property located just above Wallman Station, Md., containing 520 acres also 300 acres from the "Manor Mining & Manufacturing Company," immediately adjacent thereto; containing in all 820 acres in one continuous body.

All the dwelling houses located in the vicinity of Wallman Station, now occupied by the Wilmore Lumber Company have been included in the purchase by Mr. Kitzmiller.

On account of the uniformity of the coal strata formation and its peculiar and favorable construction at this point permitting the development of two most valuable seams of coal without the expense of operating an incline to deliver the coal to the necessary shipping facilities or improvements, this can well be considered as one of the finest and most valuable self draining coal deposits for cheap mining to be found in the State.

Nearly all of the last mentioned tract, which has been purchased in fee, is covered with a fine second growth of oak and chestnut timber suitable for sawed lumber, railroad cross ties and for all mining purposes and other necessary improvements in connection with the mining operations.

In addition to the present group of some 20 dwelling houses included in the purchase, plans will be prepared for the construction of several additional new dwellings for the comfortable accommodation of mine workers, employes, officers buildings, improved loading tipple and all other necessary improvements for a well regulated mine operation and coking plant.

The peculiar fracture and general character of the seam more familiarly known as the "Split Six or Davis," which contains several slate partings and makes mining, quite difficult to clean and prepare the coal and by this increased effort required to clean the coal properly it is almost impossible to ship the product to market in such a condition of what is usually termed a "good run of mine coal," that to say, with a reasonably fair average of lump so much desired by the consumers.

In order to overcome the above objections, an improved coal separator will be constructed and equipped with the latest modern machinery known as the "Gig System" for separating the slate and other impurities from the coal by specific gravity, by which a great portion if not all of the impurities contained in the coal are removed, and by which all of the seam known as the 6 ft. or Davis, as well as any undue amount of impure slack coal from the several other seams on the property will be thoroughly washed and cleaned by the above method and together converted into coke; thereby improving any inferior or objectional grade of coal which may exist into a higher grade product, the result of which will no doubt be for the mutual benefit of both the operators and the consumer.

By reason of the favorable elevation and locatien of the line of out crop of the Davis seam, also the seam next above known as the Thomas 4 ft. will be brought direct from both mine entrances of the mine opening to the same landing at the exact heights, and deliver the coal into the proposed separator. After the coal passes through the cleaning process, the prepared product is delivered by natural gravity into a coal receiving pocket and drawn out by means of a chute into a self dumping car and transported to the proper coking plant erected for the purpose and located conveniently thereto as soon as the mine is sufficiently developed to justify the same; the elevation of the ovens to be so located as to permit the product ample gravity to deliver the coke into any of the largest capacity of steel cars on the main siding ready to be consigned and shipped to their destination.

The capacity of the proposed coal separator will be equipped and constructed in sections, of 200 tons daily, and as fast as the advancement of the mining warrants a duplicate plant can be really constructed without any special inconvenience or interruption to the existing or then present operation, and with no material increased capacity of the coking plant.

No doubt a great number of mechanics and workmen will find employment in the opening up of this new enterprise.

Mr. S. F. Shelly of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., at present Superintendent and General Manager of the Gleason Coal & Coke Company's new development located 1½ miles West of Harrison Station, W. Va., now about ready to ship coal to market, who is a practical miner and experienced prospector has taken charge of the development.

Mr. Shelly having designed, supervised the construction and successful operation of such a proposed coal separator plant under the "Gig System." is thoughly familiar with all the details in connection thereto.

Mr. William Harvey, Ex-County Surveyor of Allegany county, Md., has been employed by Mr. Shelly as Superintendent and mine Engineer, who has already taken charge of his new position, surveying and locating the new mine openings immediately below Wallman Station.

COURT SUSTAINS THE ROAD LAW.

Act Held to be Constitutional by State's Highest Tribunal.

APPEAL FROM BALTIMORE CO.

Decision a Help to Road Improvement. Of the Greatest Importance—State Appropriation for Roads Now Available.

The Court of Appeals upheld the validity of the Shoemaker road act in an order handed down this morning in the case of Mr. Frank A. Bonsal against the Baltimore County Commissioners. An opinion will be filed later.

This act provides for an appropriation of $200,000 for each of two years from the funds in the State Treasury to the different counties of the State to be used in building improved roads. The fund is distributed according to the road mileage in the respective counties.

Before any portion of the fund is awarded the county receiving it must agree to contribute half the cost of the contemplated improvement.

When the act was under consideration by the Legislature, doubt of its validity was expressed because of a provision of the Constitution of the State forbidding the use of public funds for internal improvement. In order to overcome this obstacle in case an unfavorable decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals, a constitutional amendment embracing the same provisions as the act was passed.

It will not, however, be necessary to submit this amendment for the approval of the people since the Court of Appeals has decided that the money can be contributed from the funds in the State Treasury.

Several counties have had their roads surveyed with a view of taking advantage of the offer of assistance made by the State as soon as the validity of the law had been established by the Court of Appeals.

Of the $200,000 appropriated by the act Garrett county is entitled to $12,000 or more each year, provided application be made to the State authorities for the fund and a like amount be appropriated by the County Commissioners each year to be applied on permanent improvements to our public highways.

Oyster Supper.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will conduct an oyster supper in Offutts' Hall on the evening of February 22nd. to which all are cordially invited. Besides oysters ice cream, cake and cofiee will be served.

Local Institute.

The report of the local Teachers' Institute held in Oakland last Saturday reached this office this morning just as the forms were being closed and consequently too late for publication in the current issue. The same will appear next week along with papers read before the institute by Miss Hopkins and Prof. J. Frank McBee.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

PLANS WERE NOT ADOPTED

Tuesday by the Board of Commissioners for New Jail.

Mr. Holmboe, of Clarksburg, one of the members of the architectural firm employed by the Board of County Commissioners to draft plans and prepare specifications for the proposed new jail in Oakland, appeared before the Board at its office here Tuesday with preliminary plans and specifications for the building, but the same not meeting with the approval of the Board in a number of details the architect was instructed to draft new plans and submit the same at a meeting of the Board to be held on Thursday, March 2nd, when it is expected the matter will be definitely settled.

AWAY WITH YOUR POCKET GUNS

Judge Henderson Speaks Plainly About Carrying Concealed Weapons.

At Cumberland Judge R. R. Henderson Thursday morning heard the case of James F. Clark, an appeal from Justice of the Peace Wolford, who sentenced the accused to three month's confinement in the House of Correction, for carrying concealed weapons. After a review of the evidence in the case, Judge Henderson decided that the magistrate was right in finding Clark guilty and in sentencing him to the House of Correction. In confirming the sentence Judge Henderson took occasion to speak a few words of warning to all transgressors of the law against carrying concealed weapons.

The Judge stated that he never approved of what seemed to have been a custom among magistrates in imposing fines alone for offenses of this character, but he did approve of severe punishment in the way of imprisonment.

Judge Henderson further said that if parties brought before him were found guilty of carrying concealed weapons they would receive a prison sentence regardless of whether or not their standing in society might be high or low. Those who heard the remarks of the court looked upon them as a warning that the severest punishment may be expected for this violation of law, which is often responsible for high crimes.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
50-4t. Oakland, Md.

WILL TAKE PART OF GARRETT COUNTY

To Make Forest Reserve of Potomac's Headwaters.

TO PROTERT WATER SUPPLY

Of National Capital—A Grand Scheme On a Grand Scale—To Solve Problem of Pure Water Supply—Will Cost Hundreds of Millions.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Representative Dovener, West Virginia, has introduced into the House a bill for the establishment of a national park and forest reserve in the Appalachian mountains.

The bill, which concerns Maryland, among others States, is as follows:

For the establishment of a national park and forest reserve in the Appalachian mountains, and to provide for the conservation of the water that flows down the Potomac water-shed, and to provide laws for its sanitaay policing, and so forth; to include all parts of the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia that contribute to form the complete water-shed of the Potomac river from its head to and including the District of Columbia; and for the primary purpose of providing a sufficient and pure water supply for the District of Columbia, to prevent overflows and denudation of soil; for the establishment of reservoirs, canals, lakes, ponds and ditches, and for all other useful purposes to which water can be put when provided with an abundance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that a commission to carry out the aforesaid puposes by investigation and report, to consist of ex-officio the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, and Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, and Chief of United States Engineers, the director of the Geological Survey, the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and the chief engineers of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, by consent of said States, be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall have power to employ special expert engineers of national reputation upon water supply as they deem necessary, together with clerical forces and laborers as may be found necessary from time to time. And the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated for the expenses of said commission; and said commission shall make final report within three years from the passage of this act and appointment of the commission, unless further extension of time, not to exceed one year, be allowed by the President of the United States.

Call For Your Letters.

Mr. P. Bradrup, Mrs. Jennie Jones, C. E. Messenger, Dr. Phil Riley.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Hardware and Woodenware

Don't Write in the Dark, but Buy the
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

THE famous sight writer and Machine that was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition 1904, making the Fourth Grand Prize in three years, which is certainly worth something to you when buying a Typewriter. Some of its valuable features are: An absolutely Visible Writer, Lightness of Touch, Speed and Durability, and is fitted with a perfect tabulating mechanism at no extra cost to you. They will take paper from two to twenty inches wide, and are used entirely by the United States Government, and highly recommended by all stenographers and business men. It has eighty-four changes of characters, and will cost you nothing to see them at

Hinebaugh & Edwards, Selling Agents

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson VIII. John v, 1-15 February 19, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus At The Pool Of Bethesda.

Purim was a rollicking, boisterous festival, the Jewish carnival. Jesus showed his humanness by attending it. He believed that the Hebrews' escape from from Haman "should never be forgot." Putting Himself in sympathetic touch with the joyousness of the hour gave Him golden opportunity to declare Himself and His message. No doubt He went to those places where the people most congregated, but he also visited one place most neglected and shunned, the lazar-house of Jerusalem. He exchanged the chatter of merrymakars for the low, endless, pitiful wail of the congregation of cripples in the five porches of Bethesda. His errand was to both the joyous and the jejune.

With the practiced eye of a connoisseur of misery he parceled out the most abject, helpless, and hopeless case—one bedridden thirty-eight years. The mind sharing the paralysis of the body must be roused from its inane torpor by the electric shock of a surprising question. "Wilt thou be made whole?" is an electric volt. The startled man begins to apologize to his Interlocutor as if he were being found fault with for letting his opportunities pass. His answer reveals his extremity. He is not only sick, but friendless.

"Rise!" "Take up thy bed," "Walk!" are the imperatives of infinite power. The feeble human will is strangely energized. See a marvel! The withered limbs move. The soles of the feet are planted upon the ground. The man rises. He stoops, rolls up his mat. He walks!

The Pharisaical objection to the healed man carrying his bed on the Sabbath comes in like a burlesque. Unwittingly the cured paralytic sounds the note of contest between the young, reforming Rabbi and the venerable ecclesiastical establishment—a three years' battle—terminating in the bloody scene of Calvary.

Jesus had come to this feast with the set purpose to honor the ordinances of religion. But not less so was it His set purpose to break the traditions of the elders and the commandments of men. The scribes and Pharisees had taken the ceremonial law as a thread and had strung it full of the empty baubles of human ordinances. They were insincere and hypocritical. They heaped these intolerable obligations of their own devising upon the backs of other men, but they would not so much as put out the little finger to lift them for themselves. Jesus purposely crushed these empty and gilded beads of custom, but He never violated the law. He revered and kept it. He did this that all might see the difference between the commandment of God and the ordinance of man.

Jesus was after more important matters than the tithing of mint, anise, and cummin. He sought the weightier matter of the law—the evolution of moral and spiritual qualities in the human soul by means of which men deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly—the evolution of the kingdom of heaven within, whose essence is righteousness and whose cocomitants are peace and joy.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The classics are full of legends about fountains, but the Hebrew tradition of the "Fount of Miriam" surpasses them all in spiritual significance. The story is that this is the fountain from which the Jews drank in the wilderness. After they occupied Canaan its waters flowed into the Sea of Galilee, and at the end of every Sabbath these same waters flowed out and mingled with the waters of all fountains.

It matters little what feast this was. This important truth is that Jesus went up to every feast. He might have claimed exemption. On the contrary he could challenge his critics "Which of you convicteth me of the sin of ommitting a ceremony of the law?" Absentees from public worship find no encouragement in the example of Jesus.

On the other hand, extreme literalists, sticklers for technicalities, find no encouragement. Jesus was after substance, not shadow; spirit, not letter.

There is no lack of genuine sympathy with the individuals upon whom or for whom miracles were wrought.

Yet the average reader can plainly see the symbolism of this and also the following miracle. They are scenic, pictorial, designed to show Jesus' relation to the soul. In the one instance He makes Himself a Bethesde, a fountain of mercy for cleaning, and causes a well of water to spring up within. In the other He shows Himself the Bread of Life, while at the same time He feeds the hungry.

This miracle marks the beginning of official hostility to Jesus. Of set purpose He continues His benign work of healing on the Sabbath-day. There are six recorded instances and probably many unrecorded.

It seems like irony to ask a man to stand on legs unused for thirty-eight years, and to carry a bed on which he was always carried himself. But this is an instance of impartation of power to the powerless.

"Wilt thou be made whole?" The question was needful. Miserable, not always willing to be healed. Mendicants trade on their sores. Invalids traffic with the pity of their relatives. There are also "spiritual valetudinarians.

Crowding the pool is like frequenting the ordinances of religion. The Churches are full of spiritual paralytics. They do not doubt efficacy of grace, but have no expectation of themselves being made strong and useful.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

A feast: Probably not the Passover. St. John would never have called it a feast—probably Purim.—Camb. Bid. Is at Jerusalem: No evidence from the present tense that gospel was written before the destruction of Jerusalem.—Ibid. A pool: Water supply of the city a marvel—ten million gallons in store. Hebrew tongue: Aramaic, colloquial language—not Hebrew of Scripture.—Camb. Bib. Five porches: Colonades. Troubled the water: Ommitted by best manuscript represented popular belief; added as a gloss, then inserted in text.—Ibid. Made whole: Work of God in medicinal spring, emblem of saving work of God in general.—Lange. Had an infirmity: Literally who had passed thirty-eight years in his infirmity.—Ibid. Wilt thou? More strongly, Dost thou will? —Ibid. Question of conscious power. —Lange. To put me in: Literally, to throw me in. The gush of water did not last long; no time for quiet carrying.—Camb. Ibid. Rise: Attempting to rise after thirty-eight years of impotency was an open confession of faith.—Ibid. Not lawful: Ignores cure: Notice what can be attacked. —Ibid. He that made me whole: Natural defiance in first flush of recovered health.—Ibid. Authority of Wonder-worker put against theirs.—Tholuck. "He that gave me strength told me how to use it:" Intuitively the great principle of Christian obedience laid down. If Christ is Source of life, He is also Source of law.—Dods. What man is that? Contemptuous (fellow).—Camb. Bid. Unfavorable side of what had taken place brought out. Malicious persons always do that.—Alford. Conveyed himself away: Literally, swam out—graphic description of making one's way out of a crowd.—Camb. Bid. Afterwards: He did not see Jesus in the crowd, he saw Him in the temple. A certain solitude necessary.—Augustine. Sin no more: Only general connection of sin with evil.—Lange.

Well Known Railroad Man Dead.

Mr. Daniel Cowan, for many years Supervisor of Engines and assistant Train Master of the B. & O. Railroad at Piedmont, died at his home in that city Thursday after several week' severe illness. Mr. Cowan's health had been failing for some time past and he had not been able to perform his duties with the B. & O. for some months. The funeral occurred at Piedmont, Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, and interment was made there. There is by noploss railroad man in this section of the country better known than was Mr. Cowan, and hundreds of B. & O. employees will sincerely mourn his demise. Mr. Cowan's services to the B. & O. were always of a very valuable nature, and especially so in case of bad wrecks, the cleaning up of which he often superintended very efficiently and in a business like manner. He stood quite high in the estimation of B. & O. executive officials and was often seen with them on inspection or pleasure trips over the road. Often bluff in manner and at times apparantly hasty in his demeanor, he nevertheless possessed a very kind heart and has befriended many a man on his journey through life in a material way. The deceased was highly honored by all his townsmen and the funeral was one of the largest ever occurring in Piedmont.

Attention Dancers!

All those desiring to learn to dance, as well as others interested and willing to assist in the opening and maintenance of a first-class dancing class, will please communicate with the undersigned at the Republican office, city.

L. LOCHNER,
Instructor Round Dancing

ROAD 5,000 YEARS OLD.

The road from Homs to Hama runs almost due north a straight white line cutting across the geen fields. It is one of the oldest routes in the world. Caravans have been passing along it for at least 5,000 years, just as we saw them—long strings of slow moving camels with their bright colored bags of wheat.

One could almost imagine that Pharaoh was again calling down the corn of Hamath to fill his granaries against the seven years of famine. But even here the old things are passing. Just beyond the long line of camels was a longer line of fellah women, their dirty blue robes kilted above their knees, carrying upon their shoulders baskets of earth and stone for the roadbed of the new French railway.

The carriage road is French, too, and a very good road it is. Some men were repairing it with a most ingenious roller. It was a great round stone, drawn by two oxen and having its axle prolonged by a twenty-foot pole, at the end of which a barelegged Arab was fastened to balance the whole affair. If the stone had toppled over the picture of the Arab dangling at the top of the slender flagstaff would have been worth watching.

All along the road we were reminded of the east. It is a fertile soil, but the very wheatfields are different from ours. Only a few yards in width, they are often of tremenduous length. I hesitate to commit myself to figures, but it is certain that the thin, green fields would stretch away in the distance until lost over some little elevation. At one place the road was cut through a hill honeycombed with rock tombs which the haj said were Jewish.

Every now and then we passed a tel, or great hemispherical mound, built up of the rubbish of a dozen ruined towns, for even as late as Roman times this was a well cultivated and populous country. There is now no lumber available for building purposes, and in a number of villages the houses are all built with conical roofs of stone. Where the rock happens to be of a reddish tinge the houses remind one of nothing so much as a collection of Indian wigwams. Where the stone is white, as at Tell et Biseh, it glitters and sparkles like a fairy city cut out of loaf sugar.—Scribner's Magazine.

Letter to L. J. Brown. Oakland.

Dear Sir: A gallon saved is $4 or $5 earned.

Two gallons saved is $8 or $10 earned

Three gallons saved is $12 or $15 earned.

Four gallons saved is $16 or $20 earned.

Five gallons saved is $20 or $25 earned.

It costs $3 or $4 a gallon to paint, besides the paint; as much to brush on a gallon of worthless paint as Devoe.

Mr Ezra Rathmell, Williamsport, Pa, always used 11 gallons of mixed paint for his house; Devoe took 6.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
48 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

How To Make Money.

Buy a farm in the South where you have all the advantages of a settled country, where the land is still cheap, where crops are sure and the climate is unsurpassed. A personally conducted excursion party will leave Chicago Tuesday, February 21st, for an inspection trip through the South. Join this party and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 517 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Feb. 21.

S. L. Townshend & Son.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who has been associated with S. L. Townshend & Son for the past 20 years, has retired from the firm.

We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. L. TOWNSHEND.
Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48-4t

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post offic. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Thus Far Russia Has Met With Remarkable Series of Reverses.

One year ago Monday the war between Japan and Russia began. On that day the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, M. Kurino, was withdrawn and the main fleet of Japan, under Admiral Hebatcha Togo, sailed from the naval base at Sasebo to attack Port Arthur and the Russian squadron at Chemulpo.

It will be recalled that the negotiations, the failure of which resulted in the war, were begun in July, 1903, when Japan besought Russia for a friendly adjustment of their mutual interests in Manchuria and Korea. Russia, preserving the semblance of peaceful intentions, agreed to take up the question, Japan asked:

1. A mutual agreement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea.

2. Equality for the commerce of all nations in those countries.

3. Recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and of Russia's special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria.

4. Recognition by Russia of the exclusive right by Japan to give advice and assistance to Korea in the interest of good government.

5. An agreement by Russia not to impede an eventual extension of the Korean railway into Southern Manchuria.

Russia delayed her answers and when she finally gave them, from time to time, they were worded in such a manner that Japan could get nothing satisfactory out of them. She made a counter-proposal that Japan recognize Manchuria as outside the Japanese sphere of influence and that a neutral zone, which would greatly restrict Japan, be established in Korea. As to Manchuria and the questions of the integrity of China and Korea, she held that her previous declarations to those two powers were enough. Meanwhile troops were being sent to the Yalu.

The negotiations dragged along from July, 1903, until February, 1904, and Japan was still unable to get satisfaction. The statesmen in Tokio at last came to believe that there was no hope and that Japan must either fight at once or wait for Russia to bring on the war at her own convenience. It was then (February 6) M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, was withdrawn and Japan took steps to strike the first blow where it would be effective.

The results of the war's first year may be summarized as follows:

Destruction of the Russian naval power in the Orient. Only a few cruisers at Vladivostok remain of all the great fleet which the Czar had there in February, 1904.

Capture of Port Arthur after a seven months' siege.

Victorious advance of the Japanese army from Chemulpo through Korea and Manchuria to the Hun rivers 15 miles below Mukden.

Japanese occupation of Ninchwang and all Southern Manchuria.

The losses in men are conservatively estimated as follows:

Russians—20,000 killed or died of disease; 100,000 wounded; 30,000 captured (including 24,000 at Port Arthur.)

Japanese—15,000 killed or died of disease, 75,000 wounded; 1,000 captured.

Though Russia has been beaten so badly, there is no evidence that she has abandoned hope of final victory. The movements now in prospects are:

Struggle in the spring or earlier on the plains below Mukden, between the armies of General Kuropatkin and Field Marshal Oyama, who have about 300,000 men each.

Consolidation of the divisions of the Baltic fleet in the neighborhood of Madagascar and its movement to the Far East to dispute once more with Japan the question of naval supremacy.

Russia's present internal troubles have proved an important development which was not foreseen. But as the autocracy is still in the saddle, and its prestige is involved in the war, there is no apparent likelihood of its abandoning the conflict.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

President Roosevelt, who has among other freely expressed convictions of regarding no time like the present for work, may yet decide that an extra session of Congress in the spring for legislating on the railway rate question will be advisable. The general impression has been that an extra session would not be called before the early autumn, but no one realizes more keenly than the President how insistent the country has become in its demand that something should be done, and quickly, in the matter. If the extra session is postponed until fall, the result will be more killing of time, and possibly postponement of action for another year.

Persons deeply interested in the proposition to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates, view with alarm the delay that is likely to take place before any legislation can be effected. With every week of delay the pressure on Congress from outside sources increases, and the problem of legislation grows correspondingly more complex. The New York Chamber of Commerce, one of the wealthiest and most powerful organizations in the United States, has opposed the proposition to enlarge the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the rates for the railroads, and in Iowa the Farmers' Alliance have hanged in effigy Congressman Hepburn, because of his attitude on the question.

Washington is overrun with representatives of the various railroads and also the agents of great industrial companies, all using the most powerful influence against and for the rate bill. Thus it will be seen that many cooks are helping to make broth which is likely to be spoiled or burned altogether. Congressmen who keep their ears to the ground, and the most patriotic American cannot deny that there are many such, find themselves cruelly confused by the various demands. The President, who has been eager for the Senate to act upon rate legislation at this session, has nevertheless acceded to their statement that it would be impossible, and he has made his official and personal plans with the view of the extra session in October, but realizing the importance of pushing the matter through at the earliest time, it may be that he will sacrifice his personal convenience and decide upon a spring session.

The season of resignation is at hand, and the Secretaries of the different government departments are daily in receipt of the resignations of men who preserve their heads from the axe by stepping down and out. During the next few weeks there will be a clearing in all the departments, and synchronous with the stock-taking of merchants will come the inventory of the capable material in the government bureaus. The cleaning up of the Postoffice Department has set an example for all the other branches of the government work, and wholesale changes are predicted. The work in the Postoffice Department, which has been carried on so actively ever since the death of Postmaster-General Payne, goes steadily on. Four letter carriers in the Toledo postoffice were dismissed this week for alleged connection with fake mining schemes, and thirty others are required to show cause why they should not also be dismissed from the service. This is but an indication of the purification of the department that is going on in all parts of the country, and when Mr. Cortelyou returns from Europe and takes charge the process is likely to be accelerated. Mr. Cortelyou, though a young man, has been tried in many capacities, and has not been found wanting. The public expect rather an unusual quality of ability in his administration of the Postoffice Department. With the retirement of Mr. Bristow, who was the only person who could have divided credit and authority with Mr. Cortelyou in the department, the latter will have a free hand to continue reforms, so ably inaugurated by Mr. Bristow. It is not often in any department that there can be found too many able and honest men, but it is clear that in Mr. Bristow and Mr. Cortelyou the Postoffice was embarrased with capable reformers. To Mr. Wynn fell the unpleasant task of making Mr. Bristow's place uncomfortable, and when Mr. Cortelyou takes charge he will have a clear field.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who is under indictment for having received money for services rendered in having a land claim pushed through the department, is still in Washington, and continues to assert his conviction that he will be entirely cleared when the court meets in April. Senator Mitchell has not appeared in the Senate since he made his dramatic speech on the floor of the Senate and so positively asserted his innocence.

Agricultural interests absorbed the Senate on Thursday, and for once the farmer was the man of the hour. For almost an entire afternoon the Senate was engaged in a discussion of the policy of distributing ordinary farm and garden seeds from the Agricultural Department through members of Congress. Mr. Lodge and those wich him in the debate on the subject stated that the seed sent out were the common varieties, to be bought of dealers everywhere, and urged that only rare varieties should be supplied free to the people. He criticized the appropriation of $240,000 for supplying seeds which were of the cheapest and commonest varieties. He characterized the whole scheme as a humbug and added, "year after year we are appropriating the peoples money for the purpose of making gifts to our constituents. It is a pleasant thing to do, we all like to do it, but we should not forget that we are making the country pay for it."

Good Coal at ow Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscr[iber] of Garrett county, hath obtained fr[om] Orphans' Court of Garrett county, [Mary]land, Letters of Administration on the p[er]sonal estate of

ELMIRA TASKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

RICHARD TASKER,
Administrator,
Blaine W. Va.

Closing Lee's Bread Line

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

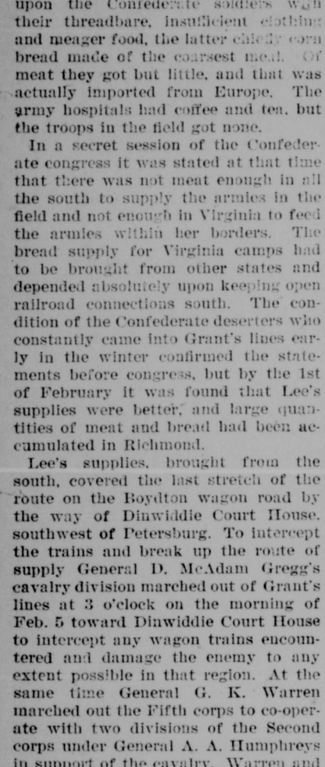
February 5-6, 1865

[Copyright, 1900, By G. L. Kilmer.]

GENERAL GRANT discovered in midwinter, 1865, that he had not cut Lee's bread line into Petersburg as effectually as had been supposed and on Feb. 5 sent out a detachment of infantry and cavalry to break up the Confederate wagon on route south of the besieged city. The winter of 1864-65 was unusually severe for the Virginia climate and bore hard upon the Confederate soldiers with their threadbare, insufficient clothing and meager food, the latter chiefly corn bread made of the coarsest meal. Of meat they got but little, and that was actually imported from Europe. The army hospitals had coffee and tea, but the troops in the field got none.

In a secret session of the Confederate congress it was stated at that time that there was not meat enough in all the south to supply the armies in the field and not enough in Virginia to feed the armies within her borders. The bread supply for Virginia camps had to be brought from other states and depended absolutely upon keeping open railroad connections south. The condition of the Confederate deserters who constantly came into Grant's lines early in the winter confirmed the statements before congress, but by the 1st of February it was found that Lee's supplies were better, and large quantities of meat and bread had been accumulated in Richmond.

Lee's supplies, brought from the south, covered the last stretch of the route on the Boydton wagon road by the way of Dinwiddie Court House, southwest of Petersburg. To intercept the trains and break up the route of supply General D. McAdam Gregg's cavalry division marched out of Grant's lines at 3 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 5 toward Dinwiddie Court House to intercept any wagon trains encountered and damage the enemy to any extent possible in that region. At the same time General G. K. Warren marched out the Fifth corps to co-operate with two divisions of the Second corps under General A. A. Humphreys in support of the cavalry. Warren and Humphreys were to operate about four miles apart, keeping in communication



GREGG'S CAVALRY FIGHTING CONFEDERATE INFANTRY.

with each other and with the main army in the intrenchments, where General Nelson A. Miles remained in command.

Humphreys found the road in his front obstructed by fallen trees and held by a few Confederates, who were merely on the lookout and were quickly dispersed. After Humphreys had established his line and opened communications with Warren he learned from a reconnoissance that the Confederates lay in force behind some new intrenchments about a thousand yards from his front line. On the Confederate flank the troops were screened by woods, and the ground in front was swampy. A road led from the enemy's line over solid open ground to the center of Humphreys' position.

General Lee had been promptly advised of the movements of Grant's forces to the south and west of Petersburg and promptly concentrated parts of the corps of General A. P. Hill and General John B. Gordon to save his threatened bread line. The new Confederate intrenchments seen in front of Humphreys had sprung up in a night on the defense of the Boydton road between Dinwiddie Court House and Petersburg. A little after 5 p. m. on the 5th the Confederate artillery opened upon the center of Humphreys' line, held by the division of General Smyth, and their infantry, screened by the woods of Smyth's right flank, made a determined attack. Opportunely Humphreys had sent a fresh brigade to the right to support Smyth's flank, and a heavy and altogether unexpected musketry fire from that quarter threw the enemy into confusion, and the whole attack failed to shake Humphreys' line.

Although victorious in his first brush with the enemy, Humphreys prepared for another attack and called up a fresh brigade from General Miles and also sent word to General Warren to have General Gregg move to the left. Warren and Gregg had both passed beyond Humphreys' position, but without stirring up a serious fog. Both commanders turned about to join Humphreys, but before receiving the fresh other re-enforcements had come up from the main Federal lines at Petersburg, and Gregg and Warren moved on beyond Humphreys to threaten the enemy's right flank.

Finding that the march of Gregg and Warren in the new direction taken meant disaster to the line confronting Humphreys and also to his route of supply, General Lee dispatched the divisions of Pegram and Evans to avert the danger. Warren's advance division had a spirited fight at Dabney's Mills. This division, under General Crawford, first encountered an intrenched picket line of Confederates, which was handsomely carried by a charge of Bragg's brigade, the pickets retreating to Dabney's Mills. Rallying, the Confederates turned around and forced Bragg back, compelling Warren to send in two fresh brigades under General Ayres.

A line consisting of Bragg's, Morrow's and Baxter's brigades moved forward and again drove the Confederates back into a woods beyond a small cleared field. The fighting continued until Warren's men had fired away all their ammunition. General Morrow, one of the heroes of Gettysburg, was wounded. Meanwhile General Ayres had pushed forward rapidly, marching his troops by the flank through thick underbrush to a ridge where he suddenly encountered a body of Confederate cavalry. Brushing the cavalry aside and not halting to reform, Ayres pushed forward and swept over the Confederate intrenchments near the mill.

Up to this point the two Confederate divisions of Pegram and Evans had alone battled with the Federal divisions of Crawford and Ayres. Warren was getting the best of the affair, and General Robert E. Lee, who was on the field directing the operations, brought out the division of General Billy Mahone to try to turn the tide. Mahone led his men into an interval between Evans and Pegram, and the whole line rushed forward gallantly, pouring a terrible rain of bullets into the ranks of Ayres.

The Federals were not to be outdone in gallantry, but rushed forward in turn, and the firing line swayed forward and back until the ammunition of Warren's troops had all been fired at the foe. The Confederates had field guns in the fight, while Warren had none. When night came on and Warren saw no promise of aid he drew back his line and reformed ready for battle.

During the fight General Gregg brought up his cavalry on the flank, but was unable to make headway without the aid of the infantry. Finally, after the Confederate skirmishers had been brushed aside, Gregg's troopers advanced to the attack, but were roughly handled in a close fight with Mahone's infantry and driven back, the enemy at their heels. A fresh brigade sent in by Warren held up the Confederate advance. The Confederate General Pegram was killed in this last attack.

Although not brilliantly successful in fighting for the destruction of Lee's bread line, both Warren and Humphreys held on, and the army was permanently established in new works which extended the left flank of Grant's army nearer to the debatable ground. These lines were maintained until the arrival in March from the Shenandoah valley of Sheridan's mounted column.

The weather was very severe during this operation on the Confederate flank, and in reporting to the war department at Richmond what action he had taken to ward off the danger to his lines of supply General Lee wrote: "Yesterday, the most inclement day of the winter, they (the troops) had to be retained in line of battle, having been in the same condition the two previous days and nights. I regret to be obliged to state that under these circumstances, heightened by assaults and fire of the enemy, some of the men had been without meat for three days, and all were suffering from reduced rations and scant clothing, exposed to battle, cold, hail and sleet. I have directed Colonel Cole, chief commissary, who reports that he has not a pound of meat at his disposal, to visit Richmond and see if nothing can be done. * * * The physical strength of the men, if their courage survives, must fail under this treatment. Our cavalry has to be dispersed for want of forage. Fitz Lee's and Lomax's divisions are scattered because supplies cannot be transported where their services are required. I had to bring W. F. Lee's division forty miles Sunday night to get him in position."

It was a party of W. F. Lee's cavalry which suddenly rode against Ayres' column, as described above, during the successful attack on the intrenchments near Dabney's Mill.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

She Did and Didn't.

Tom—She insisted very emphatically that her complexion is natural. Bess—She didn't have the face to tell you that? Tom—If you mean that remark of yours as a question the answer is, "She did." If you mean it as a statement of fact I agree with you.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Need of Discrimination In Selecting Books

By LORD ROSEBERY, Ex-Premier of England

KNOWLEDGE is power, but that does not necessarily mean BOOK knowledge. Book knowledge is but a PART of the knowledge that constitutes power. Books are excellent things. It would be high treason were I to deny that. BUT A GLUTTONY OF BOOKS IS JUST AS BAD AS A SURFEIT OF ANYTHING ELSE. And there are a great many excellent people I know in this world who spend all their days in reading who are of no use to themselves nor to anybody else.

The fact is an appetite for reading WITHOUT DIGESTING is as unwholesome as any other form of gluttony. The man of vigorous life among men will beat the man of books always AND AT EVERYTHING in this world. Libraries, however, give them the tools with which they may work out their own salvation.

Mr. Gladstone, by the aid of immense industry, was perhaps the only man I have ever known who was able to adjust the balance between his life of study and his life of action satisfactorily to himself and to others.

But books can also be an end in themselves. The man with a happy taste for books can come in, tired and soured though he may be, and fall into the arms of some great author who will raise him from the ground and take him into a new heaven and a new earth, where he will forget his bruises and rest his limbs and return to the world a fresh and happy man. The best of that refreshment is that IT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE ASSISTANCE OF WHISKY or any other stimulant.

No limitation of means can in these days excuse anybody from not buying books, but I wish to distinguish between books to be read and books to be bought. READ IN ORDER TO SEE IF THE BOOK IS WORTH BUYING. There are two further classes of books—those that are borrowed from friends and returned and the books that are borrowed and not returned. This nonreturning of books has ended more friendships and terminated more affections than any other cause of which I am cognizant. The man who borrows one volume out of a set of books and never returns it is a man who should be treated like vermin—trapped or shot at sight or any other of the punishments which might be extended to the lowest and vilest of mankind.

My ideal index is one which will tell the best book to be read on any subject that might be asked for, but I fear nobody will be found to frame such an index, because his life would not be safe. But since this is unattainable there is another index which I am anxious should be found in our public libraries. I should like to see a committee appointed that will frame an index of books which have been superseded AND OF WHICH THE LIBRARIES MIGHT RID THEIR SHELVES. The great writers of old gradually disappear under the superincumbent—I will not say rubbish, because I am an author myself—but the superincumbent matter, just as Pompeii was shrouded by the ashes and lava of Vesuvius.

In literature we need one who shall act the part of the muezzin on the mosque summoning faithful Mohammedans to prayers, one who shall raise his voice and recall the names of the good books by good authors WHICH STAND IN DANGER OF BEING FORGOTTEN. I would think the evening of my life extremely well spent in trying to point out those authors who, in my judgment and in that of many better than myself, are in danger of being neglected in these days.

As an instance of one of the authors who have been unduly obscured of late years I may cite Sydney Smith, who is recollected by many as the sayer of some bewilderingly funny jokes.

I FEAR THAT UNDER HIS REPUTATION FOR HUMOR THE REAL MERITS OF THIS GREAT MAN MAY BE FORGOTTEN, FOR HE WROTE THE BEST SENSE AS WELL AS THE BEST NONSENSE IN THE WORLD.

Modern Tendency To Analyze Religion

By Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS of Brooklyn

SOCIETY has passed through the era of criticism and analysis and is now becoming creative. WE HAVE BEEN IN A HOTHOUSE CONDITION TWENTY YEARS. We have analyzed the Bible and dogmatized the Bible and have had heresy trials that were more dangerous than Chicago fires, and we have asked questions and answered them. We have passed from THE OLD THOUGHT that the world was created in six days to the new thought that God is making a new world every moment.

At length we understand that God is not far off, that he is not to interrupt our laws with miracles, but that he is close to man and is living with him all the time.

ALL THIS IS THE RESULT OF SCIENCE. WE ARE AT THE BEGINNING OF ONE OF THE GREATEST CHURCHGOING EPOCHS IN ALL HISTORY.

Sacrifice In Marriage Brings Happiness

By Professor W. N. GUTHRIE, University of Chicago

MARRIAGE is not for happiness, BUT FOR SACRIFICE. Because marriage is for sacrifice it finally results in happiness. He who goes in for happiness as the PRIMARY factor in marriage will not find it.

One of the greatest faults of the present attitude toward marital questions is false modesty. Get rid of false modesty. THAT IS THE REAL CURE FOR THE DIVORCE EVIL.

It is a significant fact that at two recent general church conventions the subject of marriage was not discussed, while there was a great deal of discussion on divorce. Marriage is the important subject.

IF SOCIETY HAS THE RIGHT IDEAS ON MARRIAGE, DIVORCE WILL TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

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THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO., Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$1.25
One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....40
One copy one month.....15
Single copies.....05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines

REMITTANCES:

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1905.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

It is an additional fact that the greatest source of corruption in the politics of the country is money. On the one hand, it is alleged that the politicians are responsible for this condition and they are charged with holding up and sandbagging the business interests. On the other hand it is alleged that the business interests are responsible and it is charged that they bribe leaders, bosses and politicians generally in order to get some favor or privilege which they ought not to have. However, this may be, all are agreed that the condition exists. What is the remedy? We have laws against bribery generally, against bribery of public officers, against bribery of voters, etc., but they all seem inoperative. At least they are powerless either to stop or check the corruption. In view of this fact and the further fact that no one seems ready with a remedy, we are emboldened to make two suggestions which we believe may have a tendency, if enacted into law, to better conditions.

1. Prohibit any corporation from contributing to the funds of any political party, or paying for any services which do not pertain strictly to its business and have its books open to examination by proper authorities so that it may be readily learned whether any contributions to political parties or any prohibited payments have been made.

2. Prohibit the bonding or mortgaging of any corporation on earning capacity and, to make this effective, make void all bonds or mortgages issued against the property of a corporation, over and above the actual value of the property.

These would be drastic remedies we know, but any remedies to be effective will have to be drastic.

School Literaries.

There should be in every community a well organized literary society. The work is important and the advantages to the youth are many. The boys and girls of the present will one day be the men and women of this great country and will occupy the positions of responsibility and honor in both church and state, and the educators should see to it that each generation, fills these places with a greater degree of efficiency and credit than the preceding one.

Since the aboye general principles are true we wish to apply them to our own county of Garrett.

Our Superintendent is greatly interested in literary work, yet his sphere of duty does not bring him in touch with it so directly as the teacher is brought day by day. It is, therefore, a part of our business as teachers to organize these meetings so as to incite healthy growth that develop the God-given talent in the bright boys and girls of this county. A successful literary society must do or be three things: first, it must be entertaining; second, it must be instructive, and third, it must be elevating. On these three points hinge the success or failure of a literary program. Hence we offer a few suggestions designed to be helpful to attain to the ideal.

An exercise must be entertaining in order to awaken interest, yet it is possible to have an entertaining programme and at the same time have a downward tendency.

We should guard most carefully the thought and language in writing our papers and in selecting our speeches and dialognes, and eliminate such as border on the vulgar and profane, and retain only those that instruct and elevate.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men," yet it is a mistaken notion that an entire programme must be "fun, all fun." It is well to have humorous selections, and there should be other selections of good solid merit developing the moral side of the mind, teaching the children to weigh and consider the serious problems of life which mightily concern their future career.

The great men and women who have blessed the conditions of society and elevated the race are the men and the women who were deeply rooted in those moral principles which serve as a bulwark in the moments of temptation and a refuge in times of danger.

If we neglect the moral side of our work the great fabric of education falls to the ground and will serve only as a net to entangle the feet of the future man and the future woman.

Much is being done for the moral side of education, yet there remains much more to be done. The soil yet unpossessed and untilled should be so cultured and developed that Sharon's plain will blossom with roses and lillies whose fragrance and sweetness and purity shall permeate every nook and corner of human society.

Such, dear fellow teachers, are the possibilities of education.

J. C. BEAHM,
Principal Accident School.

Died

SHAFFER—On the 12th inst., near Hauser, Garrett county, Miss Elmira Mariah Shaffer, aged 58 years, 1 month and 11 days. Early in life Miss Shaffer united with the Lutheran church during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Cupp and was a faithful member of the Red House congregation to the time of her death.

She had been a great sufferer during the latter part of her life, but her sickness has ended in perfect health and after a lonely and wearisome voyage over the sea of time, she has entered the haven of eternal rest and is now enjoying the company of loved ones who have gone before. The funeral took place on the 13th from the home of Mr. Frank Mosser and interment took place at the Red House church amidst a large concourse of relatives and friends, Rev. E. Manges of St. Mark's, Oakland, officiating.

CONNEWAY—Daniel Conneway, a pioneer settler and highly respected citizen of Wilson, W. Va., died at his home yesterday at the age of seventy-one years. The deceased went to Wilson about 1840, when it was a wilderness and then a part of Allegany county. He took an active part in the development of what is now a prosperous lumber and coal producing region. Besides his wife he is survived by six sons and three daughters.

GARLITZ—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. B. McKenzie, near Avilton, this county, on Friday, Feb. 10th, 1905, Mrs. Ellen Garlitz, after a lingering illness of several months of old age and general debility. The funeral of the deceased took place from the residence of her daughter at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the interment being made at Avilton, the Methodist minister officiating.

The deceased was the widow of the late Israel Garlitz and was well-known and highly respected by everybody who knew her.

Mrs. Garlitz was formerly a Miss Robeson and was born near Frostburg in 1828, residing in that vicinity for seventy-seven years. She is survived by several children. The deceased lost her husband several years ago.

Mrs. Garlitz was a remarkable woman for her age, being very active and was a very interesting and entertaining talker for one so advanced in years.

Church Services.

[We ask that ministers and others who desire announcements made in this column to furnish copy not later than Wednesday noon of each week, so that the same may be classified.]

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK CIRCUIT.

Preaching as follows: Deer Park Feb. 19th, at 10.30 a. m.; Wesley Chapel, Feb. 26th, at 10 30 a. m.; Mountain Lake Park, Feb. 26th at 7.30 p. m. The second quarterly conference will be held in the M. E. church at Mountain Lake Park Saturday, Feb. 18th, at 10.30 a. m. Preaching and sacramental services conducted by the Presiding Elder, Dr. R. B. Ward at Mountain Lake Park Sunday, Feb. 19th, at 7.30 p. m. Revival services will begin at Wesley Chapel Monday night, Feb. 27th. P. W. METHENY.

LUTHERAN

Services by St. Mark's Lutheran congregation will be held in the Garrett Memorial church Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Preaching at the Red House church Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

E. MANGES.

BAPTIST.

At Deer Park Sunday at 11 a. m. and also at 7:30 p. m.; Thayerville at 3 p. m. Rev. R. A. Smith, of Barnesville, will preach at each service.

W. H. FAUST.

METHODIST—FRIENDSVILLE.

In Friendsville on Sunday there will be class meeting at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m., and Epworth League meeting at 6:45 followed by preaching when Pastor Listor will preach a special sermon to the Knights of Pythias who will attend in a body.

Preaching at Selbysport at 10:30 a. m, and at Blooming Rose at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. M. LISTER.

Ice Gorge.

At Rowlesburg, W. Va., on the Cheat river ice that broke up for a distance of 98 miles is gorged in a space of three miles. The gorge is expected to move at any time.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS GONE ALL TO JERICHO

"Boss" Rasin, of Baltimore, Says It Has Gone to Smash and Must Be Reorganized or Go Out of Business.

I. Freeman Rasin, the Democratic boss in Baltimore, has broken silence and gave out an interview Saturday, of which the following is a part. He said:

"Why, the Democratic party has gone all to Jericho. But it is no funeral of mine. We have practically been out since 1895. I have had 40 years in politics and I have had enough. Let somebody else attend to all the little details."

"What is the future of the Democratic party in this city and State, Mr. Rasin?"

The chieftain drew a cigar from his pocket, clipped off the end methodically, and then lighting the weed he took several reflective puffs before answering. "The party," he said, "has gone all to smash. It must be reorganized or get out of business."

"Who will reorganize it?"

"That's not for me to say. There are people now holding important offices under the State administration who were never at Democratic headquarters in their lives. Possibly they will run it."

"How about Senator Gorman? Is he taking any active part in affairs at present?"

"Gorman will serve his term out in the Senate and quit. That's my opinion.

"I have seen him but once in almost a year, and that was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York a few weeks before Christmas. He was there on private matters, and I was there with two of my daughters. We met accidentally and did not discuss politics, but of course some of the papers made a to-do about it, and had a lot of tommy rot about 'conferences,' etc. Mr. Gorman will be nearly 70 years old, when his term expires in the Senate, and I guess he'll want to retire."

"What do you think of the Municipal Voters' League, Mr. Rasin?"

"I don't know anything about it, and I haven't heard it discussed a great deal. This Governor of yours is mixed up in city affairs, and I guess a lot of the reformers will be for the League. Why don't they go ahead and put up a ticket and elect it instead of waiting for somebody else to do the work while they sit down and write letters to the papers telling how it should all be done?

"My experience with reformers is that they all want something and are hotter after the jobs than the people they abuse. I have never known a reformer that didn't end up by making a strong play for a fat job. Some of them want to go to Congress, others want to be judges, and still others would light on anything in sight."

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. James Green, of Baltimore, arrived in town on last Saturday morning. Mr. Green, on account of a business engagement, was compelled to return to the city on Sunday. His wife; formerly Miss Adah Harshburger, will remain a couple of weeks as a guest of relatives and friends.

Mr. John Miller, an enterprising business man, Freeland Tibbets, proprietor of the Free Sigh saloon and Adenai Paugh, of Frostburg, a guest of the former, went up on Hampshire hill in a big two horse sled on last Sunday to spend the day with Mr. "Jack" Kight. Notwithstanding the zero weather they reported a jolly good trip and a delightful time on the mountain top.

Saturday was pay day at the Buxton mine, Wednesday at Marstellers and as a result of good old fashioned Republican prosperity and a full dinner pail, our merchants had plenty to do and were correspondingly happy and contented.

Mr. Samuel Bartlett, of South Cumberland, was in town on last Saturday and Sunday visiting his afflicted brother-in-law, Mr. Thos. Conley.

Mr. George Oss, of Oss Bros., engaged in the lumber business on Savage river a few miles west of Everett's tunnel, was in town on Monday and reports the present winter the roughest he has ever experienced. He says Savage river is frozen to the bottom, only a small stream barely sufficient to water the stock, trickling under the ice.

Rev. Snedegar expects to dedicate the new M. E. church about the middle of March.

Mr. James Beard, our resident nurse, has been compelled to relinquish his care of Mr. Conley for the past week on account of an attack of rheumatism.

The engine on train 55 broke a tire on Tuesday afternoon, a few miles west of town; and was thrown from the track. Fortunately no other damage was done. Both tracks were blocked for a time and trains east and west ran from two to three hours ate.

SILVER SERVICE FOR MARYLAND.

Movement Started to Raise Funds for This Purpose.

A movement, having its origin in Baltimore, to raise funds with which to purchase and present to the new armored cruiser Maryland a silver service, has taken definite shape, the fund having been started with two subscriptions amounting to $120, and in nearly every county the spirit of the cause has been felt. In every section there prevails a desire as well as intention to go ahead with the subscriptions and assist in making the gift one of the most interesting features in the State's history.

In the Sunday edition of the Baltimore *American* interviews with the mayors of many towns in Maryland were published, among them being one with Mayor McComas of Oakland, which is reproduced below, the telegram being in the nature of a special dated on the 11th inst, as follows:

"Mayor Henry W. McOomas said this evening concerning the suggestion for the donation of a silver service to the new armored cruiser Maryland, that he is heartily in favor of the project, and will lend his aid to further the purpose. 'The people of Garrett are as much honored and feel as much interested in the cruiser and her performance as those near tidewater; said the Mayor, 'and we are all ready and willing to respond at the first call. Mayor McComas will take up a subscription at once, and is looking forward to a hearty response from everyone. Members of the Town Council also say that individually they indorse this expression of the Mayor."

While Mayor McComas has not yet solicited funds from any one for the purpose above set forth there is slight doubt but that he will be able to raise a very respectable fund toward the object. We should all be patriotic enough to contribute.

MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA.

At Offutt's Hall, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 22nd.

The ladies of the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian church will hold a Martha Washington Tea in Offutt's Hall on next Wednesday evening, Feb. 22nd. Supper and refreshments will be served from 6 to 11 o'clock p. m. The attendants will costume in the quaint style of Martha Washington's time and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Without saying a word to any person, Mr. Edward Sembower made a visit to West Virginia, and a few days ago returned here with a wife.

Miss. Mattie Watson and Miss Louise Watson returned to Fairmont, W. Va., yesterday morning.

Mrs. R. E. McQuay and Miss Annie, who have been visiting in Kentucky, returned to the Park Saturday last.

Mr. Sol. Harvey and family have moved to Hardman, W. Va., where Mr. H. has secured employment.

Rev. Cunningham is holding a revival meeting in the M. B. church. He expects the Rev. Mr. Clary, of Deer Prrk, to assist him the latter part of the week.

Mr. R. H. Gordon, who has been greatly improving his farm, lying between this place and Deer Park has placed two cars of building material for a "summer home," to be built in the early spring. There are several charming spots on Mr. Gordon's farm for summer residences with magnificent mountain outlooks.

Mrs. W. J. Hoopes, of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting Mrs. Henry May at this place. Mrs. H. and family will spend the summer at the Park.

The coldest night of the winter was xperienced last Monday.

BITTINGER.

There are those who doubt whether the proverbial ground hog saw his shadow, but there can be no doubt that the Meat Trust Hog saw a shadew very recently, and it is evident that there will be something doing.

Mr. Jacob Gortner, who is employed in the lumber yard of Jennings Bros. at Jennings, Md., had a narrow escape with his life last Saturday morning. While at work at that place a large piece of timber slid down off the lumber dock and struck Mr. Gortner on the head, but fortunately he was but slightly injured.

Mr. William Ralston came up from Frostburg last Monday and will visit a few days with his mother.

Messrs. Simon Brenneman and A. J. Oester are putting the finishing touches to the Lutheran parsonage this week.

Our genial young friend Young Lohr, of Oakland, who is now employed by Jennings Bros. at their plant at Jennings, Md., is frequently seen in this village.

Mr. Amos Reckner and family, accompanied by Rev. J. B. Shoup, visted friends on Pea Ridge last week.

Mrs. C. E. Ellithorpe is reported ill at this writing.

THE WEBER PLANTATION.

A Correspondent of the "Florists' Exchange" Describes This Interesting Place.

Recently a number of florists residing in Baltimore visited the Weber gardens adjoining Oakland. One of the number in the current issue of the *Florists' Exchange* describes the visit and impressions made as follows:

"A number of the Baltimore craft visited Messrs. H. Weber & Sons at Oakland, Md., last Sunday. When we left Baltimore Saturday night the weather was clear and fine; when we arrived early the next morning at Oakland it was snowing hard; this, however, did not mar the pleasure of the trip. We were met at the depot and taken to the hotel for breakfast, after which we took a delightful sleigh ride of about a mile to the objective point. Messrs. Wm. and John Weber took us through and explained all points of interest, of which there were many. On leaving the office the door of a house 35x240 feet was opened, and we found ourselves in this large house filled entirely with the great My Maryland carnation. Many blooms were standing there on large, long, stiff stems, and not a bursted calyx to be seen. They have some 40,000 cuttings of this variety now in the sand, and are still putting in more. It was originally intended to send it out this year, but the firm has since decided not to disseminate it until 1906.

"The firm has more than 100,000 square feet of glass in all, mostly devoted to carnations; several houses were filled with seedings only, many of which will doubtless find their way to the market in the near future and prove valuable additions to the carnation family.

"There are six boys in the family, all actively engaged in the business, each carefully and energetically looking after their respective duties. Two of the sons, Henry and William, are married and have their residences on the estate (which is more than 500 acres). All the hay, grain, ect., raised on the place is consumed by the fifty head of horses and cattle, giving all the manure needed. Mr. Weber informed us that during the coming summer they will rebuild one block of about an acre and erect an additional new block for chrysanthemums.

"There are two water systems throughout the houses, one for liquid manure, the other for fresh water, which is supplied from a 40,000 gallon tank. The place is equipped with a sawmill and box factory for the exclusive use of their large business. They also have a large cut-flower vault. The major part of their products are disposed of at wholesale, the quality being such as to command the best prices. Just two miles east of their place is Mountain Lake Park, which is a great religious summering place. Three miles farther east is the popular and fashionable Deer Park these two resorts are heavy retail buyers during the summer season. The residence is very large and handsome, with all modern improvements, built on a hilltop overlooking a beautiful valley to the mountain beyond."

HUTTON

Mrs. Nye Devall (*nee* Jarboe) was visiting her sister, Mrs. C. F. White, last week.

The very severe and sudden change in the weather has caused an unusual amount of sickness in this vicinity.

The following gentleman were in town last Monday attending a business meeting of the Garrett Leather Company: R. E. Sliger and E. H. Sincell, Oakland; O. C. Crane, Terra Alta; Glen F. Barnes, Fairmont, and Frank Watts, Frostburg.

Both Dr. Legge and Dr. Offner, were visiting patients here at the same time on Tuesday.

Bunt Ballard, a roller at the tannery, was taken to the sanitarium at Oakland Tuesday suffering with a very severe attack of appendicitis.

Read Paper Before New York Florists' Club.

Mr. William Weber, of Oakland, a member of the firms of Messrs. H. Weber & Sons, went to New York Sunday night where on Monday evening upon invitation of the New York Florists' Club he read a paper on Carnations before that body, the occasion being the special carnation meeting of the club.

Mr. Weber took with him for exhibition purposes some of the new carnation grown by the firm which has been appropriately named "My Maryland." This new variety was recently awarded two medals and a certificate of merit by the American Carnation society in session at Chicago. Several other first and second prizes were awarded Messrs. Weber on other varieties of their product.

At the meeting of the American Society Mr. William Weber was re-elected a director for the term of three years.

Mr. Thomas K. Harvey, Jr., of near Kearney, was a business visitor at this office yesterday afternoon.

"CHANCING OFF" AGAINST THE LAW

Judge Keedy Calls Grand Jury's Attention to a Prevalent Practice.

Judge Keedy, in his charge to the Washington county grand jury, Monday, called attention to the practice of chancing off articles so prevalent in this community, but he forgot to read it at the conclusion of the regular charge, the paper being under some law books. He sent the note into the grand jury room later. The note follows:

"There is one other matter which I consider it my duty to call to your special attention.

"Judging from the newspapers and from what has been a matter of general knowledge and observation for sometime, there seems to have been an unusual number of articles of various kinds disposed of by chance.

"The scheme employed, which, in principle, is the same in all cases, constitutes a species of lottery and is in violation of the law.

'Sec. 280, Art 27, of the Code of Public Laws of this State, says: 'The courts shall construe the foregoing provisions relating to lotteries liberally, and shall judge all tickets, parts of tickets, certificates, or any other device whatsoever by which money or any other thing is said to be paid or delivered on the happening of any event or contingency, in the nature of a lottery, to be lottery tickets.'

"In the case of Bullock vs. the State 73rd Maryland, page 5, the Court of Appeals of this State, says: 'Our statute allows the sale of nothing which, on the happening or contingency "in the nature of lotterv," brings pecuniary benefit, which would not be enjoyed but for the chance falling to the holder. Courts are required by Sec. 184 to construe the provisions liberally in order to reach and suppress the evil, and they are required to hold "anything" to be a lottery ticket which, on the happening of such event or contingency in the nature of a lottery entitles the holder to money or property.'

"Further in the opinion of the court it says: 'Webster defines a lottery "to be a distribution of by lot or chance," a game in which small sums may obtain a larger value."

"The Court of Appeals of this state has discussed the subject in a number of cases and no purpose can be subserved by a reference to them at this time.

"Any information you may need upon the subject will be furnished you by the State's Attorney, or you may apply to the Court for such information as may become necessary your proper guidance in the performances of your duties."

Killed a Catamount.

Messrs. Edward Leech and D. W. Wilson, of Wilson, W. Va., started in pursuit of a catamount that had been terrorizing that neighborhood for some days and Mr. Leech succeeded in shooting and killing the animal, a very large member of the wild cat tribe.

SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh

Scott's Emulsion

should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
CHEMISTS
409 Pearl Street
NEW YORK
50c. and $1; all druggists

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

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D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. J. C. Watson, of Keyser, is in Oakland today on business.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was in Oakland Tuesday.

The water-wagon of 1905 has gone of commission, but we hope not for all time.

Miss Bridget Maroney returned to her home in Oakland from Baltimore on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. J. A. McClelland, pastor of the Presbyterian church here, was a pleasant social caller at this office this morning.

Mr. N. U. Bond was here Monday on business connected with his varied interests in Garrett county, chief of which is the saw mill industry, located at the town named for him.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder, who spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder at McHenry, returned to their home in Oakland Saturday morning.

Mr. W. C. Newton, representing the Baltimore Branch of the American Type Founders' Company, was in Oakland Monday on business connected with the corporation he represents.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announces a tour of Florida from Oakland via Washington on February 21st and March 7th. Tickets for the round trip will be $53.

Miss Tekla Johnson, who went to Parkersburg some weeks ago to visit relatives where she was taken seriously ill and remained under the care of a physician several weeks, arrived home last Sunday afternoon.

As committee for the late Solomon Tasker, deceased, Mr. William M. Junkins gives notice in this paper today to all creditors of the deceased to file their claims with him on or before May 18th, 1905.

County Surveyor Franklin P. Green and brother Chas. A. Green both of Moscow Mills, were visitors to Oakland last Saturday, the former having come to Oakland to make returns in some cases now in Court.

The final amounts subscribed for the fund to erect the Methodist church at Bloomington, are being collected, the church being nearly completed. The building is a very handsome structure and reflects credit upon the earnestness of the minister in charge.

Capt. Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, was in Oakland last Saturday on business. Capt. Gordon will build a summer residence on his farm adjoining Mountain Lake Park which will be occupied by his family as soon as completed. The house will be constructed with all modern conveniences and the location is an ideal one.

Miss Sallie Frazee, who has been spending a pleasant week with her brother-in-law, Wm. Morgan, Maple street, received a telegram this morning to the effect that her sister is quite ill. Miss Frazee left this morning for Selbysport, Garrett county, expecting to return shortly provided the condition of her sister is improved.—Frostburg Corr. Cumberland Times.

AGAINST INTENT OF DIVORCE LAW

Judge Keedy Calls Attention to a Practice That Will Not Be Tolerated

When A. S. Garis, attorney, called upon Judge Keedy at Hagarstown, on Thursday for the purpose of securing the signature of Judge Keedy to orders of publications in several divorce cases, the Court made reference in no uncertain terms to the practice of some lawyers taking their orders of publication to obscure papers in parts of the county where the parties interested have never lived and are unknown. Judge Keedy told Attorney Garis that this practice would have to cease, it being contrary to the spirit of the law, which requires that proper notice be given in such cases. In event one of the parties to a divorce lives in some section of the county outside of Hagerstown, it would seen to be in keeping with the intent of the law to have the notice inserted in a paper published in that section. The practice, however, of carrying a notice to some out-of the-way publication, with little or no circulation, simply to reduce the costs, the Court said would not be tolerated in the future.

Wanted—A four-year or five-year old gentle, kind, well broken black horse weighing about 1100 pounds; good driver. Apply to W. M. Lister, Friendsville, Md. 1t.

Rev. E. Manges was at the Red House Monday where he officiated at the funeral of Miss Elmira Shaffer, whose death is noted in another column of this paper today.

Miss Lulu Fringer left Oakland yesterday for Grafton where she will visit relatives for a week and then go on to Pittsburg to remain with friends for an indefinite period.

Messrs. William and Ralph Weber, of Oakland who recently attended the annual meeting of the American Carnation Society held in Chicago, where they exhibited some of the product of the Weber gardens, captured six prizes, including the Lawson bronze medal and Society American Florists medal.

Dr. H. M. Kemp, of Bloomington, was in Oakland Tuesday and while here the editor spent a very pleasant hour with that gentleman in social intercourse. The Doctor, who is a cousin of Governor-elect William M. O. Dawson, related a number of anecdotes occuring while they were boys together at Bloomington, where both were born and reared.

On the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio the trainmen are now making a test of a new lantern and it is believed to be an improvement oves the ones in use at the present time. It is the Dietz tubular lantern and is devised so that the heat from the lantern is conveyed to the oil so that it will not freeze in cold weather. In the past the trainmen have been having an immense amount of trouble in this respect and a lantern which will prevent this will be very acceptable.

Two strangers arrived at the "Virginia House" on Monday evening, and registered as man and wife. The man walking from Oakland, and the girl, who afterwards proved to be another man's wife, arrived in town on the evening train. The next morning the enraged husband made his appearance, in search of his prodigal wife, but the young couple had fled to unknown parts before his arrival. The husband vowing that he would have them arrested, started after them in hot pursuit to execute his vow.—Gorman Corr., Keyser Echo.

When the frost is on the window and the kitchen pail is froze, when the little icicles come from every breath that blows, when the chilblains make us sick and faint and cold feet give us pain, it's safe to bet that we all wish for summer days again. For while we sweat and fume around in gauzy summer clothes, it's easy enough to get cooled off as everybody knows. But it's different in the winter time, for when the world is full of ice, the weather is as hard to beat as a pair of loaded dice. We may talk about our climate, our winter and our all, but the balmy days of summer are the ones that please us all.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS.

State Aid Machinery Has Been Set In Motion.

The Maryland Geological Survey Commission, which consists of Governor Warfield, Comptroller Atkinson, President Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University, President Silvester of the Maryland Agricultural College and Prof. William Bullock Clark, superintendent, met Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Survey, on North Howard street, Baltimore, to set the machinery of State aid moving in favor of the county roads. President Silvester was absent, through illness.

There was much talk about ways and means and the manner of procedure, but the final action of the survey was embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as the Court of Appeals having decided that the State aid highway law (Acts of 1904, Chapter 225) is constitutional, we begin work at once under its provisions.

Further, that the boards of commissioners of the respective counties be notified that the State Geological Survey Commission will proceed in accordance with the circular already sent out, and that a second copy of these instructions be mailed to each board immediately, informing them that applications for State aid must be filed on or before March 1 next if it is their plan to take advantage of the law during the year 1905, and that any balance remaining to the account of any county and unapplied for on that date will be allotted to the other counties applying, in accordance with their public road mileage, as required by law.

Further, that the necessary surveys will be commenced as soon as practicable after March 1, and that plans and estimates will be submitted at the earliest possible day.

The circular of instructions sent to the various boards of county commissioners is as follows:

1. All applications for surveys of roads under the State Aid Road Law (Chapter 225, Laws of Maryland, 1904,) are to be made out on the regular blanks furnished by the State commission.

2. Applications must be signed by the County Commissioners, or when the control of the county roads is invested in other boards by the members of such boards.

3. All applications are required by law to be made on or before March 1, of each year. Those counties not so applying forfeit their apportionment for that year.

4. A separate blank must be used for each section of road.

5. The blanks are numbered consecutively, and the surveys and construction of the different roads will be pursued in the order of these numbers unless the county road officials designate in writing a different order.

7. If a blank is lost or destroyed, this office should be notified, and a new one will be issued on application. It is important that notice be given of the loss of any blanks in order that they may be checked off from the list of those issued.

7. Additional blanks will be furnished as needed at any time.

Governor Warfield and Comptroller Atkinson agreed that the money for State aid would be available during this year, and that, if not, the next Legislature would undoubtedly make the necessary provision. The County Commissioners will pay the full bills in the first instance and will not ask the State for reimbursement to the extent of one half until the work has been completed and the contracts fulfilled, and it is thought that this will extend the period of State payment until late next fall.

Ex-Sheriff Chas. Wegman, who is now located in Frostburg where he is engaged in contracting and building, in company with Mr. Olin Gerlach and Mr. James H. Fuller, also of Frostburg, were in Oakland Tuesday, the former to see many of his old friends and the latter to confer with the Board of County Commissioners relative to the plans for the proposed new jail.

NIGHT IS TURNED INTO DAY. . .

At The F. D. Brooke Photographic Studio In Clarksburg, W. Va.

The editor of this paper had occasion to stop into the Photographic Studio of F. D. Brooke, in Glen Elk the other day, and while there he was shown some photographs that were taken at night, NOT WITH FLASH POWDERS but with an especially constructed Arc Lamp of high candle power that Mr. Brooke has had made to his order that he may accommodate the large army of people who cannot get time in the day time to have photographs made. We were shown the apparatus and must say that it surpasses anything we ever saw for brilliancy in the rich actinic rays of light, and while it is so brilliant yet it is soft that it makes a nice soft light on the subject to be photographed thereby giving all the good results that can possibly be obtained in the day time and there is no shock nor scare as there is with flash light pictures. The specimens we were shown were the first he had made with the apparatus and show the same brilliancy of tone, definition and lighting that can be obtained with daylight.

Mr. Brooke has installed this apparatus at an enormous cost and we are sure his enterprise in doing so will only give him increased popularity with the people whom he serves, and the size of his trade already shows that the high class of work he puts out, and his refusal to degrade his profession and the reputation he has already gained for high class work, by putting out a cheap class of work, has won him and is still winning him many new customers.

The apparatus, used in conjunction with some other special apparatus also does his printing on the same HIGH GRADE PAPERS that heretofore could only be printed in strong daylight, and his work had to wait on the weather, now all this is changed. He can get out his work with promptness, regardless of the weather. We are sure it will pay you to call on him some night soon and inspect for yourself, as he is a most accommodating gentleman and will be glad to show you.

The work we inspected was the best by far that we have had the pleasure of looking at for many days. —Clarksburg Herald.

Messrs. R. E. Sliger and E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, Frank Watts, of Frostburg, and Glen H. Barnes, of Fairmont, were at Hutton Monday where they attended a business meeting of the Garrett Leather Company.

S L Townshend & SON

We are offering a nice line of . .

WINTER UNDERWEAR AND TROUSERS AT COST

And have made a general cut in price on our entire stock of seasonable Clothing

S L Townshend & SON

BAUMGARTNER'S

BIG 10 CENT BARGAINS

The Little Man

10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pots, 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy Gilt Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.

Also lots more of Big Bargains for your home. Just received a large lot of our FAMOUS 10C CANDY which is always first.

DIXON & KELSO

NOW is your opportunity to buy stylish and up-to-date Dress Goods at very reasonable prices.

We have opened our Spring line which is twice the amount of any previous year.

You all know that Mohairs, Voiles and Brilliantines are all the rage. We have them, all colors, worth 75c, now . . 49c

Our White Goods for Waists are second to none—without any doubt the strongest line every shown in the town; prices 5c to 8c

BELOW PLEASE NOTICE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE WILL OFFER YOU FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS :: :: :: ::

Extra good Apron Gingham, worth 7c for . . 4⅞c
Some good Apron Gingham Remnants " . 4c
New Calico, any pattern you want, worth 7c, at 5½c
Lot Calico Remnants, worth 7c 4c
Good Brown Muslin, worth 6½c, at . . . 4¾c
Good Bleached Muslin from 6c to . . . 9c
Our Dress Ginghams are very neat, dark patterns, for children wear, prices 8c to . . 12c
Wash Silks, all colors, 27 inches, worth 60c, at 45c
New Ribbons, all colors and widths, No. 40, worth 18c, at 12½c

Our Shirt Waist Goods will be on display FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Please call and see them.

P. S. Carload of Embroidery, 4 to 12 inches wide, choice . . 9¾c

DIXON & KELSO

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Sincell & Co.

SPECIAL CLOTHING SALE .. .. ..

NEXT WEEK

Sincell & Co.

A Legal Tender Valentine

By WILLIS B. HAWKINS

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EDGAR WINSLOW, a stranger to most of the club diners, had been introduced by his friend, the toastmaster, as "our coming novelist" and had responded brilliantly to a trite sentiment. His was, beyond comparison, the speech of the evening, and nobody applauded it more enthusiastically than Mr. Barton, the banker. Later in the evening Mr. Barton sought an introduction and led Edgar to the reading room, where he might have him all to himself.

Winslow, mellowed by more wine than it was his custom to drink and tempted by the great banker's flattering interest, told much of his personal history and more of his ambition. He had really accomplished little as yet, he said—some short stories and a few verses in the magazines were the sum of his achievement—but he had long cherished the central idea of a novel which when written would, he hoped—It was profoundly impressive the way he modestly refrained from saying what he hoped.

Mr. Barton was more than ever under the spell of the young man's delightful enthusiasm—and the wine. Why was the great novel unwritten? The banker had his suspicions. He asked shrewd questions, adroitly invited confidences and at last convinced himself. Then, having fixed a date when Edgar should dine with him and his family, he reluctantly let the interesting guest rejoin the general company.

An hour or so later the banker, hat in hand, bade Winslow good night, handing him a sealed envelope with the request that he "look over this manuscript" when he reached home.

In his little hall bedroom late that night Edgar opened the envelope and found $500 in currency, accompanied by a friendly note which begged a thousand pardons, protested that the paltry loan was made in the interest of literature, expressed the hope that it would enable the author to write the great novel at once and assured him that Mr. Barton was his ardent admirer—Mr. Barton and, it might have added, to some extent the wine.

To the credit of his good sense be it said, Edgar did not deem himself insulted. If he felt a touch of mortification it was because he had invited this aid by talking too freely of his private affairs. But the question was, could he afford in the circumstances to accept the loan? He was shamefully in arrears to his kindly old landlady and knew that she needed money. There were other debts, too—a few small amounts advanced by friends who could ill afford such generosity. And then the chance to write the novel! He ended the controversy in his mind by resolving to send a promissory note to Mr. Barton, due on the 15th of the following February.

This seemed businesslike and, as he figured it, would give him time to write and dispose of the novel, for hope, you know, springs eternal in the literary breast, a fact which, by the way, is a great thing for literature.

Mr. Barton was a little ashamed of himself next morning. To be sure, the $500 was a mere vest pocket amount, but the principle of the thing was the same. He had let his emotions get the better of him in a matter of money, and that was not business. Moreover,

WINSLOW AT THE BANKER'S HOME.

he had invited an impecunious young fellow to dine at his house, and there was no telling to what annoyances that indiscretion might lead.

If the banker was a bit cool in his welcome when Edgar came to the dinner the young man did not notice it. His attention was too much absorbed by the striking beauty of the daughter who stood beside her father. The meeting of their eyes was like the touch of two electrified wires. In that instant a spark was struck which time was to fan into raging flame. Mrs. Barton, too, soon yielded to the spell of Edgar's winsome ways and, despite the mild cautionings of her husband, opened the door of her home to the charming young author.

As usual in such cases, the head of the house was the foot of the class in point of knowledge as to what was going on. It was only when Mr. Barton's consent was asked as a sort of formal ratification that he learned how far matters had progressed. Then he put his foot down. Young Winslow was well enough in a way—a very pleasant fellow, in fact, for once in a while—but—oh, well, he was not to be considered in any other light.

But he was considered, and amid copious tears at that.

"Why, my child," the banker said, softening under his daughter's grief, "he hasn't a dollar to his name. He can't even manage for one, to say nothing of two. He is living at this moment on borrowed capital, with no reasonable hope of being able to pay it back."

"Oh, yes, he has," Alviva answered confidently. "I know all about that $500, and you were a dear, good papa to let him have it. He'll pay it back, you'll see, and with good interest. Just wait till his novel comes out. Oh, papa, if you only knew how grateful he is to you!"

"Grateful or ungrateful, my dear," said Mr. Barton, "I don't believe he will ever pay it. How many of the novels written ever see daylight? Not one in a thousand. And of those that are published not one in a hundred yields anything for the author."

"But Edgar is different," the daughter persisted. "I am sure it will succeed. Oh, I wish you could hear him read it! You would say so yourself."

She regaled her father with portions of it that she had learned by heart, literally by heart. And her beautiful trust in the conquering power of the man she loved warmed Mr. Barton even more than the wine at the club dinner had done. To avoid being led to do something sentimentally foolish again he went away to think alone. And the wise result of his meditations was that he must convince his daughter rather than rule her against her convictions.

Winslow's note would be due in less than a month, and the banker knew enough of the situation to believe that it would not be paid at maturity. If it were not, then Alviva herself might see the matter in a more reasonable light. At any rate, she would be likely to accept the compromise of postponement. And there was hope in even that.

It was St. Valentine's day, but Edgar Winslow, standing in the morning by his hall bedroom window, was thinking of something more important than paper hearts. For weeks he had waited in painful anxiety for the verdict of the publisher to whom he had submitted his novel. Day after day he had watched the postman come and go, leaving nothing for him. On the 10th of February he had written an urgent letter to the publisher begging him to render his decision before the 15th, "for," thought he, "with the book accepted I can raise money on my prospects, and Mr. Barton must be promptly paid." Now it was the 14th, and still no answer had come.

A trilling whistle sounded somewhere up the street. Edgar raised his sash and leaned out at the window. Yes, the postman was coming his way. Would he pass? No; he turned in and rang the basement bell. The young author closed the window and hastened to the head of the stairs. The housemaid was coming up. How slowly she plodded! Winslow ran down to meet her, calling over the banister, "Anything for me, Mary?"

"Yes, Mr. Winslow, you an' me is the only ones that's got valentines, I guess. Look!" She had taken a gaudy "comic" from the envelope addressed to herself and was studying the verse beneath the hideous picture.

Edgar, all impatience, took the two letters addressed to him and, with a kindly word to Mary, sprang joyously up the stairs and shut himself in his room. With trembling fingers he tore open the envelope bearing the publisher's return card. The letter was short and to the point. The manuscript, the publisher regretted to say, was "not available." It would be returned by express that day.

For a long time Edgar stood looking vacantly out at the deserted street, with its deep drifts of snow, from which fitful gusts of wind swept up thin white clouds and hurled them hissing here and there. But the desolation in his breast was bleaker than that of the scene outside. He had done his best and failed. That was the deadening thought. He had put his very soul into this story—yes, and more; he had put somewhat of Alviva's beautiful soul into it, for ever since he had known her she had been not only his inspiration, but also the unconscious model of all that was lovely in his feminine creations. True, the limitations of language had confined him to the merest suggestion of those finer feelings to which he thrilled as he wrote, but he had done his best, and under the most favorable conditions possible. If this story was not worthy of publication he could not hope ever to write one that would be.

And Alviva! Was it farewell to her also? From the depths of his despair he tried to look the situation honestly in the face. Must she not now lose her confidence in his power to win the world, that simple, joyous confidence which had encouraged him sometimes to feel such boundless power within himself? Must she not now take him from the lofty pedestal on which her love had placed him? If so, then his life was not worth living, since its one great purpose for months had been to acquire, indeed, that nobleness of character which she in her sweet, unquestioning faith had ascribed to him.

In that hour of overwhelming distress he had forgotten the other letter. Now, however, he began tearing it open listlessly. Nothing, he thought, that anybody might have to say to him in a typewritten communication could be of the slightest interest now. Yet in the next moment he stood with a $500 bill in one hand, a plain leaf of paper bearing two typewritten lines in the other and a multitude of struggling emotions in his breast. Through a gathering mist in his eyes he read the two lines:

A friend who is not expert at rhyme
Begs you to accept this valentine.

To his mind there was something pathetic in the wretched lack of rhyme and rhythm, for it indicated to him only an innocent attempt of one unpracticed in the ways of deceit to conceal her identity. "God bless her!" he murmured fervently, kissing the page. "She shall never know how pitifully her little subterfuge has failed."

He spent the rest of the forenoon writing a long letter to Alviva. This was easier than to confess himself a failure to her face. He told her that some kind anonymous friend had sent money enough to enable him to pay his debt to her father, but that he must now cast about for employment. As for literature, that sweet dream was over.

Early next morning a messenger brought a hastily written note in which Alviva told him to be sure to call that evening and bring his manuscript. "Papa wants to hear it," she said.

When Edgar paid his debt at the bank that day Mr. Barton added his

"BY GEORGE!" HE EXCLAIMED.

testimony to his daughter's, saying: "Come to dinner. Then we can get at the reading earlier."

In the library that evening the banker, with a good cigar between his teeth, leaned back in his great morocco chair and put an arm about Alviva, who sat on a hassock close beside him.

As Edgar, reading deeper and deeper into his story, began to feel the pleasure he had known in writing it his embarrassment departed, and his voice became rich with that melodious quality which had first attracted Mr. Barton at the club dinner. Then the scenes depicted, the characters brought out, the noble thoughts that strode through the tale, were all the more majestic because clothed in the garb of simple, unobtrusive language.

Mr. Barton's cigar had gone out. He leaned forward tensely. He was more than interested; he was fascinated. "By George!" he exclaimed as the reader rounded a climax. "Great! That's great!"

Edgar laid the manuscript aside.

"Go on," said the banker eagerly.

"Please go on, Mr. Winslow," Mrs. Barton added, with equal earnestness.

Alviva's bright eyes danced with the pleasure of pride.

The end of it was that Edgar read until after midnight, then left the manuscript with Mr. Barton, who said he could not go to sleep until he had learned how it all came out.

The next afternoon the banker met the head of the publishing house by telephonic appointment.

"Do you ever read manuscripts yourself?" Mr. Barton asked.

"Not often. Only in very special cases," the publisher answered.

"Well," said the banker, "this is a very special case. I wish you would read this one at once and send a b'll to me for your trouble."

In two days the publisher [illegible] the bank. There was no bill, however. On the contrary, the obligation was on his side, and he should like to make arrangements for bringing out the book at once.

"Do you know that your house rejected this manuscript day before yesterday?"

"Yes. I learned so this morning. The author seemed to be in unreasonable haste, and it was sent back without reading."

A few months later, when Edgar's fortune was assured, the banker listened to his plea and, with a merry twinkle in his eye, answered: "No, sir. You can't have her until you've paid back that five hundred."

"What five hundred?"

"The valentine I sent you."

"You, Mr. Barton?"

"Yes, sir, to be brutally frank about it, I wanted to see whether you were one of those geniuses who don't pay their debts when they have the money. Now, honor bright, Edgar, how much did you have left after you took up that note?"

"About $2."

"And no prospect of any more. Hanged if I think I'd have had the nerve to pay it under those conditions!"

"Nor I, perhaps," said Edgar, "if you had been anybody but Alviva's father."

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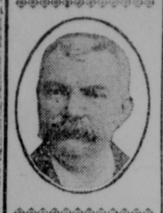

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

CHAPTER II.

THE ESSENCE OF SIMPLICITY.

BEFORE considering the question of a practical return to the simplicity of which we dream, it will be necessary to define simplicity in its very essence, for in regard to it people commit the same error that we have just denounced, confounding the secondary with the essential, substance with form. They are tempted to believe that simplicity presents certain external characteristics by which it may be recognized and in which it really consists. Simplicity and lowly station, plain dress, a modest dwelling, slender means, poverty—these things seem to go together. Nevertheless this is not the case. Just now I passed three men on the street, the first in his carriage, the others on foot and one of them shoeless. The shoeless man does not necessarily lead the least complex life of the three. It may be, indeed, that he who rides in his carriage is sincere and unaffected, in spite of his position, and is not at all the slave of his wealth. It may be also that the pedestrian in shoes neither envies him who rides nor despises him who goes unshod; and lastly it is possible that under his rags, his feet in the dust, the third man has a hatred of simplicity, of labor, of sobriety, and dreams only of idleness and pleasure, for among the least simple and straightforward of men must be reckoned professional beggars, knights of the road, parasites and the whole tribe of the obsequious and envious, whose aspirations are summed up in this—to arrive at seizing a morsel, the biggest possible, of that prey which the fortunate of earth consume.

And to this same category, little matter what their station in life, belong the profligate, the arrogant, the miserly, the weak, the crafty. Livery counts for nothing; we must see the heart. No class has the prerogative of simplicity; no dress, however humble in appearance, is its unfailing badge. Its dwelling need not be a garret, a hut, the cell of the ascetic nor the lowliest fisherman's bark. Under all the forms in which life vests itself, in all social positions, at the top as at the bottom of the ladder, there are people who live simply and others who do not. We do not mean by this that simplicity betrays itself in no visible signs, has not its own habits, its distinguishing tastes and ways; but this outward show, which may now and then be counterfeited, must not be confounded with its essence and its deep and wholly inward source. Simplicity is a state of mind. It dwells in the main intention of our lives. A man is simple when his chief care is the wish to be what he ought to be—that is, honestly and naturally human. And this is neither so easy nor so impossible as one might think. At bottom it consists in putting our acts and aspirations in accordance with the law of our being, and consequently with the eternal intention which willed that we should be at all. Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a man, and not a fox, a hare, a hog or a bird of prey. This is the sum of the whole matter.

Here we are led to formulate the practical ideal of man. Everywhere in life we see certain quantities of matter and energy associated for certain ends. Substances more or less crude are thus transformed and carried to a higher degree of organization. It is not otherwise with the life of man. The human ideal is to transform life into something more excellent than itself. We may compare existence to raw material. What it is matters less than what is made of it, as the value of a work of art lies in the flowering of the workman's skill. We bring into the world with us different gifts. One has received gold, another granite, a third marble, most of us wood or clay. Our task is to fashion these substances. Every one knows that the most precious material may be spoiled, and he knows, too, that out of the least costly an immortal work may be shaped. Art is the realization of a permanent idea in an ephemeral form. True life is the realization of the higher virtues—justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power—in our daily activities, whatever they may be. And this life is possible in social conditions the most diverse and with natural gifts the most unequal. It is not fortune or personal advantage, but our turning them to account, that constitutes the value of life. Fame adds no more than does length of days. Quality is the thing.

Need we say that one does not rise to this point of view without a struggle? The spirit of simplicity is not an inherited gift, but the result of a laborious conquest. Plain living, like high thinking, is simplification. We know that science is the handful of ultimate principles gathered out of the tufted mass of facts, but what gropings to discover them! Centuries of research are often condensed into a principle that a line may state. Here the moral life presents strong analogy with the scientific. It, too, begins in a certain confusion, makes trial of itself, seeks to understand itself, and often mistakes. But by dint of action and exacting from himself strict account of his deeds man arrives at a better knowledge of life. Its law appears to him, and the law is this: Work out your mission. He who applies himself to aught else than the realization of this end loses in living the raison d'etre of life. The egotist does so, the pleasure seeker, the ambitious; he consumes existence as one eating the full corn in the blade; he prevents it from bearing its fruit; his life is lost. Whoever, on the contrary, makes his life serve a good higher than itself, saves it in giving it. Moral precepts which to a superficial view appear arbitrary and seem made to spoil our zest for life have really but one object—to preserve us from the evil of having lived in vain. That is why they are constantly leading us back into the same paths; that is why they all have the same meaning: Do not waste your life; make it bear fruit; learn how to give it in order that it may not consume itself. Herein is summed up the experience of humanity, and this experience, which each man must remake for himself, is more precious in proportion as it costs more dear. Illumined by its light, he makes a moral advance more and more sure. Now he has his means of orientation, his internal norm to which he may lead everything back, and from the vacillating, confused and complex being that he was he becomes simple. By the ceaseless influence of this same law, which expands within him and is day by day verified in fact, his opinions and habits become transformed.

Once captivated by the beauty and sublimity of the true life, by what is sacred and pathetic in this strife of humanity for truth, justice and brotherly love, his heart holds the fascination of it. Gradually everything subordinates itself to this powerful and persistent charm. The necessary hierarchy of powers is organized within him; the essential commands, the secondary obeys, and order is born of simplicity. We may compare this organization of the interior life to that of an army. An army is strong by its discipline, and its discipline consists in respect of the inferior for the superior and the concentration of all its energies toward a single end. Discipline once relaxed, the army suffers. It will not do to let the corporal command the general. Examine carefully your life and the lives of others. Whenever something halts or jars and complications and disorder follow it is because the corporal has issued orders to the general. Where the natural law rules in the heart disorder vanishes.

I despair of ever describing simplicity in any worthy fashion. All the strength of the world and all its beauty, all true joy, everything that consoles, that feeds hope or throws a ray of light along our dark paths, everything that makes us see across our poor lives a splendid goal and a boundless future, comes to us from people of simplicity, those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfishness and vanity and have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life.

CHAPTER III.

SIMPLICITY OF THOUGHT.

IT is not alone among the practical manifestations of our life that there is need of making a clearing; the domain of our ideas is in the same case. Anarchy reigns in human thought. We walk in the woods without compass or sun, lost among the brambles and briers of infinite detail.

When once man has recognized the fact that he has an aim, and that this aim is to be a man, he organizes his thought accordingly. Every mode of thinking or judging which does not make him better and stronger he rejects as dangerous.

And first of all he flees the too common contrariety of amusing himself with his thought. Thought is a tool, with its own proper function; it isn't a toy. Let us take an example. Here is the studio of a painter. The implements are all in place; everything indicates that this assemblage of means is arranged with view to an end. Throw the room open to apes. They will climb on the benches, swing from the cords, rig themselves in draperies, coif themselves with slippers, juggle with brushes, nibble the colors and pierce the canvases to see what is behind the paint. I don't question their enjoyment. Certainly they must find this kind of exercise extremely interesting. But an atelier is not made to let monkeys loose in. No more is thought a ground for acrobatic evolutions. A man worthy of the name thinks as he is, as his tastes are; he goes about it with his whole heart, and not with that fitful and sterile curiosity which, under pretext of observing and noting everything, runs the risk of never experiencing a deep and true emotion or accomplishing a right deed.

Another habit in urgent need of correction, ordinary attendant on conventional life, is the mania for examining and analyzing oneself at every turn. I do not invite men to neglect introspection and the examination of conscience. The endeavor to understand one's own mental attitudes and motives of conduct is an essential element of good living. But quite other is this extreme vigilance, this incessant observation of one's life and thoughts, this dissecting of oneself, like a piece of mechanism. It is a waste of time and goes wide of the mark. The man who, to prepare himself the better for walking, should begin by making a rigid anatomical examination of his means of locomotion would risk dislocating something before he had taken a step. You have what you need to walk with, then forward! Take care not to fall, and use your forces with discretion. Potterers and scruple mongers are soon reduced to inaction. It needs but a glimmer of common sense to perceive that man is not made to pass his life in a self centered trance.

And common sense—do you not find what is designated by this name becoming as rare as the common sense customs of other days? Common sense has become an old story. We must have something new, and we create a factitious existence, a refinement of living, that the vulgar crowd has not the wherewithal to procure. It is so agreeable to be distinguished! Instead of conducting ourselves like rational beings and using the means most obviously at our command we arrive, by dint of absolute genius, at the most astonishing singularities. Better off the track than on the main line! All the bodily defects and deformities that orthopedy treats give but a feeble idea of the humps, the tortuosities, the dislocations we have inflicted upon ourselves in order to depart from simple common sense, and at our own expense we learn that one does not deform himself with impunity. Novelty, after all, is ephemeral. Nothing endures but the eternal commonplace, and if one departs from that it is to run the most perilous risks. Happy he who is able to reclaim himself, who finds the way back to simplicity.

Good plain sense is not, as is often imagined, the innate possession of the first chance comer, a mean and paltry equipment that has cost nothing to any one. I would compare it to those old folk songs, unfathered, but deathless, which seem to have risen out of the very heart of the people. Good sense is a fund slowly and painfully accumulated by the labor of centuries. It is a jewel of the first water, whose value he alone understands who has lost it or who observes the lives of others who have lost it. For my part I think no price too great to pay for gaining it and keeping it for the possession of eyes that see and a judgment that discerns. One takes good care of his sword that it be not bent or rusted; with greater reason should he give heed to his thought.

But let this be well understood: An appeal to common sense is not an appeal to thought that grovels, to narrow positivism which denies everything it cannot see or touch; for to wish that man should be absorbed in material sensations, to the exclusion of the high realities of the inner life, is also a want of good sense. Here we touch upon a tender point, round which the greatest battles of humanity are waging. In truth, we are striving to attain a conception of life, searching it out amid countless obscurities and griefs, and everything that touches upon spiritual realities becomes day by day more painful. In the midst of the grave perplexities and transient disorders that accompany great crises of thought it seems more difficult than ever to escape with any simple principles. Yet necessity itself comes to our aid, as it has done for the men of all times. The programme of life is terribly simple after all, and in the fact that existence so imperiously forces herself upon us she gives us notice that she precedes any idea of her which we may make for ourselves and that no one can put off living pending an attempt to understand life. Our philosophies, our explanations, our beliefs, are everywhere confronted by facts, and these facts, prodigious, irrefutable, call us to order when we would deduce life from our reasonings and would wait to act until we have ended philosophizing. It is this happy necessity that prevents the world from stopping while man questions his route. Travelers of a day, we are carried along in a vast movement to which we are called upon to contribute, but which we have not foreseen nor embraced in its entirety nor penetrated as to its ultimate aims. Our part is to fill faithfully the role of private, which has devolved upon us, and our thought should adapt itself to the situation. Do not say that we live in more trying times than our ancestors, for things seen from afar are often seen imperfectly. It is, moreover, scarcely gracious to complain of not having been born in the days of one's grandfather.

What we may believe least contestable on the subject is this: From the beginning of the world it has been hard to see clearly; right thinking has been difficult everywhere and always. It the matter the ancients were in no wise privileged above the moderns, and it might be added that there is no difference between men when they are considered from this point of view Master and servant, teacher and learner, writer and artisan, discern truth at the same cost. The light that humanity acquires in advancing is no doubt of the greatest use, but it also multiplies the number and extent of human problems. The difficulty is never removed the mind always encounters its obstacle. The unknown controls us and hems us in on all sides. But just as one need not exhaust a spring to quench his thirst, so we need not know everything to live. Humanity lives and always has lived on certain elemental provisions.

We will try to point them out. First of all, humanity lives by confidence. In so doing it but reflects, commensurate with its conscious thought, that which is the hidden source of all beings. An imperturbable faith in the stability of the universe and its intelligent ordering sleeps in everything that exists The flowers, the trees, the beasts of the field, live in calm strength, in entire security. There is confidence in the falling rain, in dawning day, in the brook running to the sea. Everything that is seems to say: "I am, therefore I should be. There are good reasons for this, rest assured."

So, too, mankind lives by confidence From the simple fact that he is, man has within him the sufficient reason for his being—a pledge of assurance. He reposes in the power which has willed that he should be. To safeguard this confidence, to see that nothing disconcerts it, to cultivate it, render it more personal, more evident—toward this should tend the first effort of our thought. All that augments confidence within us is good, for from confidence is born the life without haste—tranquil energy, calm action, the love of life and its fruitful labor. Deep seated confidence is the mysterious spring that sets in motion the energy within us. It is our nutriment. By it man lives much more than by the bread he eats. And so everything that shakes this confidence is evil—poison, not food.

Dangerous is every system of thought that attacks the very fact of life, declaring it to be an evil. Life has been too often wrongly estimated in this century. What wonder that the tree withers when its roots are watered with corrosives. And there is an extremely simple reflection that might be made in the face of all this negation. You say life is an evil. Well, what remedy for it do you offer? Can you combat it, suppress it? I do not ask you to suppress your own life, to commit suicide—of what advantage would that be to us?—but to suppress

Suso, the great monk and mystic, one of the simplest and best men that ever lived, had a touching custom. Whenever he encountered a woman, were she the poorest and oldest, he stepped respectfully aside, though his bare feet must tread among thorns or in the gutter. "I do that," he said, "to render homage to our holy lady the Virgin Mary." Let us offer to hope a like reverence. If we meet it in the shape of a blade of wheat piercing the furrow, a bird brooding on its nest, a poor wounded beast, recovering itself, rising and continuing its way; a peasant plowing and sowing a field that has been ravaged by flood or hail, a nation slowly repairing its losses and healing its wounds—under whatever guise of humanity or suffering it appears to us, let us salute it. When we encounter it in legends, in untutored songs, in simple creeds, let us still salute it, for it is always the same, indestructible, the immortal daughter of God.

We do not dare hope enough. The men of our day have developed strange timidities. The apprehension that the sky will fall—that acme of absurdity among the fears of our Gallic forefathers—has entered our own hearts. Does the raindrop doubt the ocean, the ray mistrust the sun? Our senile wisdom has arrived at this prodigy. It resembles those testy old pedagogues whose chief office is to rail at the merry pranks or the youthful enthusiasms of their pupils. It is time to become little children once more, to learn again to stand with clasped hands and wide eyes before the mystery around us; to remember that, in spite of our knowledge, what we know is but a trifle, and that the world is greater than our mind, which is well, for, being so prodigious, it must hold in reserve untold resources, and we may allow it some credit without accusing ourselves of improvidence. Let us not treat it as creditors do an insolvent debtor; we should fire its courage, relight the sacred flame of hope. Since the sun still rises, since earth puts forth her blossoms anew, since the bird builds its nest and the mother smiles at her child, let us have the courage to be men and commit the rest to him who has numbered the stars. For my part I would I might find glowing words to say to whomsoever has lost heart in these times of disillusion: Rouse your courage; hope on. He is sure of being least deluded who has the daring to do that. The most ingenuous hope is nearer truth than the most rational despair.

Another source of light on the path of human life is goodness. I am not of those who believe in the natural perfection of man and teach that society corrupts him. On the contrary, of all forms of evil the one which most dismays me is heredity. But I sometimes ask myself how it is that this effete and deadly virus of low instincts, of vices inoculated in the blood, the whole assemblage of disabilities imposed upon us by the past—how all this has not got the better of us. It must be because of something else. This other thing is love.

Given the unknown brooding above our heads, our limited intelligence, the grievous and contradictory enigma of

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6 45†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
8 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30s	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 50†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Belg'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 25	lv Elkins ar	x2 55	x6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 31	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager.
F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

JOHN W. ASH,
Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
NOE 62.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
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2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Residence on North Third street.
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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
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Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the P. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 1—Daily ..... 7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9 26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4 53 P. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 10 26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily ..... 11 54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12 27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6 51 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5 12 P. M
No. 56—Express, daily ..... 4 54 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8 12 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manag
D. B. MARTIN
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE SETTLING IN MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.

Because it is the best country known to the man of moderate means.
Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomination are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. Write to-day for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R.
No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Messrs. Holbert & Spedden, of Fairmont, W. Va. have the contract to build stations for the B. & O. at Newton Falls, Wayland, Charlestown, Kent, Holloway, Lafferty and Fairpoint, all in Ohio, at a total cost of about $22,000. This work is well advanced and the contract calls for its completion by March 10th.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.

A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

A Spendid New Building Provided by the State.

A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.

Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

THE

Hustling Store Company

CONTINUE TO

CUT PRICES

until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS

are arriving daily.

Bring in your

Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour

and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, committee appointed by the Circuit Court of Garrett County, for the person of Solomon Tasker, late of Garrett County, deceased, to all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. M. JUNKINS, Commitee.
51 Deer Park, Md.

Sale Without Reserve.

I WILL SELL at public sale, without reserve, regardless of price or cost,

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905,

On my farm, near Hagerstown, Md., all my horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and farm machinery.

20—PERCHERON HORSES—20

Among them some fine brood mares, work horses, an especially fine lot of colts, 1, 2 and 3 years old, including 2 registered stallions and a registered brood mare, in foal to a registered stallion. Prize winners.

26—SHORT HORNS—26

Registered stock, among them a show bull, weight 2,500 lbs., 3 times winner of first premium at Hagerstown Fair, cows weighing 1,400, 1,500 and 1,600 lbs., beef breed; also, some fine dairy Short-horns.

100—BERKSHIRES—100

2 head boars, 1 from 1st prize at the Pan American Exposition; a large number of sows, young boars and sows not akin; 60 head registered stock from best herds in America, as well as imported.

22—SHROPSHIRES—22

Regist red stock, 5 rams, 17 ewes, mostly 1, 2 and 3 years old, blood of "Altamont" and "Folly Farm" crossed. Ewes will average 200 lbs. Ram 1st prize winner at Hagerstown Fair. Write for description sale list to

FRANK W. MISH,
51-3t Hager-town, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

SPECIAL TOURS

TO FLORIDA TO

VIA WASHINTON

Only $53.00 Round Trip from Oakland, Md.

Tuesday, February 21st, via
SEABOARD AIR LINE
Tuesday, March 7th, via
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Tickets will be sold at above Very Low Rate for the round trip, including all expenses as described in itinerary. These delightful tours afford a choice of different routes, with stop-over at Washington in each direction.

Descriptive itineraries, tickets and sleeping car reservations may be procured from Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

TO

WASHINGTON

ACCOUNT INAUGURATION OF

President Roosevelt

VERY LOW RATES

FROM POINTS 100 MILES OR LESS FROM WASHINGTON, tickets will be sold at One and One-third fare for the round trip, good going March 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

FROM POINTS MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM WASHINGTON, EAST OF OHIO RIVER, tickets will be sold at One Fare, plus 25 cents, for the round trip, good going March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

By depositing ticket with joint agent at Washington not later than March 8th, and on payment of fee of $1.00 at time of deposit, an extension of final return limit will be granted to leave Washington not later than March 18th, 1905, inclusive.

For additional information call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Order of Publication.

Amelia E. Poling v. Isaac James Poling. No. 1319 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1878 and that about ten years ago the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind and above reproach and that the defendant abandoned the plaintiff without just cause or reason and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for more than ten years and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that seven children have been born to said parties as a result of said marriage, the oldest of whom is thirty-one years of age and the youngest sixteen years of age; that the plaintiff desires to resume her maiden name, Amelia Elizabeth Shirley, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*; that the plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon, the 21st day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garret county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of March, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Mardi Gras Rates to New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile

LOW rate excursion tickets will be sold by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from Washington to above points, March 1st to 6th. Stop over allowed.

For information address
J. W. COLE, P. A.,
1421 Penna. Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

VERY LOW RATES to the MARDI GRAS

New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile :: ::

VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

EXCURSION tickets on sale March 1 to 6 inclusive, and valid for return until March 11, inclusive. Extension of return limit to March 25, 1905, may be secured on deposit of ticket and payment of fifty (50) cents additional.

For details apply to any B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

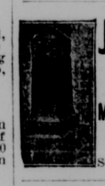
This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir



J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell
25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Science has developed something infinitely better than the old-style wrap or clamp.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES ARE WELDED BY ELECTRICITY.

This is the modern method of construction. Years of life are added through the elimination of serious fence defects.

A WRAP holds moisture, cracks the galvanizing and allows the water to attack the bare wire. A small amount of displaced galvanizing on "PITTSBURGH PERFECT" **REINFORCES THE PROTECTION AGAINST RUST AT THE ELECTRICALLY WELDED JOINT;** examine the joint.

STAYS CANNOT SLIP. They are always just where they were put. Stay and strand wires become one piece when the union is made. The fence is like a solid sheet of perforated steel.

Every Rod is Guaranteed Perfect.

Don't allow your prejudice in favor of the rapidly-declining and now antiquated methods you have heretofore known, to warp your good judgment.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES REPRESENT PROGRESS, because hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of standard material is daily welded by electricity.

The hoop on the average sugar barrel in the isolated country grocery store is an **electrically welded** product.

If your wagon was made in a large factory, its tires were welded by electricity.

You will find electrically welded hoops on ice cream freezers and washing machines, on many tubs and buckets. Examine them.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" fences are made by this modern, simple and marvelous process, producing **"THE WELD THAT HELD."**

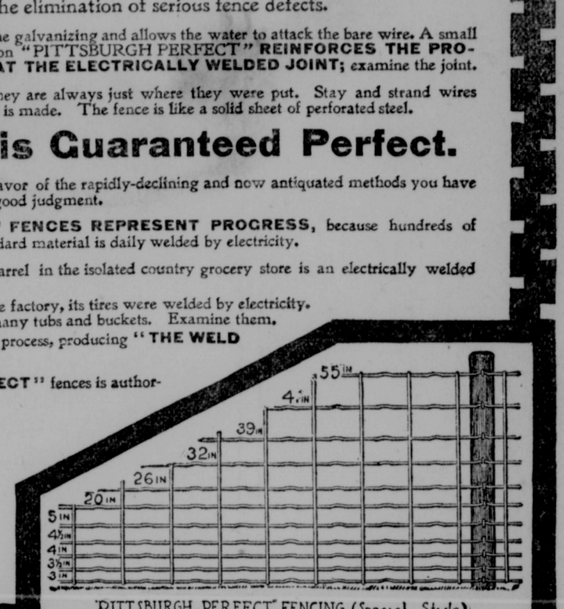
MR. FARMER: LISTEN, NOW. Every agent handling **"PITTSBURGH PERFECT"** fences is authorized to guarantee this:

That the wires are not injured at the joints,
That the fence is perfectly adjustable to uneven ground.
That the stays will not separate from the strands.
That the fence is all right in every particular.

Could you ask any more definite protection? Your complete satisfaction is absolutely assured.

Call on or write for Catalogue to

J. M. DAVIS & SONS AGENTS
OAKLAND, MD.



PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCING (Special Style)

SHERIFF'S SALE

- OF -

Personal Property,

AT GORMAN, MD.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of JOSEPH W. KING vs. ISAAC W. THOMPSON, the same being No. 5 Judicials March Term 1905, and to me directed, I, the undersigned, sheriff of Garrett County, have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Isaac W. Thompson in and to the following goods and chattels, to-wit:

11 Barrels of Cider, 2 Dressed Hogs, weighing about 700 pounds, 1 Postoffice Cabinet.

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY,

the 20th Day of February, 1905,

At eleven o'clock a. m., at the West Virginia Central Railroad Depot, in the town of Gorman, in Garrett County, Maryland, I will offer for sale the aforesaid property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

E. J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

Order Nisi.

Asa F. Speicher et al.
vs.
Catharine Beeghley, et al.
No. 1238 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 27th day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Charles C. Speicher, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of January, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1560.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Charles F. White.
No. 11 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each of three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $69.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Order Nisi.

James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County, Maryland,
vs.
Annie D. Holbrook.
No. 109 Miscellaneous Docket in the Circuit Court for Garrett, County, Maryland.

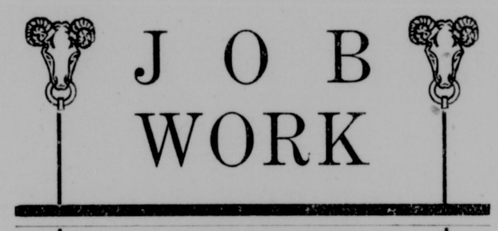
Ordered this 7th day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett County, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett County aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett County once in each three successive weeks before the 2nd day of February next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $72.41.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Who Does Your JOB WORK



IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

I HAVE opened in the First National Bank Building, next to Davis' hardware store, a nice new line

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES
HATS, SHOES, Etc

The same fair treatment which was accorded old customers will be a feature in the new business. Respectfully,

Arthur Townshend

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Are you reading "The Simple Life?" Opening chapters page 7.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 22 Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following contingent fund account for the year 1904.

1904 RECEIPTS.		
Apr 14. By Levy	$5,925.28	
July 27. By Cash T. B. Wiley late Treasurer in full settlement	845.20	
Aug. 29. By Cash M. M. Fazenbaker, Fines collected	2.00	
		$6,772.48
1904 DISBURSEMENTS.		
June 13. Charles Liller, for goods destroyed on account of small pox	$ 80.00	
July 9. E. Z. Tower, for making General Index	350.00	
Sept. 1. Discount on County Tax	1,100.29	1,530.29
By balance		$5,242.19

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905. NUMBER 51

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY LAW.

Publication in This Paper of Judge Keedy's Charge Creates Interest.

THE LAW AND ITS PENALTIES

Set Forth In Detail—Covers All Manner of Offenses Against Lottery Law—Second Offense Punishable by Confinement in Penitentiary.

The charge to the Grand Jury by His Honor Judge Keedy at Hagerstown concerning lotteries or "chancing off" of articles by lots which was published in these columns last week, has brought so many inquires to this office concerning the matter that we deem it expedient to publish a brief extract of the law bearing upon the subject so that all may become informed with both the law and its penalties.

Section 268, of Article 27, of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, provides that "no person shall draw any lottery or sell any lottery ticket in this State; nor shall any person sell what are called policies, certificates or anything by which the vendor or other person promises or guarantees that any particular number, character, ticket or certificate shall in any event or on the happening of any contingency entitle the purchaser or holder to receive any money, property or evidence of debt.

The preceding paragraph is the law in the case which has been very liberally construed by the courts.

Section 270 of the same Article prescribes the penalty in the following language: "Every person, his aiders and abettors, offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense any sum in the discretion of the Court not less than two hundred dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months, or may be both fined and imprisoned as aforesaid."

Section 273 says: "The owner of any house or office who shall permit the same to be used as a place for selling lottery tickets, or any of the things in the nature thereof mentioned in the preceding section shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall in the discretion of the Court be fined a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or shall be both fined and imprisoned; and any person who shall know that his house or office is used for such purpose shall be considered as permitting the same."

Section 275 prohibits the "printing, writing or in any other way publishing any account of any lottery, stating when or where the same is to be drawn, or the prizes therein, or the price of a ticket, or where any ticket may be obtained," under a penalty of a fine of $100 or imprisonment for the term of sixty days.

Section 277 renders void the transfer of any real estate, goods, chattels, or things in action, or any personal property secured through the agency of any lottery of chance.

Section 278, relating to a second offense against the law above quoted, provides for a penitentiary sentence of not less than two nor more than five years.

The above, we believe, covers all the points referred to in the communications received at this office concerning the lottery law and if observed by our correspondents they may save themselves from becoming involved in serious difficulties with the law.

TELEPHONE LINES BEING TAMPERED WITH

Leads Officials of the Company to Offer Reward for Offender.

Within the past week or two the lines of the Garrett County Telephone Company have been tampered with to such an extent that service on the through line was entirely knocked out and local lines disturbed so much that messages came through in jerks and jumps.

To correct this state of affairs and to apprehend the person responsible if possible President Maffett of the company went down Hooppole last Friday and at a point about six miles north of town located the trouble when he discovered that the local and through lines had been coupled together with a strap of wire. To reach the lines the person who committed the offense had climbed a tree and from the limbs he made the coupling.

While there is no clue to the offender other than suspicious circumstances surrounding the act, the officials of the company are making a thorough investigation and to help them solve the mystery a reward of $25 has been offered for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties committing the offense.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Anna Kennedy, Mr. Henry Vogelpohe, Clell Friend, Magruder Perry, Charlie Shanks, Nelson Miller, Coup & Lacorn.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DIXON & KELSO

NOW is your opportunity to buy stylish and up-to-date Dress Goods at very reasonable prices.

We have opened our Spring line which is twice the amount of any previous year.

You all know that Mohairs, Voiles and Brilliantines are all the rage. We have them, all colors, worth 75c, now . . 49c

Our White Goods for Waists are second to none—without any doubt the strongest line every shown in the town; prices 5c to 8c

BELOW PLEASE NOTICE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE WILL OFFER YOU FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS :: :: :: ::

Extra good Apron Gingham, worth 7c for . .	4⅞c
Some good Apron Gingham Remnants " .	4c
New Calico, any pattern you want, worth 7c, at	5½c
Lot Calico Remnants, worth 7c	4c
Good Brown Muslin, worth 6½c, at . . .	4¾c
Good Bleached Muslin from 6c to . . .	9c
Our Dress Ginghams are very neat, dark patterns, for children wear, prices 8c to . .	12c
Wash Silks, all colors, 27 inches, worth 60c, at	45c
New Ribbons, all colors and widths, No. 40, worth 18c, at	12½c

Our Shirt Waist Goods will be on display FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Please call and see them.

P. S. Carload of Embroidery, 4 to 12 inches wide, choice . . 9¾c

DIXON & KELSO

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN HONOR HIS MEMORY

Washington's Birthday Fittingly Observed in Schools Here by

RENDITION OF SPECIAL PROGRAM

Lincoln's, Longfellow's and Lowell's Birthdays Also Remembered Yesterday—Pupils in The Several Grades All Take Part in Program.

George Washington's Birthday was observed in the Oakland public schools yesterday when a specially prepared program which was rendered by scholars in the several grades. Lincoln's, Longfellow's and Lowell's birthdays also falling in February the anniversaries of the Martyred President and these two literary men were also observed in a striking manner.

The exercises in the first and second grades consisted of singing, recitations, etc., and were in charge of Misses Johnson and Browning the respective teachers of these branches. The program rendered was as follows:

Song, "America."

Sketch of Washington, by Clara Mitchell.

Recitation, Lois Fraley, Cecelia Hart and Lillian Helbig.

Song, "Maryland, my Maryland."

Sketch of Longfellow, Eleanor Hinebaugh.

Recitation, "The Village Blacksmith."

Children's Hour, Minnie Schultz.

Recitation, Annie McComas.

Flag Song.

Recitation, Kathleen Fraley.

Sketch of Lincoln, Franklin Kildow.

Recitation, Harry Naylor.

The Flag, Robert White.

Recitation, Alice Weber.

Snow Flakes, Evelyn Helbig.

Song, "Little Wee Wees."

In the third grade, Miss Dunham teacher, the program carried out was as follows:

Life of Washington, Miss Dunham.

Washington Exercises, seven boys.

Recitation, "Who Carried a Gun," Charles Wolf.

Hatchet Brigade, six girls.

Song, "Maryland, My Maryland."

February 22nd, Gilroy Whorton.

"A Brave Soldier," Procter Kildow.

Washington Our Model, Fred Moore.

Recitation, Madge Workman.

Quotations from Lowell.

Song, "Our Flag."

In the higher grades the program was much more elaborate and was participated in with much interest by the pupils. This department had as its guests Mr. Moses R. Hamill, president of the School Board, and Trustees Harned and Hart, all of whom made addresses to the assembled scholars who accorded the speakers their undivided attention.

The program in this department as rendered was as follows:

Song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Address, "The Possibilities of Every American Boy," Prof. J. Frank McBee, A. M., principal of the schools.

Address, "Washington," Edward H. Sincell, Jr.

Song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

France's Eulogy on Washington, Mary West.

Thomas Jefferson on Washington, Bessie Ault.

John Quincy Adams on Washington, Annie Mason.

William E. Gladstone on Washington, Cora Frantz.

Washington Irving on Washington, Ignatius White.

Lord Broughman on Washington, Eleanor Peddicord.

English View of Washington, Mamie Boyle.

Chauncey M. Depew on Washington, Rose Mitchell.

America on Washington, Anna Gonder.

Address on Washington, Fred Peddicord.

What I think of Washington, Fred. Fulmer.

Song, "Star Spangle Banner."

Essay on Lincoln, Edward Leary.

Early Impressions of Lincoln, Gus Newman.

Song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Quotations from Lincoln's Letters, Mark White, Bernard Geissman, Dean Skinner, Henry Leuthke, Ella Cleveland and Bertie Lawton.

Speech on Lincoln, Pamelia Newman.

Song, "What Grandmother Says."

Essay on Longfellow, Nellie Workman.

Recitations, Clara Little, Fred Thayer, Lawrence Rice.

Dialogue on Longfellow.

Essay on Lowell, David Schultz.

Recitation, "The First Snowfall," Reta Fraley.

Impressions of Lowell, Agnes Greaser.

Song, "Old Oaken Bucket."

The exercises were in keeping with the day sought to be celebrated and brought before the children many facts in connection with the occasion that they would probably never learn otherwise, impressing upon their minds the very important points that require remembering.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Rev. E. B. Hatcher, D. D., of Baltimore, Superintendent of State Missions, will preach in the Union church of this place, at 11 o'clock a. m, Sunday, and Rev. A. L. Donarchy, of Friendsville, this county, will preach at 3 p. m. of same day. Rev. Board, of Pennsylvania, preaches at night. This with our popular stationed minister, Rev. W. H. Faust, and his coworker, Rev. Robt. A. Smith, of Barnesville, Md., as also Rev. F. M. Conway, of Friendsville, and Rev. N. Hart, of Mt. Lake Park, all of whom will be present at the services on Sabbath, gives to Deer Park an array of Baptist ministers such as has never been assembled at any one place in the county. Whilst we have not an over abundance of water we do have an over abundance of snow which can be utilized as a substitute.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Mrs. Emanuel B. King, who lives but a short distance from this place, and her medical attendants have no hope of saving her life. We extend sympathy to her kind husband and family.

Mrs. E. F. Droege gave a delightful sled ride to a number of her friends of this place on Monday and spent part of the day visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Felty, Jr., of your place, where an elegant dinner awaited them, and a cordial greeting from both host and hostess.

Mrs. L. D. Thrasher, accompanied by her niece Miss Nellye Hove, of Oakland, left Tuesday morning for Washington where they will spend a month visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson, their relatives, besides many other friends of that city and of course will witness the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March, and as the weather has moderated we know they will enjoy the many places of interest in the nation's capital.

We are glad to report the improved condition of Pauline Jones, the interesting little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, who, as has been reported, was in a serious condition for the past six weeks, but under the skillful treatment of Doctor McComas, of your city, her devoted parents have every hope of her final recovery.

Rev. W. H. Faust, who closed a series of meetings at Elder Hill, where he accomplished much good, resumed the past week his meetings at this place and is ably assisted by one of his co-laborers in the state, Rev. R. A. Smith, a native of the great state of Texas, but now located at Barnesville, Montgomery county, Md. This young divine, like his state, is large, both physically and mentally and like his ministerial host from the equally great state of Georgia, whilst it can't eclipse the former in territory nor can he in physique, but with years he may prove the peer of his Texas giant.

We had a pleasant official call this morning from Mr. J. H. Lamberson, an efficient police officer of the B. & O. Railroad, who is looking after some petty larceny along the line of the Third division. Mr. Lamberson impressed the writer as a man not afflicted with the "swell head" as is so common with officers and petty officials of this company.

And now, Mr. Editor, I know you will pardon an ex-Confederate soldier as he glances at his calender and sees Feb. 21st, 1905, and then realizes that this, to him is a memorable anniversary of Feb. 21st, 1865, and I pause and think and can't realize that 40 years have glided into the past since that cold frosty morning when a little Spartan band of 64 men (pardon the word "Spartan" from one of the party) entered the city of Cumberland and captured Generals Crook and Kelly and Major Melvin, of General Kelly's staff. The city was guarded by 8500 infrantry and 2000 cavalry and then in later years learn that two prospective Presidents of this great country were also in this same city on that exciting night of forty years ago, one then called Col. Hayes, of an Ohio Regiment, the other a young major from same state known as Major William McKinley, of General Crook's staff. As your readers know Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President in 1876 and the lamented William McKinley was elected in 1896—twenty years between the two Presidents. In the interim one had been called to the great beyond and twenty five years later his great successor, the noble McKinley, like two of his predecessors (Lincoln and Garfield) was cut down in the zenith of his glory by the ruthless hands of an assassin. None regrets the untimely taking away of these great men more than the writer. As I take a retrospective view of the past forty years since that dashing ride of over one hundred miles and think of events before the final end of that struggle, thoughts flit and flash across my memory that would fill columns but not appropriate as a newspaper jotting.

With greetings to all your readers on this bright day after so many storms of winter, and longing for the springtime when we can hear the birds sing and see buds burst forth and nature put off this robe of white and put on a mantle of green, and see the roses bloom as of yore, and from every hill and from every valley in Garrett county, methinks I hear the echo: "Springtime comes, gentle Annie."

MORE ANON.

The Farmer and the Ad.

A farmer in speaking before an institute of his profession recently said: "As a rule the farmer knowns no firmer friend than the country press. The home paper is distinctly supported directly by the farmers who compose the backbone of the printer's subscription list and largely for what the enterprising merchant advertises. Now, brother, let us not forget our friends. Let us see that our subscription is paid before the first of January and a year in advance if we can afford it. The man or the paper that fights my battles shall have my support. Another thing: The merchants who advertise are the ones who make it possible for us to get a good local paper, and the men or firms who are too penurious to advertise and help support the local press have no right to the farmers' patronage. I propose hereafter to go to a good live advertiser and a man who will do his share in supporting the local press, thus contributing to my support, rather than buy of the man who proposes to take all and give nothing in return. If farmers as a class would support their friends, the other fellows would soon go out of business.

An Acknowledgment.

To the Editor of The Republican

I desire in this way this way to express my thanks to the good people of Crellin for the very generous donation of money, dry-goods, groceries, etc., amounting $18.12, they gave me. By me this was unexpected and undeserved. In return I can only give them my prayers and well wishes.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Pastor Loch Lynn U. B. church.

NEW FIRE EQUIPMENT PURCHASED BY COUNCIL.

Consisting of a Double Cylinder Chemical Engine for $650.

TO BE DELIVERED WITHIN 90 DAYS.

Water Works and Sewerage Franchise Asked by Mr. A. D. Naylor—Other Matters of Public Business Transacted.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held Monday night of this week, called for the purpose of purchasing additional fire equipment and for the transaction of any other public business that came to the attention of the body.

All members of the Council and Mayor McComas were prerent.

Messrs. Harned and Lawton, appointed at a previous meeting of Council to investigate the claims of various chemical engine manufacturers and to report at the special meeting, submitted a written report of their investigation and recommended the purchase of a four-wheel double cylinder engine, which recommendation was sanctioned by the Mayor, both members of the committee and Mayor McComas making speeches in support of their position, but upon a vote being taken it was decided to purchase a two-wheel double cylinder engine for $650, a bid having been submitted by the manufacturer covering such apparatus at the above price. A contract was entered into for the same for the delivery of the equipment within ninety days.

Mr. A. D. Naylor, through his counsel, Mr. E. H. Sincell, asked for a franchise covering the installation of a complete water works and sewerage system for the town, binding himself to have the same completed within one year from date of franchise under a forfeiture of bond amounting to $5,000. No definite action was taken by Council on the proposition at the time but favorable action is looked for at a future meeting.

Mr. G. S. Hamill appeared before Council with the statement that he had been called on to pay a bill of $50 for coats furnished during the Lutheran church fire, purchosed upon his order from Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons, for use of the volunteer firemen, requesting that he be reimbursed with one-half the amount from the funds of the corporation. The Council refused to accede to Mr. Hamill's demands, holding that to do so would be a misapplication of public funds.

An ordinance regulating the manner of constructing buildings within a certain portion of town, was read the first time.

An order was placed for apparatus to fully equip the present fire engine and hook and ladder truck, the same to be shipped at once.

No other matters being presented to Council it adjourned.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

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AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Hardware and Woodenware

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UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

THE famous sight writer and Machine that was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition 1904, making the Fourth Grand Prize in three years, which is certainly worth something to you when buying a Typewriter. Some of its valuable features are: An absolutely Visible Writer, Lightness of Touch, Speed and Durability, and is fitted with a perfect tabulating mechanism at no extra cost to you. They will take paper from two to twenty inches wide, and are used entirely by the United States Government, and highly recommended by all stenographers and business men. It has eighty-four changes of characters, and will cost you nothing to see them at

Hinebaugh & Edwards, Selling Agents

The Essence Of Good Cheer

By HOWARD FIELDING

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IT may be said of Charlotte Ware and Albert Tyrrell that they lost each other in the darkness—the darkness of despondency. Seeing them together in the old days, one might have supposed that they were bound by an agreement to commit suicide instead of an engagement to marry. Charlotte was conducting the woman's page of a little, hopeless newspaper, and Tyrrell was practicing medicine, with mighty few patinents to practice it on. They used to lunch together in a gloomy restaurant opposite the hospital, with which Tyrrell had an unremunerative connection, and Charlotte would describe the impending bankruptcy of the newspaper, after which Tyrrell would tell about a patient who refused to recover or die or pay his bill.

So they went from bad to worse, and each was a millstone upon the other's neck, yet it is worth mentioning that neither was originally of a despondent disposition. They released each other from the engagement about once a week, but that never made the slightest difference.

Finally a man died in London and left Tyrrell a little money. There were legal complications, and it seemed advisable for him to go across the water to defend his rights. Of course he asked Charlotte to marry him, and she came very near accepting, but upon a practical consideration of the subject they discovered that they had not money enough between them to make the journey in good style and be safe against the chance of stranding in London in case the payment of the legacy should be deferred, as seemed quite likely. So Tyrrell crossed the ocean alone.

The legacy was involved in labyrinthine complications, but his lawyers were confident of ultimate success. They proved this confidence by advancing from time to time small sums which sufficed for a bare living, and Tyrrell stuck to the quest. By and by he began to practice medicine, and, though he gained some small repute, he made no pecuniary success. When his earnings were fair he invested the money in his own lawsuit; when they were meager he managed to live upon them.

Meanwhile, of course, he had released Charlotte from her engagement in the bluest letter that ever crossed the ocean. No old salt would have dared to sail with it if he had known that it was in the mail, for it was heavy with hard luck.

Releasing a girl from an engagement verbally across a bit of luncheon in a restaurant is a very different matter from releasing her by letter across the Atlantic. This may be especially true when the young man in question is very good looking and has expressive eyes, in which his love and tenderness may be easily read. That was the case with Tyrrell. When she could see him Charlotte pitied him too much to care what he said. But Tyrrell with a pen was another man. She had to sit down

THEY WOULD DISCUSS THE FOLLY OF THEIR OWN CONDUCT.

all alone with his letter and fight every word in it. She became angry with him, hopeless about him, finally a little contemptuous of his weakness. And so at last the correspondence ceased and the pretty promise they had made in one bright hour amid the long gloom was broken.

Tyrrell remained in England five years, and when he returned to America he did not know whether Charlotte was dead or alive, whether she had married or jilted the fellow who had been a rival at the outset of their acquaintance, whether she had preserved her prettiness or had faded early. She was nearing the calamitous age of thirty, that direful point upon the way of life where youth crashes down like a landslide and one looks back across a wilderness from which the dream flowers that never bloomed and the beautiful trees that bore no fruit have all been swept away.

To the questions above suggested Tyrrell knew not the answers. It would not be fair to say that he did not care, yet the truth is that his mind was upon another matter. He had just reached a settlement of his affairs in England, and his legacy had yielded him little more than enough to carry him home. True, it had provided him with a part of his living during five years, but who wants a living? What is it good for? Nine days in ten out of those five years Tyrrell would rather not have had a living; he would have preferred a dying.

He had come home by the malice of destiny, as he viewed it, to face precisely the same situation in this country. Again he was named in a will; again he must meet other claimants in the courts. The parties in each contest would be similarly situated. Indeed, some of the same people would appear.

Tyrrell had emerged from his previous struggle with certain convictions and nuggets of wisdom. He knew that his own claim in both cases was perfectly just, he knew that the disputants could be bought out cheaply if cash could be used immediately, but that after they got acrimonious from strife, and especially after their lawyers had gained ascendency over them, a settlement would cost more than it was worth.

He had only one near relative remaining on earth, a sister whose pecuniary interests were involved with his own in this new contest, as they had been in the other, but as she was married to a man of some means he had not worried much on her account. Upon arriving in his native land he learned immediately of the death of his sister's husband. This did not surprise him, for the last news that he had received in England had prepared him for the event. It appeared, however, that the husband's estate had vanished at his death, as so many others do, having been a pyramid kept balanced upon its apex by a constant, harrowing struggle and sinking instantly into oblivion when the sustaining force was withdrawn. In short, he found his sister dependent—or about to become so—upon the dubious issue of the legal battle which he himself had come home to fight.

His experience of the former contest filled him with cold fear, which was ten times intensified by the knowledge that a few thousands in cash would have set all right, and that he couldn't raise that sum, nor even 10 per cent of it, completed his panic.

Behold him on a balmy day in June shivering with nervousness as the result of an interview with his lawyer, whom he had visited in the gentleman's luxurious residence in a very fashionable suburb. Insensible to the colors of the blossoms and even to the heat of the sun upon his back, blind to the beauties of the town and deaf to the sound of his own name which some one was calling after him, he plodded on toward the station.

"Bert Tyrrell!" cried the voice for the fourth time and almost in his ear.

He turned and stared at two fine horses glittering in silver mounted harness and then at a liveried coachman and finally at a very charming woman in an open carriage.

"Lottie!" he said in a dazed tone. "Lottie!"

She surveyed him with an amused and quizzical smile.

"You haven't changed a bit," said she.

The words affected him with surprise, first, because he fancied himself grown old and haggard, and, second, because Charlotte herself was so radically different that the sight of her seemed to change all the world. Yet he could not have expressed his feeling; she looked no older; she had not gained flesh, as pretty girls are distressingly apt to do.

"Get in," she said. "We must have a good talk."

He smiled grimly.

"I was going to the station," he said, "but if you know of an old man's home or a nice, well managed asylum"—

"Now, that's the same Bert Tyrrell whom I used to know," said she, with a laugh. "I shall correct that habit in about five minutes. Get in."

As he climbed to a seat beside her laboriously, like a man of sixty, she gave the coachman the word "home." Then for the first time the elegance of the equipage and the simple magnificence of Charlotte's attire impressed themselves upon him. The blood fled away from his heart and tingled in his ears.

"Really," he stammered, "I—I have had no news. I don't know what to call you."

"Call me Lottie," she replied, "and please utter the word cheerfully. You're not altogether sorry to have met me, you know."

He made a melancholy effort to smile.

"Fairly good," said she, "but you can do better. Try again."

"You ask too much of me," he protested.

"Not at all!" she cried. "I fought that problem all out with myself nearly five years ago. One may always be cheerful."

He swept a slow, melancholy glance over the elegant interior of the carriage, which at that moment swerved from the road and passed through a stately arched gateway. A house was visible through the vistas of old trees.

"In such surroundings," said he sadly, "even I might smile."

"Your surroundings do not matter in the least," she retorted. "The smile must come from within."

"I remember that you used to write that sort of nonsense for your woman's page," said he, "but you never believed it."

"I believe it thoroughly today," she replied.

"Yes, yes," said he as the carriage stopped before the main entrance. "Yes, I've no doubt."

The broad veranda was liberally provided with comfortable chairs, into one of which Tyrrell sank with a sigh.

"Please pretend that you are comfortable and happy," said Charlotte, "and in a few minutes you will be."

Tyrrell scowled. He was trying to imagine the personal appearance of the multimillionaire whom Charlotte had married.

"You must remember," said he, "that I know nothing"—

"That's it," she interrupted. "You know nothing. Neither did I in the old days, but now I do, and I will teach you."

"Nothing of your story," he added.

"You shall hear it," said she. "Somewhat more than four years ago I became very despondent over—something that happened."

He groaned.

"It was better so," he said. "What could I have offered you"—

"With a sort of satirical joy," she continued, "I began to write more and more of that matter which you have just called nonsense."

"Cheerful living and that sort of thing?"

"Yes," said she; "sugar coated lying, as you used to call it. And presently, my friend, I discovered that it wasn't

TYRRELL STEADIED HIMSELF AGAINST A PILLAR.

lying at all, it was the solid truth. And it made a great hit, Bert," she added. "It made a tremendous hit in the paper. You will believe that when I tell you that they raised my salary twice without my asking."

"Did you find out that the world was bright before or after those amazing occurrences?" he inquired.

"Well, really I've forgotten just when the true conviction came to me," she answered frankly, "but it must have been before I made any great success. One cannot write helpful words without sincerity."

"And you attained it?"

"Bert," she cried, "when I found out how much good I was doing, how many women—and men, too—I was helping to a braver, brighter, better life I knew that the truth must be in my own heart. Why, there were days when I received over 500 letters even before I left the paper."

"Before your—your marriage?"

"My marriage!" she exclaimed. "Why, bless the boy, I'm not married!"

Tyrrell surveyed the palatial front of the house with the eyes of a dreamer.

"Did somebody die?" he asked in a weak voice—"somebody who knew how to make a will, I mean?"

"But I made all this money myself. I started a magazine. Haven't you seen it? I sent you a copy. And I have a tremendous circulation in England."

He shook his head. She faced him with an enthusiasm that brought her to her feet.

"You've no idea of the good that I am doing," she cried. "Women from India, from Australia, actually from Greenland, have taken my letters of advice, in connection with the magazine, and have sent me words of thanks that have brought tears of joy to my eyes. I have a circulation exceeding 800,000."

He brushed the hair back from his forehead as he stared at her.

"But enough of my affairs for the present," she continued. "Of course I had to tell you how I was getting along. You knew nothing of me, but I knew all about you. I even knew that you were sunk in your old time despondency, and I resolved in the very deepest depths of my soul that I would cure you of it. I am going to give you some of my books to read"—

"And I'll read 'em, Lottie," he replied, "for your sake, though nothing in this world can ever make me cheerful. But I'll read the books when I'm not tangled with these beastly lawyers."

"You'll have no more trouble with them," said she. "I won't have my pupil's mind distracted by all that dreadful business."

"It can't be helped"—

"It has been helped. I have bought up all the other claimants through your legal friend, my neighbor. But he was not to tell you of it."

Tyrrell steadied himself against a pillar of the veranda.

"Lottie," he cried, "you shouldn't have done this! Why—why did you do it?"

"That you might pay attention to my instruction," said she. "I have helped those who were strangers to me, scattered over the world, and it will go hard if I cannot help my friend."

"Illogical woman!" he groaned. "Don't you see that you have blocked your own game? Your experiment must fail now."

"Fail?"

"Certainly. Your 'cheerful living,' or whatever you call it, can't do anything for me."

"Why not?" she gasped.

"Because I don't need it. If you could do this for me, even though I refuse it; if you could plan and work to make me happy—in short, if I am to you"—

"Just what you were in the old days, Bert."

"Then," he cried, his face radiant with his reawakened love, "where does your confounded faith cure get a chance upon a man so blessed?"

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Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

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A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

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The Essence Of Good Cheer

By HOWARD FIELDING

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IT may be said of Charlotte Ware and Albert Tyrrell that they lost each other in the darkness—the darkness of despondency. Seeing them together in the old days, one might have supposed that they were bound by an agreement to commit suicide instead of an engagement to marry. Charlotte was conducting the woman's page of a little, hopeless newspaper, and Tyrrell was practicing medicine, with mighty few patinents to practice it on. They used to lunch together in a gloomy restaurant opposite the hospital, with which Tyrrell had an unremunerative connection, and Charlotte would describe the impending bankruptcy of the newspaper, after which Tyrrell would tell about a patient who refused to recover or die or pay his bill.

So they went from bad to worse, and each was a millstone upon the other's neck, yet it is worth mentioning that neither was originally of a despondent disposition. They released each other from the engagement about once a week, but that never made the slightest difference.

Finally a man died in London and left Tyrrell a little money. There were legal complications, and it seemed advisable for him to go across the water to defend his rights. Of course he asked Charlotte to marry him, and she came very near accepting, but upon a practical consideration of the subject they discovered that they had not money enough between them to make the journey in good style and be safe against the chance of stranding in London in case the payment of the legacy should be deferred, as seemed quite likely. So Tyrrell crossed the ocean alone.

The legacy was involved in labyrinthine complications, but his lawyers were confident of ultimate success. They proved this confidence by advancing from time to time small sums which sufficed for a bare living, and Tyrrell stuck to the quest. By and by he began to practice medicine, and, though he gained some small repute, he made no pecuniary success. When his earnings were fair he invested the money in his own lawsuit; when they were meager he managed to live upon them.

Meanwhile, of course, he had released Charlotte from her engagement in the bluest letter that ever crossed the ocean. No old salt would have dared to sail with it if he had known that it was in the mail, for it was heavy with hard luck.

Releasing a girl from an engagement verbally across a bit of luncheon in a restaurant is a very different matter from releasing her by letter across the Atlantic. This may be especially true when the young man in question is very good looking and has expressive eyes, in which his love and tenderness may be easily read. That was the case with Tyrrell. When she could see him Charlotte pitied him too much to care what he said. But Tyrrell with a pen was another man. She had to sit down

THEY WOULD DISCUSS THE FOLLY OF THEIR OWN CONDUCT.

all alone with his letter and fight every word in it. She became angry with him, hopeless about him, finally a little contemptuous of his weakness. And so at last the correspondence ceased and the pretty promise they had made in one bright hour amid the long gloom was broken.

Tyrrell remained in England five years, and when he returned to America he did not know whether Charlotte was dead or alive, whether she had married or jilted the fellow who had been a rival at the outset of their acquaintance, whether she had preserved her prettiness or had faded early. She was nearing the calamitous age of thirty, that direful point upon the way of life where youth crashes down like a landslide and one looks back across a wilderness from which the dream flowers that never bloomed and the beautiful trees that bore no fruit have all been swept away.

To the questions above suggested Tyrrell knew not the answers. It would not be fair to say that he did not care, yet the truth is that his mind was upon another matter. He had just reached a settlement of his affairs in England, and his legacy had yielded him little more than enough to carry him home. True, it had provided him with a part of his living during five years, but who wants a living? What is it good for? Nine days in ten out of those five years Tyrrell would rather not have had a living; he would have preferred a dying.

He had come home by the malice of destiny, as he viewed it, to face precisely the same situation in this country. Again he was named in a will; again he must meet other claimants in the courts. The parties in each contest would be similarly situated. Indeed, some of the same people would appear.

Tyrrell had emerged from his previous struggle with certain convictions and nuggets of wisdom. He knew that his own claim in both cases was perfectly just, he knew that the disputants could be bought out cheaply if cash could be used immediately, but that after they got acrimonious from strife, and especially after their lawyers had gained ascendency over them, a settlement would cost more than it was worth.

He had only one near relative remaining on earth, a sister whose pecuniary interests were involved with his own in this new contest, as they had been in the other, but as she was married to a man of some means he had not worried much on her account. Upon arriving in his native land he learned immediately of the death of his sister's husband. This did not surprise him, for the last news that he had received in England had prepared him for the event. It appeared, however, that the husband's estate had vanished at his death, as so many others do, having been a pyramid kept balanced upon its apex by a constant, harrowing struggle and sinking instantly into oblivion when the sustaining force was withdrawn. In short, he found his sister dependent—or about to become so—upon the dubious issue of the legal battle which he himself had come home to fight.

His experience of the former contest filled him with cold fear, which was ten times intensified by the knowledge that a few thousands in cash would have set all right, and that he couldn't raise that sum, nor even 10 per cent of it, completed his panic.

Behold him on a balmy day in June shivering with nervousness as the result of an interview with his lawyer, whom he had visited in the gentleman's luxurious residence in a very fashionable suburb. Insensible to the colors of the blossoms and even to the heat of the sun upon his back, blind to the beauties of the town and deaf to the sound of his own name which some one was calling after him, he plodded on toward the station.

"Bert Tyrrell!" cried the voice for the fourth time and almost in his ear.

He turned and stared at two fine horses glittering in silver mounted harness and then at a liveried coachman and finally at a very charming woman in an open carriage.

"Lottie!" he said in a dazed tone. "Lottie!"

She surveyed him with an amused and quizzical smile.

"You haven't changed a bit," said she.

The words affected him with surprise, first, because he fancied himself grown old and haggard, and, second, because Charlotte herself was so radically different that the sight of her seemed to change all the world. Yet he could not have expressed his feeling; she looked no older; she had not gained flesh, as pretty girls are distressingly apt to do.

"Get in," she said. "We must have a good talk."

He smiled grimly.

"I was going to the station," he said, "but if you know of an old man's home or a nice, well managed asylum"—

"Now, that's the same Bert Tyrrell whom I used to know," said she, with a laugh. "I shall correct that habit in about five minutes. Get in."

As he climbed to a seat beside her laboriously, like a man of sixty, she gave the coachman the word "home." Then for the first time the elegance of the equipage and the simple magnificence of Charlotte's attire impressed themselves upon him. The blood fled away from his heart and tingled in his ears.

"Really," he stammered, "I—I have had no news. I don't know what to call you."

"Call me Lottie," she replied, "and please utter the word cheerfully. You're not altogether sorry to have met me, you know."

He made a melancholy effort to smile.

"Fairly good," said she, "but you can do better. Try again."

"You ask too much of me," he protested.

"Not at all!" she cried. "I fought that problem all out with myself nearly five years ago. One may always be cheerful."

He swept a slow, melancholy glance over the elegant interior of the carriage, which at that moment swerved from the road and passed through a stately arched gateway. A house was visible through the vistas of old trees.

"In such surroundings," said he sadly, "even I might smile."

"Your surroundings do not matter in the least," she retorted. "The smile must come from within."

"I remember that you used to write that sort of nonsense for your woman's page," said he, "but you never believed it."

"I believe it thoroughly today," she replied.

"Yes, yes," said he as the carriage stopped before the main entrance. "Yes, I've no doubt."

The broad veranda was liberally provided with comfortable chairs, into one of which Tyrrell sank with a sigh.

"Please pretend that you are comfortable and happy," said Charlotte, "and in a few minutes you will be."

Tyrrell scowled. He was trying to imagine the personal appearance of the multimillionaire whom Charlotte had married.

"You must remember," said he, "that I know nothing"—

"That's it," she interrupted. "You know nothing. Neither did I in the old days, but now I do, and I will teach you."

"Nothing of your story," he added.

"You shall hear it," said she. "Somewhat more than four years ago I became very despondent over—something that happened."

He groaned.

"It was better so," he said. "What could I have offered you"—

"With a sort of satirical joy," she continued, "I began to write more and more of that matter which you have just called nonsense."

"Cheerful living and that sort of thing?"

"Yes," said she; "sugar coated lying, as you used to call it. And presently, my friend, I discovered that it wasn't

TYRRELL STEADIED HIMSELF AGAINST A PILLAR.

lying at all. It was the solid truth. And it made a great hit, Bert," she added. "It made a tremendous hit in the paper. You will believe that when I tell you that they raised my salary twice without my asking."

"Did you find out that the world was bright before or after those amazing occurrences?" he inquired.

"Well, really I've forgotten just when the true conviction came to me," she answered frankly, "but it must have been before I made any great success. One cannot write helpful words without sincerity."

"And you attained it?"

"Bert," she cried, "when I found out how much good I was doing, how many women—and men, too—I was helping to a braver, brighter, better life I knew that the truth must be in my own heart. Why, there were days when I received over 500 letters even before I left the paper."

"Before your—your marriage?"

"My marriage!" she exclaimed. "Why, bless the boy, I'm not married!"

Tyrrell surveyed the palatial front of the house with the eyes of a dreamer.

"Did somebody die?" he asked in a weak voice—"somebody who knew how to make a will, I mean?"

"But I made all this money myself. I started a magazine. Haven't you seen it? I sent you a copy. And I have a tremendous circulation in England."

He shook his head. She faced him with an enthusiasm that brought her to her feet.

"You've no idea of the good that I am doing," she cried. "Women from India, from Australia, actually from Greenland, have taken my letters of advice, in connection with the magazine, and have sent me words of thanks that have brought tears of joy to my eyes. I have a circulation exceeding 800,000."

He brushed the hair back from his forehead as he stared at her.

"But enough of my affairs for the present," she continued. "Of course I had to tell you how I was getting along. You knew nothing of me, but I knew all about you. I even knew that you were sunk in your old time despondency, and I resolved in the very deepest depths of my soul that I would cure you of it. I am going to give you some of my books to read"—

"And I'll read 'em, Lottie," he replied, "for your sake, though nothing in this world can ever make me cheerful. But I'll read the books when I'm not tangled with these beastly lawyers."

"You'll have no more trouble with them," said she. "I won't have my pupil's mind distracted by all that dreadful business."

"It can't be helped"—

"It has been helped. I have bought up all the other claimants through your legal friend, my neighbor. But he was not to tell you of it."

Tyrrell steadied himself against a pillar of the veranda.

"Lottie," he cried, "you shouldn't have done this! Why—why did you do it?"

"That you might pay attention to my instruction," said she. "I have helped those who were strangers to me, scattered over the world, and it will go hard if I cannot help my friend."

"Illogical woman!" he groaned. "Don't you see that you have blocked your own game? Your experiment must fail now."

"Fail?"

"Certainly. Your 'cheerful living,' or whatever you call it, can't do anything for me."

"Why not?" she gasped.

"Because I don't need it. If you could do this for me, even though I refuse it; if you could plan and work to make me happy—in short, if I am to you"—

"Just what you were in the old days, Bert."

"Then," he cried, his face radiant with his reawakened love, "where does your confounded faith cure get a chance upon a man so blessed?"

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The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week,]

life, not merely human life, but life at its deep and hidden origin, all this upspringing of existence that pushes toward the light and, to your mind, is rushing to misfortune; I ask you to suppress the will to live that trembles through the immensities of space, to suppress, in short, the source of life. Can you do it? No. Then leave us in peace. Since no one can hold life in check is it not better to respect it and use it than to go about making other people disgusted with it? When one knows that certain food is dangerous to health he does not eat it, and when a certain fashion of thinking robs us of confidence, cheerfulness and strength we should reject that, certain not only that it is a nutriment noxious to the mind, but also that it is false. There is no truth for man but in thoughts that are human, and pessimism is inhuman. Besides, it wants as much in modesty as in logic. To permit oneself to count as evil this prodigious thing that we call life one needs have seen its very foundation, almost to have made it. What a strange attitude is that of certain great thinkers of our times! They act as if they had created the world very long ago, in their youth, but decidedly it was a mistake, and they had well repented it.

Let us nourish ourselves from other meat, strengthen our souls with cheering thoughts. What is truest for man is what best fortifies him.

If mankind lives by confidence, it lives also by hope—that form of confidence which turns toward the future. All life is a result and an aspiration; all that exists supposes an origin and tends toward an end. Life is progression; progression is aspiration. The progress of the future is an infinitude of hope. Hope is at the root of things and must be reflected in the heart of man; no hope, no life. The same power which brought us into being urges us to go up higher. What is the meaning of this persistent instinct which pushes us on? The true meaning is that something is to result from life, that out of it is being wrought a good greater than itself, toward which it slowly moves, and that this painful labor called man needs, like every worker, to count on the morrow. The history of humanity is the history of indomitable hope; otherwise everything would have been over long ago. To press forward under his burdens, to guide himself in the night, to retrieve his falls and his failures, to escape despair even in death, man has need of hoping always, and sometimes against all hope. Here is the cordial that sustains him. Had we only logic we should have long ago drawn the conclusion, Death has everywhere the last word, and we should be dead of the idea. But we have hope, and that is why we live and believe in life.

Suso, the great monk and mystic, one of the simplest and best men that ever lived, had a touching custom. Whenever he encountered a woman, were she the poorest and oldest, he stepped respectfully aside, though his bare feet must tread among thorns or in the gutter. "I do that," he said, "to render homage to our holy lady the Virgin Mary." Let us offer to hope a like reverence. If we meet it in the shape of a blade of wheat piercing the furrow, a bird brooding on its nest, a poor wounded beast, recovering itself, rising and continuing its way; a peasant plowing and sowing a field that has been ravaged by flood or hail, a nation slowly repairing its losses and healing its wounds—under whatever guise of humanity or suffering it appears to us, let us salute it. When we encounter it in legends, in untutored songs, in simple creeds, let us still salute it, for it is always the same, indestructible, the immortal daughter of God.

We do not dare hope enough. The men of our day have developed strange timidities. The apprehension that the sky will fall—that acme of absurdity among the fears of our Gallic forefathers—has entered our own hearts. Does the raindrop doubt the ocean, the ray mistrust the sun? Our senile wisdom has arrived at this prodigy. It resembles those testy old pedagogues whose chief office is to rail at the merry pranks or the youthful enthusiasms of their pupils. It is time to become little children once more, to learn again to stand with clasped hands and wide eyes before the mystery around us, to remember that, in spite of our knowledge, what we know is but a little, and that the world is greater than our mind, which is well, for, behold prodigious, it must hold in reserve untold resources, and we may well allow it some credit without accusing ourselves of improvidence. Let us not treat it as creditors do an insolvent debtor; we should fire its courage, relight the sacred flame of hope. Since the sun still rises, since earth puts forth her blossoms anew, since the bird builds its nest and the mother smiles at her child, let us have the courage to be men and commit the rest to him who has numbered the stars. For my part I would I might find glowing words to say to whomsoever has lost heart in these times of disillusion: Rouse your courage; hope on. He is sure of being least deluded who has the daring to do that. The most ingenuous hope is nearer truth than the most rational despair.

Another source of light on the path of human life is goodness. I am not of those who believe in the natural perfection of man and teach that society corrupts him. On the contrary, of all forms of evil the one which most dismays me is heredity. But I sometimes ask myself how it is that this effete and deadly virus of low instincts, of vices inoculated in the blood, the whole assemblage of disabilities imposed upon us by the past—how all this has not got the better of us. It must be because of something else. This other thing is love.

Given the unknown brooding above our heads, our limited intelligence, the grievous and contradictory enigma of human destiny, falsehood, hatred, corruption, suffering, death—what can we think, what do? To all these questions a sublime and mysterious voice has answered, Love your fellow men. Love must indeed be divine, like faith and hope, since she cannot die when so many powers are arrayed against her. She has to combat the natural ferocity of what may be called the beast in man. She has to meet ruse, force, self interest, above all, ingratitude. How is it that she passes pure and scathless in the midst of these dark enemies, like the prophet of the sacred legend among the roaring beasts? It is because her enemies are of the earth and love is from above. Horns, teeth, claws, eyes full of murderous fire, are powerless against the swift wing that soars toward the heights and eludes them. Thus love escapes the undertakings of her foes. She does even better—she has sometimes known the fine triumph of winning over her persecutors. She has seen the wild beasts grow calm, lie down at her feet, obey her law.

At the very heart of the Christian faith, the most sublime of its teachings, and to him who penetrates its deepest sense the most human, is this: To save lost humanity the invisible God came to dwell among us in the form of a man and willed to make himself known by this single sign—love.

Healing, consoling, tender to the unfortunate, even to the evil, love engenders light beneath her feet. She clarifies, she simplifies. She has chosen the humblest part—to bind up wounds, wipe away tears, relieve distress, soothe aching hearts, pardon, make peace. Yet it is of love that we have the greatest need. And as we meditate on the best way to render thought fruitful, simple, really conformable to our destiny, the method sums itself up in these words: Have confidence and hope; be kind.

I would not discourage lofty speculation, dissuade any one whomsoever from brooding over the problems of the unknown, over the vast abysses of science or philosophy; but we have always to come back from these far journeys to the point where we are, often to a place where we seem to stand marking time with no result. There are conditions of life and social complications in which the sage, the thinker and the ignorant are alike unable to see clearly. The present age has often brought us face to face with such situations. I am sure that he who meets them with our method will soon recognize its worth.

Since I have touched here upon religious ground, at least in a general way, some one may ask me to say in a few simple words what religion is the best, and I gladly express myself on this subject. But it might be better not to put the question in this form. All religions have of necessity certain fixed characteristics, and each has its inherent qualities or defects. Strictly speaking, then, they may be compared among themselves. But there are always involuntary partialities or foregone conclusions. It is better to put the question otherwise and ask, Is my own religion good, and how may I know it? To this question this answer: Your religion is good if it is vital and active, if it nourishes in you confidence, hope, love and a sentiment of the infinite value of existence; if it is allied with what is best in you against what is worst and holds forever before you the necessity of becoming a new man; if it makes you understand that pain is a deliverer; if it increases your respect for the conscience of others; if it renders forgiveness more easy, fortune less arrogant, duty more dear, the beyond less visionary. If it does these things it is good, little matter its name. However rudimentary it may be, when it fills this office it comes from the true source; it binds you to man and to God.

But does it perchance serve to make you think yourself better than others, quibble over texts, wear sour looks, domineer over others' consciences or give your own over to bondage, stifle your scruples, follow religious forms for fashion or gain, do good in the hope of escaping future punishment?—oh, then, if you proclaim yourself the follower of Buddha, Moses, Mohammed or even Christ, your religion is worthless; it separates you from God and man.

I have not perhaps the right to speak thus in my own name, but others have so spoken before me who are greater than I, and notably he who recounted to the questioning scribe the parable of the good Samaritan. I intrench myself behind his authority.

CHAPTER IV.

SIMPLICITY OF SPEECH.

SPEECH is the chief revelation of the mind, the first visible form that it takes. As the thought, so the speech. To better one's life in the way of simplicity one must set a watch on his lips and his pen. Let the word be as genuine as the thought, as artless, as valid. Think justly, speak frankly.

All social relations have their roots in mutual trust, and this trust is maintained by each man's sincerity. Once sincerity diminishes, confidence is weakened, society suffers, apprehension is born. This is true in the province of both natural and spiritual interests. With people whom we distrust it is as difficult to do business as to search for scientific truth, arrive at religious harmony or attain to justice. When one must first question words and intentions and start from the promise that everything said and written is meant to offer us illusion in place of truth, life becomes strangely complicated. This is the case today. There is so much craft, so much diplomacy, so much subtle legerdemain, that we all have no end of trouble to inform ourselves on the simplest subject and the one that most concerns us. Probably what I have just said would suffice to show my thought, and each one's experience might bring to its support an ample commentary with illustrations. But I am none the less moved to insist on this point and to strengthen my position with examples.

Formerly the means of communication between men were considerably restricted. It was natural to suppose that in perfecting and multiplying avenues of information a better understanding would be brought about. Nations would learn to love each other as they became acquainted; citizens of one country would feel themselves bound in closer brotherhood as more light was thrown on what concerned their common life. When printing was invented the cry arose, "Fiat lux!" and with better cause when the habit of reading and the taste for newspapers increased. Why should not men have reasoned thus: "Two lights illumine better than one, and many better than two. The more periodicals and books there are the better we shall know what happens, and those who wish to write history after us will be right fortunate. Their hands will be full of documents." Nothing could have seemed more evident.

Alas, this reasoning was based upon the nature and capacity of the instruments without taking into account the human element, always the most important factor! And what has really come about is this—that cavilers, calumniators and crooks, all gentlemen glib of tongue, who know better than any one else how to turn voice and pen to account, have taken the utmost advantage of these extended means for circulating thought, with the result that the men of our times have the greatest difficulty in the world to know the truth about their own age and their own affairs. For every newspaper that fosters good feeling and good understanding between nations by trying to rightly inform its neighbors and to study them without reservations, how many spread defamation and distrust! What unnatural and dangerous currents of opinion set in motion! What false alarms and malicious interpretations of words and facts! And in domestic affairs we are not much better informed than in foreign. As to commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, political parties and social tendencies or the personality of public men, it is alike difficult to obtain a disinterested opinion. The more newspapers one reads the less clearly he sees in these matters. There are days when after having read them all, and admitting that he takes them at their word, the reader finds himself obliged to draw this conclusion: Unquestionably nothing but corruption can be found any longer; no men of integrity except a few journalists. But the last part of the conclusion falls in its turn. It appears that the chroniclers devour each other. The reader has under his eyes a spectacle somewhat like the cartoon entitled "The Combat of the Serpents." After having gorged themselves with everything around them the reptiles fall upon each other, and there remain upon the field of battle two tails.

And not the common people alone feel this embarrassment, but the cultivated also; almost everybody shares it. In politics, finance, business, even in science, art, literature and religion, there is everywhere disguise, trickery, wire pulling—one truth for the public, another for the initiated. The result is that everybody is deceived. It is vain to be behind the scenes on one stage. A man cannot be there on them all, and the very people who deceive others with the most ability are in turn deceived when they need to count upon the sincerity of their neighbors.

The result of such practices is the degradation of human speech. It is degraded first in the eyes of those who manipulate it as a base instrument. No word is respected by sophists, casuists and quibblers, men who are moved only by a rage for gaining their point or who assume that their interests are alone worth considering. Their penalty is to be forced to judge others by the rule they follow themselves—say what profits and not what is true. They can no longer take any one seriously—a sad state of mind for those who write or teach! How lightly must one hold his readers and hearers to approach them in such an attitude! To him who has preserved enough honesty nothing is more repugnant than the careless irony of an acrobat of the tongue or pen who tries to dupe honest and ingenuous men. On one side openness, sincerity, the desire to be enlightened; on the other, chicanery making game of the public! But he knows not, the liar, how far he is misleading himself. The capital on which he lives is confidence, and nothing equals the confidence of the people unless it be their distrust when once they find themselves betrayed. They may follow for a time the exploiters of their artlessness, but then their friendly humor turns to hate. Doors which stood wide open offer an impassable front of wood, and ears once attentive are deaf. And the pity is that they have closed not to the evil alone, but to the good. This is the crime of those who distort and degrade speech: they shake confidence generally. We consider as a calamity the debasement of the currency, the lowering of interest, the abolition of credit. There is a misfortune greater than these—the loss of confidence, of that moral credit which honest people give one another, and which makes speech circulate like an authentic currency. Away with counterfeiters, speculators, rotten financiers, for they bring under suspicion even the coin of the realm. Away with the makers of counterfeit speech, for because of them there is no longer confidence in any one or anything, and what they say and write is not worth a continental.

You see how urgent it is that each should guard his lips, cleanse his pen and aspire to simplicity of speech. No more perversion of sense, circumlocution, reticence, lenigeration! These things serve only to complicate and bewilder. Be men. Speak the speech of honor. An hour of plain dealing does more for the salvation of the world than years of duplicity.

A word now about a national bias to those who have a veneration for diction and style. Assuredly there can be no quarrel with the taste for grace and elegance of speech. I am of opinion that one cannot say too well what he has to say. But it does not follow that the things best said and best written are most studied. Words should serve the fact and not substitute themselves for it and make it forgotten in its embellishment. The greatest things are those which gain the most by being said most simply, since thus they show themselves for what they are. You do not throw over them the veil, however transparent, of beautiful discourse, nor that shadow so fatal to truth called the writer's vanity. Nothing so strong, nothing so persuasive, as simplicity! There are sacred emotions, cruel griefs, splendid heroisms, passionate enthusiasms, that a look, a movement, a cry, interprets better than beautifully rounded periods. The most precious possessions of the heart of humanity manifest themselves most simply. To be convincing a thing must be true, and certain truths are more evident when they come in the speech of ingenuousness, even weakness, than when they fall from lips too well trained or are proclaimed with trumpets. And these rules are good for each of us in his everyday life. No one can imagine what profit would accrue to his moral life from the constant observation of this principle: Be sincere, moderate, simple in the expression of your feelings and opinions in private and public alike; never pass beyond bounds, give out faithfully what is within you, and above all watch—that is the main thing.

For the danger in fine words is that they live from a life of their own. They are servants of distinction that have kept their titles, but no longer perform their functions, of which royal courts offer us example. You speak well, write well, and all is said. How many people content themselves with speaking and believe that it exempts them from acting! And those who listen are content with having heard them. So it sometimes happens that a life may in the end be made up of a few well turned speeches, a few fine books and a few great plays. As for practicing what is so magisterially set forth—that is the last thing thought of. And if we pass from the world of talent to spheres which the mediocre exploit, there is a pellmell of confusion we see those who think that we are in the world to talk and hear others talk—the great and hopeless rout of babblers, of everything that prates, bawls and perorates and, after all, finds that there isn't talking enough. They all forget that those who make the least noise do the most work. An engine that expends all its steam in whistling has nothing left with which to turn wheels. Then let us cultivate silence. All that we can save in noise we gain in power.

(To be continued.)

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We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

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Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48 4t

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4 47	8 25	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
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6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
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7 30†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
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7 36	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 59	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† arc NOON	Elkins	1v 7 03	12 40

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	x8 38	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
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x8 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Barner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the P. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily ..... 7 17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9 26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4 55 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 6 26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily ..... 11 54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 1—Daily ..... 12 27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6 04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6 31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5 12 P. M
No. 16—Express, daily ..... 4 54 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8 22 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manag
D. B. MARTIN
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

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Because you will find a country of rich soil awaiting the settler.
Because there are uplands, prarieland, and alluvial river bottoms.
Because you can be certain of profitable returns from whatever you put into the soil.
Because the winter does not consume what the summer produces.
Because there are more and better opportunities for deversified farming than elsewhere.
Because the seasons are regular and no fear of crop failure.
Because the country is never scourged by cyclones and devastating storms and blizzards.
Because everything grown elsewhere can be produced here more abundantly.
Because truck farming is a success; products being early on the market obtain high prices.
Because no better fruit country is known, oranges, plums, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, figs, pecans and other fully maturing.
Because there are more chances for profitable investment of capital than elsewhere in this country.
Because for healthfulness this section is unequalled on the face of the globe.
Because you have no long winter months to encounter, with no excessive dry heat in summer.
Because the climate is more uniform than elsewhere, no extremes of heat or cold.
Because you will find the as orderly communities as anywhere on this continent.
Because you will find the most open-hearted people on the globe.
Because education is paramount; public schools and churches of every denomination are to be found in all communities.
Because the railroad facilities of this section are unexcelled, a double tracked railroad traversing the entire length of both states.
Because really good lands are yet cheap.
Because the geographical location of these states gives them the best markets in the United States.

We secure land for home-seekers or for colonies. **Write to-day** for full particulars and letters from Northern farmers already located in the South.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1905.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

The Court of Appeals having declared in a decision announced February 9th that the Shoemaker Road Law is constitutional, nothing now stands in the way of the State and the counties working shoulder to shoulder to obtain that greatest of all boons to rural communities—good roads. The Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey has everything prepared and, in some cases, surveys made so that there can be no delay in starting in on the work if the county commissioners only do their share and apply promptly and before March 1st, 1905.

The attractiveness of the law as a business proposition is so self-evident as to need no elaboration. The examples of Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut furnish data and living examples of the good that must inevitably follow improved roads. Progressive communities invariably have good roads or are attaining that end rapidly as commensurate with good financial management, and conversely, good roads invariably indicate progressive communities. No matter how attractive a county or section may be otherwise, the wide-awake man in locating shuns bad roads. It is the first thing that appeals to or repeals visitors, and one of the things that fixes lasting impressions for good or bad are the roads of a state. Therefore Maryland, to be classed with her progressive neighbors to the north, must take hold of this improvement with vim. Formerly the lame expense of good roads stood in the way—now this is halved and there is no reason why every county should not make a start to raise itself to meet the demands of present day progress, and apply for at least some of its money, enough to build a mile or two of these roads which will last years after the present patch system has repaired again and again.

The county commissioners of this county have not shown their progressive spirit by applying for State aid. It should be borne in mind that for the county to receive benefit it is necessary for the county commissioners to sign the formal petition and send it to the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey before March 1st.

The construction of these roads is to be under the immediate supervision of the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological survey, of which Dr. Wm. Bullock Clark is the superintendent and A. N. Johnson Highway Engineer. The law requires that detailed plans and surveys and estimates of the cost of the work shall be made before the building of the road is undertaken. The amount of money allotted by law to each county is in accordance with the road mileage of the respective counties. Garrett is entitled to receive $12,000 providing the county commissioners petition for State aid before the first of March.

If the administrative offices propose to anything along this line the time has arrived for action.

The New York Tribune Farmer.

With special pages devoted to Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine, Farm Machinery, Poultry, Horticulture, Dairy, Young People, Farmers' Wives, Science and Mechanics, Short Stories, Good Roads, two pages of the most reliable Market Reports of the day, page of up-to-date short News Items of the nation and world, The New-York *Tribune Farmer* is the most thoroughly comprehensive, interesting and valuable agricultural family weekly in the United States, and fully worth the regular subscription price, $1.00 per year.

We have made a special contract which enables us to offer it with THE REPUBLICAN exceedingly attractive price; both papers for a full year for only $1.25, cash in advance.

It is a great bargain. Don't miss it. Send your order and money to THE REPUBLICAN, Oakland.

DIED.

WINTERS.—On the 18th inst., near Hauser, of pneumonia, Walter Reed, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Budd Winters aged four years, 7 months, and 10 days. "A bud plucked from earth to open and bloom forever in heaven."

BIG MINING SMALL VEIN

The Cumberland-George's Creek Company's Operations Near Westernport.

One of the early and extensive operations in the small vein is the Cumberland and George's Creek Coal Company, which recently acquired 500 acres in Allegany and Garrett counties. The company is now operating in the four-foot vein and has a dump between the Franklin and Phoenix mines. Shipments are made daily and the output is gradually increasing. The property is also underlaid with a six foot vein, which has been made inaccessible owing to slips in the mountain. However, the company expects to overcome all difficulties and will soon be mining the larger vein.

BLOOMINGTON.

Rev. J. W. Williams, of St. James Episcopal Church Westernport, was in town on Thursday, visiting members of his congregation living in this vicinity.

The report that a man had been killed in the B. & O. cut at the East end of the stone bridge, raised considerable excitement in town on last Saturday evening.

Later on it was found to be a case of plain drink, with wobbly legs and a desire to snooze between the tracks.

The engineer of 2246 going East when he noted the sleeping form between the tracks, supposed he was dead and reported the case at Piedmont. A watchman was sent back to investigate and when he arrived at the place designated, the man was gone and could not be found.

Mr. W. A. Brydon, who has been quite sick and confined to his room for the past three weeks is still very ill.

Mr. Smouse principal of our school and his assistant Miss Plenant Howard were both indisposed on Monday and Tuesday of this week and compelled to close the school. Teaching was resumed on Wednesday morning

On account of scarcity of cars work at the different mines in this vicinity has been slack during the past week.

Mr. Henry Barrow, of Chestnut Grove, and a well known republican of District No. 4, has been confined to the house for the past two weeks suffering from a severe attack of grip.

Mr. John Miller has purchased all the stock and fixtures of the late Mr. Goetz, of Luke. Mr. Miller expects to add to and replenish the stock and will continue the business at the old stand. He took possession of his new purchase on last Monday morning.

Mr. John Rowland, of Piedmont, was in town with relatives on Wednesday.

Rev Father Heath, assistant priest to Father Gallogher, of St. Peter's Parish, Westernport, spent Thursday in town with members of his congregation.

Mrs. Granville Evans, of Piedmont. was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Lotta Kemp entertained a number of her friends at dinner on last Saturday evening in honor of her birthday.

The new M. E. church will be opened on March 19th, 1905. Rev. Snedegar and the members of his congregation are preparing for an extra big day.

MR. A. F. GEORGE IN OHIO.

The Cambridge (O.) *Daily Sun*, of the 17th inst., says concerning Mr. A. F. George, of Swanton who is one of the rural agents of the Postoffice Department:

"Mr. A. F. George special inspector of the postoffice department for the rural delivery service is in the city for the purpose of perfecting a county system.

"He is preparing a complete map locating every highway and rural route in the county. Mr. George is one of the most efficient inspectors in the service. He has had charge for the most part of the rural routes now in operation in this county, and is familiar with the highways and byways over which new routes may be established. It may be in the readjustment necessary to perfect the system a few may not get as good service as they now have, but many others will be accomodated who now have no service at all. It is to be hoped that every family in the county will be accommodated with rural free delivery."

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Prosecutor Stirs Morgantown.

Prosecuting Attorney C. W. Cramer has written letters to four physicians of Morgantown calling their attention to the fact that they had been issuing an extraordinary large number of prescriptions for whiskey, alcohol, wine and other intoxicants. Some of these prescriptions were without dates, without names, without quantity specific and without the kind of booze named. The Prosecutor warns them that there may be cause for prosecution if the practice contiuues. Mr. Cramer visited all the drug stores in the city and looked over the prescriptions on file.

TAXABLE BASIS OF MARYLAND.

Reports Show An Increase Since Last Year.—Garrett's Basis Over $7,000,000.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 21.—Official figures of the total assessed value of taxable property in the different counties of Maryland and Baltimore city show that there has been a slight increase in the amount in the state since last year, and that there has also been some increase in Baltimore city, notwithstanding the fire. The total in the state reaches $680,743,794, against $678,337,299 last year, and the total for Baltimore city is $386,362,772, against $385,348,528 last year.

The amount raised by the state tax is much in excess of previous years, owing to the fact that the rate is now 22½ cents on the $100.

The increased rate is due to the fixing of the school tax at 15 cents, instead of 10½, and the levying of the tax of one cent on the $100 on the public building loan of 1904. The amount which will be raised this year by the state is $1,531,673.54; that last year was $1,144,673.40.

The assessed value of the property in Allegany county is $18, 013, 661 and in Garrett $7,416,143.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Notice.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of goods and all book accounts belonging to Chas. S. May at Swanton, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said May to make settlement at once at the store above mentioned.

The business will be continued at the old stand by a competent manager where all patrons will be fairly dealt with and a full stock of seasonable and merchantable goods kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of good produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Thhaking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am,

Very respectfully,
51 3t. P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Not seeing any items in your valuable paper from this place for quite a time, we are glad to note a few that we think would be of interest to its readers.

On account of the zero weather the people of this place and vicinity find it very difficult to do much hauling, the roads being full of drifted snow. At this writing the weather is much more calm. The snow has ceased to drift, and the sun has found its way out as it did on ground hog day.

We are glad to note that there has been but little sickness prevailing so far this winter. Let us wish for a continuance of the same.

The school of this place has been progressing nicely under the able management of Mr. L. K. Fike, teacher, with an enrolement of 24 pupils, and an average of 20

Mr. Geo. Oester, of this place, sold his farm to Conrad, his brother. He then bought the Dehl farm on Bowser Ridge, to which place he has already taken his family. His children are missed by both teacher and pupils.

Mr. Conrad Oester is now occupying his newly purchased residence of this place.

Mr. Peter Reichenbaker lost a valuable horse one day last week.

In spite of the zero weather Mr. C. Speicher and his eldest son Harry, took a flying trip to Salisbury, Pa., the 15th inst., returning the following day.

Mr. Kerlin, teacher at Keyser, started off last Saturday morning on foot to Grantsville, a distance of 6 miles. Let us hope that he enjoyed his long walk through the deep snow, and that he had a welcome from his best girl.

Mr. John Hanft calls often of late at the Reichelt mansion.

Miss Emma Kamp, of Cove, was a guest of Miss Cora Hanft a few days last week, during which time both the young ladies visited the school at this place.

Mr. John Hanft says he enjoys living in his new house just fine this cold weather.

Mr. R. R. Speicher has been somewhat under the weather on account of a bad cold, although at this writing he is much better.

Mr. John Hanft, Malin George and others took a flying trip to the Dutch mill and back Saturday last. They report a real good time wading snow and say it is some places in the woods forty-two inches deep.

Mr. Wm. Lakel, of Keyser, received a message from Addison calling him to the bedside of his daughter, who is very ill at this time.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

BUILDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

To Formulate Plans and Secure Ways and Means for New Lutheran Church Edifice.

A number of the members of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church met at the Garrett Memorial church in Oakland on Tuesday night to discuss ways and means and formulate plans for the rebuilding of the edifice which was recently burned.

Among other business transacted a building committee consisting of Rev E. Manges, chairman *ex-officio*, Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, Lloyd Lantz and James A. Sincell, representing the official board, and Messrs. Moses R. Hamill and Benj. H Sincell, representing the congregation, was elected and given the necessary authority to communicate with and secure plans and arrange ways and means for the re-erection of the building.

The church, plans for which have not yet been decided upon, will be a neat one and will be substantially built.

A meeting of the committee will be held on Saturday afternoon when some definite arrangements will be completed.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

BITTINGER.

This week begins with rain and some indications of a break in the long continued winter.

Mr. Clarence Brenneman has opened a saddler and repair shop in the Engle building opposite the postoffice, and is prepared to do all kinds of repair work in harness and shoes. All will do well to patronize this new industry.

Messrs. A. J. Oester and Samuel J. Brenneman were on a business trip to Grantsville last Monday.

Dr. Beavans, of Grantsville, was called to this place last Sunday to attend Mrs. Oliver Beachy, who is reported quite ill.

Mr. Joel Orendorf is numbered among the ailing this week.

Messrs. Simon and Asa Orendorf, with their sister Miss Lizzie, drove over to Pennsylvania last week to visit their sister Mrs. Maust.

Messrs. Young Lohr and Leonard Shaw, of Jennings, were seen sleighing about town last Sunday evening.

Miss Agnes Bittinger, one of our obliging central telephone girls, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. William Brenneman on Meadow Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger and their daughter Mrs. Chas. Sechler, were on a shopping expedition to Accident last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wiley made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Mr. Silas Beachy and family were calling upon Mr. and Mrs. Ellithorp Monday afternoon.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Consumption

¶ There is no specific for consumption. Fresh air, exercise, nourishing food and Scott's Emulsion will come pretty near curing it, if there is anything to build on. Millions of people throughout the world are living and in good health on one lung.

¶ From time immemorial the doctors prescribed cod liver oil for consumption. Of course the patient could not take it in its old form, hence it did very little good. They *can* take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and tolerate it for a long time. There is no oil, not excepting butter, so easily digested and absorbed by the system as cod liver oil in the form of Scott's Emulsion, and that is the reason it is so helpful in consumption where its use must be continuous.

¶ We will send you a sample free.

¶ Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409 Pearl Street
New York

50c. and $1; all druggists

Men Capable of Earning
$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Removal Sale

Special One Week Offering Beginning Febr'y 27th

Some Great Bargains

25c	Ladies' Neckwear . .	19c
25c	" Gloves . . .	17c
25c	" Vests and Pants	17c
50c	" Belts	39c
4 skeins	Flesher's Shetland Floss	25c
All widths and prices in Ribbons, only	. . .	4c
50c	Shawls, all colors . .	39c

Ladies' Bazaar MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR

WANTED! 100 WIVES

OPERA HOUSE, OAKLAND, MD.
Thursday, March 2

PLENTY OF SIDE-SPLITTING SPECIALTIES
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES :: SUPERB MUSIC

BY LOCAL TALENT FOR THE BENEFIT
Garrett Lodge K. of P.

TWO HOURS OF SOLID FUN
Admission 35 Cents :: :: Reserved Seats 50 Cents

STATE SCHOOL REPORT.

Issued By Superintendent M. Bates Stephens.

The report of the Department of Public Education, by State School Superintendent M. Bates Stephens, for the fiscal and scholastic year ended July 31, 1904, has just been issued. In addition to full statistical information, the work contains a number of special articles on education, and cuts showing a group picture of the State Board of Education, its new quarters in the old Treasury Building at Annapolis, the Frostburg Normal School the Oakland school and some other new school buildings throughout the State.

It is accompanied by the report of the State Board of Education for the fiscal and school years ended in the city of Baltimore on December 31, 1902, and in the counties on July 31, 1903; the proceedings of the Maryland State Teachers' Association at Ocean City last July, and the Institute Manual for the school year 1904 1905.

A Monument to Williams.

The bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator McComas appropriating $20,000 for a statue to Gen. Otho Polland Williams, of Williamsport, Md., has been favorably reported by the Committee on Library. In the report, written by Senator Wetmore, the committee expresses its conviction that 105 years after the death of General Williams, the friend of Washington and of Nathaniel Greene, the nation may safely expend $20,000 in erecting this modest memorial to his memory.

S L Townshend & SON

We are offering a nice line of . .

WINTER UNDERWEAR AND TROUSERS AT COST

And have made a general cut in price on our entire stock of seasonable Clothing

S L Townshend & SON

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Messrs. Frank and William Callis of Hoyes, were in the city Friday and Saturday.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, of Accident, was in the city yesterday on business.

Mrs. W. H. Halterman, of Wilsonia, accompanied by her son Ernest, were in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. Fred A. Thayer, who was housed up for several days with a distressing attack of neuralgia, has recovered.

Mr. Frank Browning, one of the B. & O.'s efficient firemen, is in Oakland for a few days' visit to his parents and other relatives.

Ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley and wife, of Bittinger, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday and yesterday.

Miss Jane Baird, of Lonaconing, is here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Tower at their home on Alder street.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter are now at Hot Springs, Virginia, where they recently arrived after sojourning a few weeks at Biltmore, N. C.

Mr. A. F. George, of Swanton, was here on Saturday, being en route home from Ohio where is at present located laying out rural routes.

Mr. Michael Flynn, of Bloomington, was a business callers at this office Tuesday when he became a paid-in-advance subscriber for the succeeding year.

We neglect last week to tell our 'steen hundreds of friends that we received their valentines. We trust this will relieve their distressed minds lest their valued missives went astray.

Yesterday (Washington's birthday) being a legal holiday the banks and postoffice were closed all day with the exception of an hour morning and evening at the postoffice.

Messrs. Josephus and Frank Friend, of near Friendsville, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business connected with the settlement of the estate of their late father, Andrew C. Friend, deceased.

Attorney Norman S. Heindel went to Gettysburg, Pa., Tuesday morning on professional business. Before his return to Oakland he will visit his family in Baltimore, who have been in that city since the Holidays.

County Commissioner and Mrs. Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, were in Oakland Tuesday, the latter to visit her aunt, Mrs. Warren, and the former to attend to some public matters claiming his attention.

Mr. Chas. M. Wilson, of near Altamont, purchased and took charge on Wednesday of last week the store formerly owned by the Blaine Mercantile Company, opposite Kitzmillersville, this county. The location is one best of the in the county and Mr. Wilson has the best wishes of many friends in Oakland for a successful business career.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Mr. A. M. Jeffers, night telegragh operator, at Altamont, was in Oakland Tuesday morning, in company with Mr. George Warnick, of Bloomington, both gentlemen being here on legal business.

Since the break in the weather Street Commissioner Wotring has had his hands full endeavoring to rid the gutters and pavements of ice and the accumulated dirt His work in this direction has been appreciated by pedestrians.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house on next Thursday evening. The play will be given by members of the Knights of Pythias and should receive the patronage of the general public. Local people will take the parts.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

Mr. Jonas D. Brenneman, of Grantsville, accompanied by Mr. Fred. Gortner, of Gortner, were busines visitors to this office Tuesday morning. Mr. Brenneman started on his return home the same afternoon, overland, and the way was no doubt strenuous, owing to the sudden thaw.

Mrs. M. D. H. Taylor, of the Ladies Bazaar, advertises in this paper today a great reduction in prices on staple goods preparatory to removing her stock from the *Democrat* building to one of the rooms in the Ravenscroft building on Second street.

Mr. Charles S. May, of Swanton, who has been conducting a general store and grist mill at that point for a number of years, sold his holdings on Friday last to Mr. P. T. Garthright, of Mountain Lake Park, who has taken charge of same, and in this paper gives notice to all to settle up who are indebted to Mr. May.

Piedmont is stirred from end to end by one of the greatest religious revivals ever experienced in that section of the state. Since the opening of special services at St. John's Southern Methodist church on New Year's day interest has steadily increased, until now the entire population of the place seems to have become a part and parcel of the religious movement. Even the saloon keepers contemplate closing their places until the revival ends.

Mr. George Loar, of the firm of Loars, Jewelers, who has been at his home in Oakland for some weeks past, suffering with an attack of the grip, is, we are pleased to note, now improving, and expects to be able to return to his duties in this city within a week or so. George is greatly missed here, and everybody will be glad to see him back.—Grafton Sentinel.

The rooms recently added to the Ravenscroft building are nearing completion and will in all probability be occupied next week by the following tenants: Chas. Liller, barber shop; Andrew Gonder, books, cigars, periodicals, candy, etc. The Ladies' Bazaar will occupy the room vacated by Mr. Gonder and Mr. J. N. Robinson will move into the room now occupied by Mr. Liller, thus leaving the lower floor of the *Democrat* building tenantless.

Tuesday was the fortieth anniversary of the capture of Generals Crook and Kelly at Cumberland, which was participated in by a number of Garrett countians, among them being Mr. William Hoye, of Deer Park, Mr. Jas. Mason, of near Oakland, J. B. Fay, formerly of Oakland, but now of Washington, D. C., and many others whose names cannot now be recalled. Our Deer Park correspondent refers to this fact in his communication appearing in this issue.

Timber and Farm Lands.

Are you looking for an investment in oak, ash, cypress, or long leaf pine or other timber; or do you want to invest in Fruit, Truck, Stock, Dairy, Cotton, or General Farming Lands that will pay handsome returns on money invested? If so, write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R. No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Wanted—One Hundred Wives, at the Opera House Thursday night.

TRUE AMERICANISM.

Lecture on This Subject Will be Delivered by Rev. Edward Thompson.

Rev. Edward Thompson, D. D., LL.D., the lawyer-preacher of Chicago, Ill., will deliver a lecture entitled, "True Americanism," in St. Paul's M. E. church on Tuesday night of next week. The admission will be free and will be given in the interests of the Sunday League of America and under the auspices of the three Protestant denominations of Oakland, namely: Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian.

Of the speaker the following testimonials have been furnished us for publication:

Samuel Schwarm, D. D., First Lutheran church, Wheeling, West Va.: "I heard him several times. He is not an extremist. He takes a basis upon which all our Christian Churches can unite. He is a pleasing speaker and will accomplish good in any community. I hope he may be permitted to do much throughout our Mountain State."

Rev. Wm. M. Hudson, Ph D., First Presbyterian Church, Clarksburg, W. Va.: "Our people were very much interested in his work here. There is great need of men of his ability in such work."

Rev. John Beddow, Andrews M. E. Church, Grafton, W. Va.: "I heard three of his addresses. They were strong and forcible. I know of no man more able to stir an audience and bring conviction that the Lord's day ought to be kept sacred than Dr. Thomson."

We sincerely hope that all our people will hear this noted speaker.

J. B. WORKMAN,
Pastor M. E. church.
JOHN A. MCCLELLAND,
Pastor Presbyterian church.
E. MANGES,
Pastor Lutheran church.

Church Services.

[We ask that ministers and others who desire announcements made in this column to furnish copy not later than Wednesday noon of each week, so that the same may be classified.]

BAPTIST.

Rev. R. A. Smith, pastor of a Baptist church at Barnesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, preached at Deer Park last Sunday morning to a very large congregation. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Faust, announced that the collection would be devoted to the Church Extension Society. His efforts to lay the foundation for a new Baptist church at Deer Park have been successful in so far as arousing interest. He will hold meetings in Deer Park every night this week and on next Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Hatcher, a noted Baptist clergyman from Baltimore city, will preach.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. James E. Connell, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church, sends the following note: "Will you kindly announce through THE REPUBLICAN that the repairs to the boiler in St. Peter's church have been completed and therefore the usual services will be held on Sunday next at 8 and 10.30 o'clock a. m."

LUTHERAN.

Services will be held by St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation in the Garrett Memorial church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 8.30 a. m. Preaching in the Deer Park Lutheran church at 11 o'clock a. m.

FRIENDSVILLE CIRCUIT.

Rev. Henry E. Friend, of Hoyes, will preach on Sunday at Hoyes at 10.30 o'clock a. m.; at Elder Hill 3 p. m, and at Friendsville at 6.45 in the evening, in the absence of the pastor who will spend the day at Grantsville.

The Second Quarterly Conference will be held by Presiding Elder Ward in the Selbysport church at 2.30 on Saturday, March 4th to be followed on Sunday by continuous service with preaching by Dr. Ward.

W. M. Lister, Pastor.

Judge Criticizes Governor.

Judge Keedy, who presided at the murder trial of Charles Barton, whose death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Warfield, openly criticises the Executive's action. Judge Keedy contends that the sentence of death should have been executed, and he thinks his opinion should have been sought before clemency was granted. State's Attorney A. J. Long is very much incensed over the appearance of the life of Charles Barton, a book containing a large picture of Mr. Long. Mr. Long has issued a warning to the publishers against further distribution of the books. The publishers are continuing the distribution after having pasted blank sheets over Mr. Long's picture.

The protracted meeting which began in St. Paul's M. E. church on Monday of last week is becoming quite interesting with increased numbers present every night and delightful music. The merchants of town acceded to the request of Rev. Workman, of the church, who asked that they close their stores at 7.15 each evening, for which he as well as the members of his church are grateful.

GOOSE BONE SCIENCE

Weather Indicator Of A Talbot County Philosopher.

Mr. M. L. Wroten has hanging up in his office in Easton, Talbot county, Md., the breast bone of a goose, by which he says he can tell the kind of weather that will happen in less than 14 hours. He can look at the bone at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and tell whether it will rain, hail, snow or be clear the next morning. He says that when rain or snow is coming the bone will become moist or dark in color; when the weather is going to be clear the bone is perfectly dry and white, and when a drop in the thermometer is impending it will turn purple. It is necessary, he says, to have a new goose bone every year. He has watched the different flocks of geese and always procured the weather goose for the past 35 years, and has never known it to fail to accurately indicate the character of the weather.

In every flock of wild or domesticated geese, according to this authority, there is one goose which always takes the lead, and the others follow him wherever he goes. Upon this goose there is a peculiar mark which does not appear on any other goose in the flock, and this goose is known as the "weather goose."

In the early part of the winter his goose bone indicated that there would be 29 snows this winter. Twenty-two have already occurred. He says there is a secret in knowing what bone to pick out of the "weather goose" as a weather indicator, but he refused to tell the secret. He has been offered $15 for his bone, but refused to take it, saying he would not sell it for $100.

Many people visit his office daily to find out what weather will prevail the next day. He predicted the recent blizzard and day by day he gets true prognostications. He has no use for the Weather Bureau.

FIRE AT MIDLAND.

This Morning Destroys Opera House, Dwelling and Five Saloons.

Fire which broke out in the opera house at Midland, located midway between Lonaconing and Frostburg, this morning at four o'clock destroyed the opera house, barber shop and dwelling of John Paul and five saloons before it could be checked.

The water pipes in the town were all frozen up rendering the town without fire protection of any character.

No statement of the probable loss has yet been made.

The Martha Washington Tea held last night in Offutt's Hall for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, by the ladies of that congregation, was well patronized and was a success. The ladies, costumed in dresses stylish many years ago, with their hair powdered, lent an air of Colonial times to the occasion.

Marriage Licenses Granted in Cumberland.

In Cumberland on Tuesday of this week licenses to marry were granted unto the following:

Robert Jasper Reel and Bertie McGinnis, of Bayard, W. Va.

Alvin August Garlitz and Esther Louisa Weimer, both of Avilton, Garrett county.

Lent is Foreshadowed.

Sunday was Septuagesmia Sunday and from now until the end of Lent the "Gloria" will not be heard in the mass, and the adornments in the Catholic churches and the vestments of the clergy will assume a more sober hue. It is the foreshadowing of Lent which, however, does not begin for several weeks.

Land and Acreage.

In Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana the best agricultural section in the United States. Secure a home in the *Sunny South* where the lands are yet cheap. Special low rates to Homeseekers. A Personally Conducted excursion party in charge of a competent agent is run the first and third Thursday of each month. Join one of these parties and see for yourself. Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 617 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Children Neglected.

Because the father failed to provide proper care and support Martha H., May and Porter L. Lewis, children of Sidney A. Lewis, of near Swallow Falls, were brought before Justice Gonder last Saturday under the provisions of the law of 1900, Chapter 306, the complaint having been lodged against the father by one of his neighbors. The Justice determined the matter after hearing the evidence and adjudged that the children had been sadly neglected by their father and released in the hands of Bruce Lewis, an uncle, who adopted them under an agreement with their father.

The children were aged nine, seven and four years. Their mother died a year or two ago. With their uncle they will find a comfortable home and will receive the proper attention.

Wanted—One Hundred Wives, at the Opera House Thursday night.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

FOR TEN DAYS we will sell our entire stock of CLOTHING for Men and Boys, at :: :: ::

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

A $20.00 Suit for .	$15.00
A 15.00 Suit for	11.25
A 12.00 Suit for .	9.00
A 10.00 Suit for . .	7.50
A Boy's $8.00 Suit for	6.00
A Boy's 5.00 Suit for	3.75
A Boy's 4.00 Suit for	3.00
A Boy's 3.00 Suit for	2.25
A Boy's 2.00 Suit for	1.25

Men's $5.00 Bion Shoes for . .	$4.00
Men's 4.00 Bion Shoes for .	3.00
Men's 4.00 All America Shoes for	3.00
Men's 3.50 All America Shoes for	2.75
Men's 4.00 Crawford Shoes for .	3.00
Men's 3.50 Crawford Shoes for . .	2.75

Women's $15 Tailormade Suits for	$7.50
Women's $10 Tailormade Suits for	5.00

This Sale will Positive-Close in TEN Days

H. C. Sincell & Co.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets. Beautiful Shades—Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

80,000 Daily Capacity — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — Prompt Shipments

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. P. T. Garthright is spending several days at Swanton, looking after business interests at that place.

The revival meetingt at the U. B. church are growing in interest and results.

Dr. R. B. Ward preached a very interesting and profitable sermon in the M. E. church of this place last Sabbath evening.

Mr. Fred Clair and Mr. J. B. Rothruck, who have been on the sick list, are up and able to be about the house.

Mr. John Martin and wife, of near the Park, are enroute to the northern part of Texas. Mr. M. will locate either in Texas or Oklahoma.

Miss Mayme Carr, daughter of Mr. L. P. Carr, was tendered a china shower last Tuesday evening, at her home, Fairmont, W. Va., preceding her marriage to Mr. J. Burt Martin, of Pittsburg, which event took place Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The wedding took place at the home of the bride and the ceremony was performed by Rev. G. D. Smith, of the M. E. church. The newly married couple will reside in Pittsburg, where Mr. Martin holds a good position in the Walkover shoe establishment. Mrs. Martin with her parents has been a summer citizen of the Park for the past eighteen years.

Rev. Mr. Metheney preaches at this place Sabbath 7:30 p. m., and at Wesley chapel at 10:30 a. m.

Miss Sadie Laughlin is visiting friends at Piedmont, W. Va.

Mr. Wiley Weiling who has been working at Grafton, spent the Sabbath at this place with his family.

Married.

BLOCHER—MCKENZIE.—In Frostburg, by Rev. F. R. Wagoner, pastor of the Lutheran church, Mr. Thomas Blocher and Miss Nettie McKenzie, both of near Finzel, Garrett county.

Repairs Completed.

The repairs to the boiler at St. Peter's Catholic church have been completed at a cost of about $400. The damage to the heating plant resulted from the freezing of the water pipes and the building of a fire under the boiler while they were in that condition.

Financial Statement.

Mr. E. A. Browning, secretary and treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, publishes in this paper today a statement showing the receipts and disbursement of the School Commissioners for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1904.

$25 REWARD.

THE Garrett County Telephone Company will pay a reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who tamper or in any manner interfere with the lines of the said company.

W. A. MAFFETT, Pres't,
Garrett County Telephone Co.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 29, 1905. 51 3t

L. E. HANSON Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
Steam and Hot Water Heating
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Prices

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELMIRA TASKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

RICHARD TASKER,
Administrator,
Blaine W. Va.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson IX. John vi, 1-14. February 26, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Miracle Of The Loaves And Fishes

Crucial times had come. John Baptist was martyred. Prudence suggested retirement. Weariness demanded it. The retreat would also afford the apostles an opportunity to report more minutely to the Master the experiences of their trial-trip, two and two, through Galilee, from which they had just returned. So the boat which had been chartered for Jesus and "waited upon Him" was employed to put the weary toilers beyond the reach of the multitudes that pressed upon them even at mealtimes.

Headwinds probably drove the little bark near shore and retarded its progress. Clandestine as the departure had been it failed of its purpose. An ever-augmenting throng hurried around the head of the lake, and probably apprised some pilgrim caravans to the Passover of the coming of the great Nazarene. So when Jesus' boat ran its keel upon the pebbly shore, there stood five thousand men, not to mention the women and children.

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DR. SPEICHER SURPRISED.

He Rounds Up His Fiftieth Birthday in Los Angeles.

A very pleasant surprise was given Dr. A. F. Speicher of 3005 Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., on January 10, 1905, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. The Doctor could hardly realize his position when asked to enter the parlor and meet his friends. It was an enjoyable occasion and a very pleasant evening was spent in games, conversation, music and refreshments. They all wished that the Doctor might have a return of fifty more occasions similar to this one. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Livengood, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benford, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Runkle, Misses Ada Bailey, Cora Harper, Grace Haivley and Dr. E. H. McMillen.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Letter to R. E. Sliger. Oakland.

Dear Sir: A big mill-owner, Spartansburg, S C, wanted 5,000 gallons of paint, and bought by price; paid 5 cents less than ours; got a "lead and zinc" paint; but the lead was sulphate of lead; not carbonate. Sulphate costs about half; and covers about half.

That paint was adulterated about six times as much as the 5 cents paid for. He "saved" 5 cents and it cost him 30.

Oh no; it cost him more than that; we forgot the labor. Can't work it out exactly; don't know how long it'll wear.

Short measure besides; that alone was twice as much as his "saving" 5 cents.

It was thin, too; some loss there; don't know how much.

There was too much dryer in it. The maker made something on that; he didn't.

Taking it altogether, he didn't make much by that 5 cents.

Go by the name; and the name is Devoe lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
49 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

MAJOR J. M. BURNS.

The following concerning a gentleman well known in Oakland, appeared in the Morgantown *Post* of last week.

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 11, 1905.

To the Editor of *The Post*.

I have recently received a circular in regard to the medals of honor awarded by the War Department to officers and men of the Army. It seems there were 1704 medals awarded for gallantry, thirty-one of which were to men from West Virginia, Major J. M. Burns, U. S. A., is I think, the only one now living. It appears from this record that Major Burns was given this medal for gallantry at the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15th, 1864. The ground for the award as officially given is as follows:

"Under a heavy fire of musketry, he rallied a few men to the support of the colors, in danger of capture, and bore them to a place of safety. One of his comrades having been severely wounded in the effort, Sergeant Burns went back a hundred yards, in the face of the enemy's fire, and carried the wounded man from the field."

I think many of the friends of Major Burns are not acquainted with these facts, and therefore I have sent them to you for publication.

Captain Henry L. Hawthorne, of the Artillery also received a medal for distinguished conduct in battle with hostile Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29th, 1890. Captain Hawthorne has many relatives living in this county and in Preston county.

Very respectfully,
R. M. G. BROWN.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

STORY OF "THE OLD GUM TREE"

Along the Sharpsburg and Boonsboro Turnpike.

SOME UNWRITTEN WAR HISTORY.

Reminder of Interesting Events of Years Ago From the Pen of Mr. J. A. Miller, of Keedsville, Who at That Time Was 6 Years Old.

The old gum tree that stands alongside the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike, about two hundred yards west of Antietam Creek, yet remains a monument of a bit of war history that has never been written, and to a few a reminder of interesting events long ago, by many forgotten.

It was a hot summer day like when Maud Muller "raked the meadows sweet with hay," but the visions that danced in Maud's tender and innocent mind had no place in the minds of either young or old among the residents of this part of Washington county on that memorable day in August, 1864, when the gleam of the glistening bayonet and keen-edged saber flashed from hill top to mountain side, and the clatter of horses' hoofs resounded along the dusty highway with here and there squads of cavalry dashing through clouds of dust, sometimes through fields of tasseled corn, pasture lands or ploughed fields, ever keeping a watchful eye on the movements of the Johnnies whose superior forces had again invaded "My Maryland" on one of the raids so notable that year for driving away our cattle and taking all the horses they could find.

The Confederate forces were variously estimated at twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men, mostly infantry, and having charge of a wagon train. "Our men," as the "Boys in Blue," were familiarly known and named among us, numbered four hundred or less and were a portion of Colonel Cole's cavalry, noted for their courage and daring exploits in the face of the enemy. Under the command of Col. George W. F. Vernon (now a resident of Baltimore), a detachment of cavalry crossed South Mountain by the National Turnpike and charged the Confederates who were in the immediate vicinity of Boonsboro, driving them toward the Potomac river. It was the purpose of Colonel Cole to protect the citizens and property in Antietam Valley, and if possible to capture a part of the Confederate wagon train and take it across South Mountain.

As the sun was fast approaching the zenith of its glory that day, David Kretzer, who enlisted March 17th, 1864, in Company H. P. H. B. cavalry, left his home in Keedysville, where he spent a few hours with his family, and cautiously, but hurridly, made his way toward the little village of Porterstown to join his comrades. Finding them in the deep ravine between Porterstown and Antietam Creek, he ascended the hill to the south on which was located a brick house and large red barn, owned and occupied by John Ecker. From this elevation he had a full view of the entire field of operations. He at once hastened to join his company and came to the turnpike about two hundred yards east of the bridge, where a comrade was concentrating his muscular power on the trunk of a large gum tree, endeavoring to chop it down and throw it across the road and check the advance of the Confederate forces.

The axe being very dull, slow progress was made on the tough and wiry gum which stood the storms of many years and was now almost a match for the sturdy and brave soldier, who now and then heard the creeping "whiz" of the Minie balls from a sharpshooter on the hill a half mile westward. Comrade Kretzer took his turn at trying to fell the old gum tree, but the "whistling whiz" became much more frequent, proving that the advance line of the enemy was getting nearer. The situation was becoming critical and rather than take further risks they decided to abandon any further attempt to get the tree across the pike. To this day the old tree still holds its place and the marks made by the axe almost forty-one years ago, although grown over by the gnarly gum, is plainly seen on both sides of the trunk.

The Confederates kept on advancing, at the same time throwing a detachment across the creek at Burnside's Bridge, made an attempt to flank Colonel Vernon's men by reaching the road leading from Porterstown across the mountain to Rohrersville, at the same time the main column engaging the attention of the Union forces by desultory firing from the hill just west of the bridge. This movement was observed by Benjamin F. Miller from the upper story of the Ecker farm house. He at once hastened down a small ravine, unobserved by the Johnnies, to the turnpike, and informed Colonel Vernon, who doubted his statement, he being a stranger to the colonel. The Federal forces little dreamed of the size of the army they were fighting, and kept on firing at the enemy with the determination to check the advance and if possible to drive them across the Potomac river. Mr. Miller repeated what he told Colonel Vernon and added, "If you don't get your men out of this place in a few minutes, your escape will be impossible." For a verification of his statement, Mr. Miller appealed to several of Colonel Vernon's men whom he had known six or eight year, among them being Eli D. Valentine (now deceased), who vouched for every word Mr. Miller had told the colonel. "Retreat" was the order, and in an instant the entire cavalry force was in the saddle, and dashing through Porterstown made their escape to the mountain by the Rohrersville road, but not until they turned the Confederate flank movement at the edge of the timber after a sharp skirmish. One thing that caused Colonel Vernon to be resting easy was the fact that Company G was holding the bridge on which that company had dragged a large flat boat taken from the creek.

The Confederates, seeing their chances for the capture of Colonel Cole's men about gone, followed in hot pursuit, but refused to go beyond the outskirts of the mountain timber. It was indeed a close call, only a matter of a few minutes and retreat would have been completely cut off. One of the Confederate officers remarked afterward that their plans failed because they mistook the by-road or lane leading from the main road to the Thomas farm house for the mountain road, and did not hurry up their men enough to hold it.

Just over the mountain at the place now known as Mt. Briar lay several Pennsylvania regiments that never crowned themselves with patriotic glory. Had they taken the lower road to Sharpsburg via Burnside's Bridge, they could have given the Confeds a lot of trouble and no doubt have driven them out of Maryland in a few hours, and thus saved a lot of stock and other property for our farmers.

Many have been the changes since that memorable day. The writer, then a little boy less than six years of age, recalls a few of the incidents of that raid. The generation that then lived has passed away, and with two or possible three exceptions, no one is now living within a mile of the gum tree or bridge who witnessed the exciting scenes at that time. The tree still remains, but in a shaggy decaying condition, and may soon have to give way to the march of modern improvements that is, if the new trolley line goes that way. The bridge collapsed nearly fourteen years ago and went to the bottom of the stream. A new iron bridge took its place and now spans the creek. The mill near by that turned out two thousand to three thousand barrels of flour per-year, much of which went by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown, ceased its work fifteen years or more ago and during the summer of 1904 was razed to the ground. Here is an invaluable water power awaiting some great enterprise when the right man with capital sees it.—J. A. Miller in the Hagerstown Herald and Torch-Light.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

VALUABLE HELP TO REPUBLICANS.

Found In the Proposed Disfranchisement Amendment.

"The Republican party would prefer that the Court of Appeals reverse the decision of the lower court and sustain Governor Warfield in the disfranchising amendment to the Constitution," said Chairman John B. Hanna, of the Republican State Central Committee, yesterday, "but if the decision of the higher court should affirm that of the Circuit, we shall be prepared to accept the result and to plunge at once into the campaign to defeat the amendment. And a very warm campaign it will be—one of the warmest, in fact, ever witnessed in this state.

"It may be possible, with the amendment as an issue, that the Republican party will be a beneficiary. By that I mean that the unpopularity of the amendment will be so great that our candidates will be elected in a majority of the counties and in Baltimore city. I am sure that the amendment will play a most important part in the municipal campaign in Baltimore, and will prove to be a large aid to the Baltimore candidates, though I have no wish to inject politics into that campaign. People opposed to the amendment will express their opposition when they cast their votes at the May election, and there is no power to prevent such opposition.

"The Republicans will be favored in their campaign by the drastic features of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, should the validity of that amendment be upheld by the Court of Appeals. If the amendment were less drastic, and if it met the Democratic promises in the last state campaign, it would command the support of the whole Democratic party and possibly the support of a few Republicans, but when the people of this state, irrespective of party, consider that the power of registration is placed in haphazard boards of registry, and that certain foreigners and descendants of foreigners will be excluded from registration, under the 'grandfather's clause,' they will pause and reflect, and will realize what enormous power they are taking from themselves and placing into the hands of others to be used as a whip to lash them in the future.

"President Roosevelt's speech in New York last night, in which he dealt with the race problem in a masterly way, should bring to the people of Maryland the important lesson as to what shall become of the colored race, if we are to exclude them from the rights of suffrage simply because of their color. I wish every man in Maryland would read the President's speech and study its meaning carefully.

"The Republican State Central Committee is proceeding on the theory that the opinion of the Court of Appeals be favorable to the validity of the amendment without the Governor's signature. We have already done much work designed to defeat the amendment, and just as soon as the decision of the court is made known we shall be prepared to proceed with the campaign, not along defensive, but along aggressive lines.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson IX. John vi, 1-14, February 26, 1905

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The Miracle Of The Loaves And Fishes

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DR. SPEICHER SURPRISED.

He Rounds Up His Fiftieth Birthday in Los Angeles.

A very pleasant surprise was given Dr. A. F. Speicher of 3005 Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., on January 10, 1905, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. The Doctor could hardly realize his position when asked to enter the parlor and meet his friends. It was an enjoyable occasion and a very pleasant evening was spent in games, conversation, music and refreshments. They all wished that the Doctor might have a return of fifty more occasions similar to this one. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Livengood, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benford, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Runkle, Misses Ada Bailey, Cora Harper, Grace Haivley and Dr. E. H. McMillen.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Letter to R. E. Sliger. Oakland.

Dear Sir: A big mill-owner, Spartansburg, S C, wanted 5,000 gallons of paint, and bought by price; paid 5 cents less than ours; got a "lead and zine" paint; but the lead was sulphate of lead; not carbonate. Sulphate costs about half; and covers about half.

That paint was adulterated about six times as much as the 5 cents paid for. He "saved" 5 cents and it cost him 30.

Oh no; it cost him more than that; we forgot the labor. Can't work it out exactly; don't know how long it'll wear.

Short-measure besides; that alone was twice as much as his "saving" 5 cents.

It was thin, too; some loss there; don't know how much.

There was too much dryer in it. The maker made something on that; he didn't.

Taking it altogether, he didn't make much by that 5 cents.

Go by the name: and the name is Devoe lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
49 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

MAJOR J. M. BURNS.

The following concerning a gentleman well known in Oakland, appeared in the Morgantown *Post* of last week.

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 11, 1905.
To the Editor of *The Post*.

I have recently received a circular in regard to the medals of honor awarded by the War Department to officers and men of the Army. It seems there were 1704 medals awarded for gallantry, thirty-one of which were to men from West Virginia, Major J. M. Burns, U. S. A., is I think, the only one now living. It appears from this record that Major Burns was given this medal for gallantry at the battle of New Market, Virginia, May 15th, 1864. The ground for the award as officially given is as follows:

"Under a heavy fire of musketry, he rallied a few men to the support of the colors, in danger of capture, and bore them to a place of safety. One of his comrades having been severely wounded in the effort, Sergeant Burns went back a hundred yards, in the face of the enemy's fire, and carried the wounded man from the field."

I think many of the friends of Major Burns are not acquainted with these facts, and therefore I have sent them to you for publication.

Captain Henry L. Hawthorne, of the Artillery also received a medal for distinguished conduct in battle with hostile Indians at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, December 29th, 1890. Captain Hawthorne has many relatives living in this county and in Preston county.

Very respectfully,
R. M. G. BROWN.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

STORY OF "THE OLD GUM TREE"

Along the Sharpsburg and Boonsboro Turnpike.

SOME UNWRITTEN WAR HISTORY.

Reminder of Interesting Events of Years Ago From the Pen of Mr. J. A. Miller, of Keedsville, Who at That Time Was 6 Years Old.

The old gum tree that stands alongside the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike, about two hundred yards west of Antietam Creek, yet remains a monument of a bit of war history that has never been written, and to a few a reminder of interesting events long ago, by many forgotten.

It was a hot summer day like when Maud Muller "raked the meadows sweet with hay," but the visions that danced in Maud's tender and innocent mind had no place in the minds of either young or old among the residents of this part of Washington county on that memorable day in August, 1864, when the gleam of the glistening bayonet and keen-edged saber flashed from hill top to mountain side, and the clatter of horses' hoofs resounded along the dusty highway with here and there squads of cavalry dashing through clouds of dust, sometimes through fields of tasseled corn, pasture lands or ploughed fields, ever keeping a watchful eye on the movements of the Johnnies whose superior forces had again invaded "My Maryland" on one of the raids so notable that year for driving away our cattle and taking all the horses they could find.

The Confederate forces were variously estimated at twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men, mostly infantry, and having charge of a wagon train. "Our men," as the "Boys in Blue," were familiarly known and named among us, numbered four hundred or less and were a portion of Colonel Cole's cavalry, noted for their courage and daring exploits in the face of the enemy. Under the command of Col. George W. F. Vernon (now a resident of Baltimore), a detachment of cavalry crossed South Mountain by the National Turnpike and charged the Confederates who were in the immediate vicinity of Boonsboro, driving them toward the Potomac river. It was the purpose of Colonel Cole to protect the citizens and property in Antietam Valley, and if possible to capture a part of the Confederate wagon train and take it across South Mountain.

As the sun was fast approaching the zenith of its glory that day, David Kretzer, who enlisted March 17th, 1864, in Company H. P. H. B. cavalry, left his home in Keedysville, where he spent a few hours with his family, and cautiously, but hurridly, made his way toward the little village of Porterstown to join his comrades. Finding them in the deep ravine between Porterstown and Antietam Creek, he ascended the hill to the south on which was located a brick house and large red barn, owned and occupied by John Ecker. From this elevation he had a full view of the entire field of operations. He at once hastened to join his company and came to the turnpike about two hundred yards east of the bridge, where a comrade was concentrating his muscular power on the trunk of a large gum tree, endeavoring to chop it down and throw it across the road and check the advance of the Confederate forces.

The axe being very dull, slow progress was made on the tough and wiry gum which stood the storms of many years and was now almost a match for the sturdy and brave soldier, who now and then heard the creeping "whiz" of the Minie balls from a sharpshooter on the hill a half mile westward. Comrade Kretzer took his turn at trying to fell the old gum tree, but the "whistling whiz" became much more frequent, proving that the advance line of the enemy was getting nearer. The situation was becoming critical and rather than take further risks they decided to abandon any further attempt to get the tree across the pike To this day the old tree still holds its place and the marks made by the axe almost forty-one years ago, although grown over by the gnarly gum, is plainly seen on both sides of the trunk.

The Confederates kept on advancing, at the same time throwing a detachment across the creek at Burnside's Bridge, made an attempt to flank Colonel Vernon's men by reaching the road leading from Porterstown across the mountain to Rohrersville, at the same time the main column engaging the attention of the Union forces by desultory firing from the hill just west of the bridge. This movement was observed by Benjamin F. Miller from the upper story of the Ecker farm house. He at once hastened down a small ravine, unobserved by the Johnnies, to the turnpike, and informed Colonel Vernon, who doubted his statement, he being a stranger to the colonel. The Federal forces little dreamed of the size of the army they were fighting, and kept on firing at the enemy with the determination to check the advance and if possible to drive them across the Potomac river. Mr. Miller repeated what he told Colonel Vernon and added, "If you don't get your men out of this place in a few minutes, your escape will be impossible." For a verification of his statement, Mr. Miller appealed to several of Colonel Vernon's men whom he had known six or eight year, among them being Eli D. Valentine (now deceased), who vouched for every word Mr. Miller had told the colonel. "Retreat" was the order, and in an instant the entire cavalry force was in the saddle, and dashing through Porterstown made their escape to the mountain by the Rohrersville road, but not until they turned the Confederate flank movement at the edge of the timber after a sharp skirmish. One thing that caused Colonel Vernon to be resting easy was the fact that Company G was holding the bridge on which that company had dragged a large flat boat taken from the creek.

The Confederates, seeing their chances for the capture of Colonel Cole's men about gone, followed in hot pursuit, but refused to go beyond the outskirts of the mountain timber. It was indeed a close call, only a matter of a few minutes and retreat would have been completely cut off. One of the Confederate officers remarked afterward that their plans failed because they mistook the by-road or lane leading from the main road to the Thomas farm house for the mountain road, and did not hurry up their men enough to hold it.

Just over the mountain at the place now known as Mt. Briar lay several Pennsylvania regiments that never crowned themselves with patriotic glory. Had they taken the lower road to Sharpsburg via Burnside's Bridge, they could have given the Confeds a lot of trouble and no doubt have driven them out of Maryland in a few hours, and thus saved a lot of stock and other property for our farmers.

Many have been the changes since that memorable day. The writer, then a little boy less than six years of age, recalls a few of the incidents of that raid. The generation that then lived has passed away, and with two or possible three exceptions, no one is now living within a mile of the gum tree or bridge who witnessed the exciting scenes at that time. The tree still remains, but in a shaggy decaying condition, and may soon have to give way to the march of modern improvements that is, if the new trolley line goes that way. The bridge collapsed nearly fourteen years ago and went to the bottom of the stream. A new iron bridge took its place and now spans the creek. The mill near by that turned out two thousand to three thousand barrels of flour per year, much of which went by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown, ceased its work fifteen years or more ago and during the summer of 1904 was razed to the ground. Here is an invaluable water power awaiting some great enterprise when the right man with capital sees it.—J. A. Miller in the Hagerstown Herald and Torch-Light.

Wanted—One hundred wives.

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VALUABLE HELP TO REPUBLICANS.

Found In the Proposed Disfranchisement Amendment.

"The Republican party would prefer that the Court of Appeals reverse the decision of the lower court and sustain Governor Warfield in the disfranchising amendment to the Constitution," said Chairman John B. Hanna, of the Republican State Central Committee, yesterday, "but if the decision of the higher court should affirm that of the Circuit, we shall be prepared to accept the result and to plunge at once into the campaign to defeat the amendment. And a very warm campaign it will be—one of the warmest, in fact, ever witnessed in this state.

"It may be possible, with the amendment as an issue, that the Republican party will be a beneficiary. By that I mean that the unpopularity of the amendment will be so great that our candidates will be elected in a majority of the counties and in Baltimore city. I am sure that the amendment will play a most important part in the municipal campaign in Baltimore, and will prove to be a large aid to the Baltimore candidates, though I have no wish to inject politics into that campaign. People opposed to the amendment will express their opposition when they cast their votes at the May election, and there is no power to prevent such opposition.

"The Republicans will be favored in their campaign by the drastic features of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, should the validity of that amendment be upheld by the Court of Appeals. If the amendment were less drastic, and if it met the Democratic promises in the last state campaign, it would command the support of the whole Democratic party and possibly the support of a few Republicans, but when the people of this state, irrespective of party, consider that the power of registration is placed in haphazard boards of registry, and that certain foreigners and descendants of foreigners will be excluded from registration, under the 'grandfather's clause,' they will pause and reflect, and will realize what enormous power they are taking from themselves and placing into the hands of others to be used as a whip to lash them in the future.

"President Roosevelt's speech in New York last night, in which he dealt with the race problem in a masterly way, should bring to the people of Maryland the important lesson as to what shall become of the colored race, if we are to exclude them from the rights of suffrage simply because of their color. I wish every man in Maryland would read the President's speech and study its meaning carefully.

"The Republican State Central Committee is proceeding on the theory that the opinion of the Court of Appeals be favorable to the validity of the amendment without the Governor's signature. We have already done much work designed to defeat the amendment, and just as soon as the decision of the court is made known we shall be prepared to proceed with the campaign, not along defensive, but along aggressive lines.

Sheridan Dodging Battle

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

August 12-15, 1864

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PHIL SHERIDAN came out of the war with reputation for fighting on sight. This was far from the truth, like many another war tradition, and it is said that he once led the march of his division away from the sound of the guns in an emergency when to most soldiers the watchword was "Victory or death!" Of course it was not personal timidity which made Sheridan cautious about pitching in; rather a fear of being whipped and getting a black eye for his reputation, which was an uncertain quantity until the time of his famous ride from Winchester, in October, 1864.

Two months almost to a day previous to the disastrous retreat and heroic rally at Cedar creek Sheridan was heading a retreat over the same ground and refusing battle to an inferior foe. The circumstances which brought about this well nigh bloodless campaign on Cedar creek, the middle of August, 1864, were connected with the Confederate raid on Washington by General Jubal Early's command the previous July. Early's bold incursion to the gates of the northern capital had the effect of drawing a new system of warfare to Shenandoah valley. From the beginning of the war the valley region, so convenient for the shelter of a hostile force on the flanks of a Federal army operating in northern Virginia, had not been occupied by one good, consolidated Federal command.

Stonewall Jackson fought one Federal army under General Fremont and another under General Banks on alternate days in 1862 and defeated both. After that General Sigel had a Federal command there, General J. D. Cox another and General B. F. Kelley still another, all charged with looking after the Confederates in and around the valley. Later General Milroy, General Kelley and General French had separate commands supposed to be available to prevent the Confederates from occupying the region in force, but Robert E. Lee made it a highway when he chose to do so, as in the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns of 1862 and 1863, and drew upon it as a granary of war supplies at leisure. Then came General Crook, General Sigel again and General Hunter, these last in 1864, but at the end of a hard summer's campaign Early held the valley, and the Federal forces, composed of the remnants of the old valley commands and the Sixth corps from the Army of the Potomac, were huddled close to the bank of the Potomac river with Grant on the ground devising some method to solve the problem of protecting Washington from valley incursions while the main army was fighting along the lower James.

During the excitement of Early's raid on Washington in July Sheridan had come to the rescue with a division of cavalry. An arrangement to have General Hunter, the nominal Federal chief in the valley department, and Sheridan act together failed. Hunter left the field and the four old departments were consolidated into the middle military division under Sheridan's command. The forces constituted an army and comprised the Sixth and Nineteenth corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry under General Wesley Merritt, General J. H. Wilson and General W. W. Averell.

By the middle of August Sheridan mustered in the field about 30,000 men and his opponent not over 10,000. Both were expecting re-enforcements for their own commands, and both were fearing that the enemy's re-enforcements would get to the ground first. Sheridan's came the fastest, and yet he proceeded with caution. When Early saw the great gathering of Federals at the head of the valley he placed his troops in front of Winchester, so often the bone of contention in the Shenandoah campaigns, but instead of standing for battle retreated leisurely down the excellent roads toward Strasburg. Every mile brought Early nearer to the re-enforcements coming up from Richmond, and it is one of the mysteries of the campaign why Sheridan, with his superior numbers and splendid cavalry, made no attempt to flank the enemy and get between him and his supports.

On the 12th of August Early, after leisurely choosing positions, established his line on Fisher's hill, two miles south of Strasburg. Sheridan followed up the bank of Cedar creek and contented himself with cavalry reconnoissances until satisfied that the enemy's re-enforcements were at hand. The one position which in his own hands would endanger the enemy and the one which in possession of the enemy would jeopardize his own rear he allowed to be seized by the Confederates marching up from Richmond. This was Front Royal, on the flank of the Cedar creek line and at the head of Luray valley.

The re-enforcements which came to Early at this time did not exceed 5,000 and probably were only 3,000, yet the Confederates so manipulated the incident as to frighten both Sheridan and Grant. A dispatch reached Sheridan by way of Harpers Ferry stating that heavy re-enforcements under Longstreet and Hill were within five days' march of the valley and that if Early was attacked by Sheridan before their arrival he was to show fight at Fisher's hill and fall back until he formed junction with the advancing forces. Sheridan anxiously besieged Washington and Grant at Petersburg for news and placed his army on the defensive. On the 13th of August a staff colonel rode into camp in hot haste with a telegram from Grant, at Petersburg, to Halleck, in Washington, stating that Lee had sent from Richmond to Early's aid "two divisions of infantry, some cavalry and twenty pieces of artillery." Grant said that Sheridan must be cautious, for Early was too much for him. In point of fact only one division of Confederate infantry joined Early—Kershaw's division, about 3,000 strong. Fitz Lee's cavalry brigade was on the way and numbered only 1,700 sabers.

Meanwhile Sheridan's own re-enforcements had been pushed to the front, and he had close at hand in the field and in garrison from 40,000 to 50,000 men, while Early, with the new troops sent him, did not muster over 15,000. Sheridan prepared to retreat and notified both Grant and Halleck. Said he: "So far as I have been able to see, there is not a military position in this valley south of the Potomac. The position here (Cedar creek) is a bad one, as I cannot cover the numerous rivers that lead in on both my flanks to the rear." He added that he would retreat at his leisure and take up a position at Winchester.

The retreat was not leisurely and did not stop at Winchester. From the famous signal station on Three Top mountain the Confederates discovered the movement in the Federal camp. Early set out from Fisher's hill in pursuit, and at the same time Kershaw's division marched from Front Royal on the flank of the retreating column. On the 15th there were several skirmishes between the Confederate infantry and the Federal cavalry which screened the flanks of the army. Fitz Lee's troopers had not reached the field, but the partisan band of Colonel Jack Mosby was quick to seize the opportunity offered by Sheridan's dilemma. It happened that the baggage wagons of General Merritt's cavalry division were moving from the Potomac to the front, unaware that the army was retreating. Mosby's men dashed into the train, scattering the guard of hundred days' men, and helped themselves to the rich spoils before applying the torch to the wagons. As the train was loaded with forage, subsistence stores and officers' baggage the prize was a rich one, even for Mosby's free lance band. A party of regular cavalry attempted to drive off the raiders, and in the melee Lieutenant Walker of the First cavalry was killed and Lieutenant Dwyer, Fifth cavalry, wounded and captured. Mosby's men were at home in the Shenandoah valley, and it is

MOSBY IN 1864.

GENERAL MOSBY AT PRESENT.

said they posed as sober citizens one minute and the next rode fully armed upon some daring foray, eager alike for fighting and plunder.

The town of Winchester, where Sheridan proposed to halt, is but one day's easy march from Cedar creek, and he would have lost but little ground had he stayed there. But instead he promptly turned eastward when he found the enemy at his heels and halted at Berryville, ten miles from Winchester. From there he wrote to Grant: "The position I held in front of Strasburg was a very bad one, from which I could be forced at any time precipitately. Winchester is untenable. I have therefore taken a position near Berryville which will enable me to get in their rear if they should get strong enough to push north."

The enemy was already in strong force at Winchester when Sheridan wrote, and, instead of attempting "to get in their rear," he retreated another ten miles to Charleston. Grant wired Sheridan that he had been mistaken as to the number of troops Lee had sent from Richmond to the valley, but Sheridan insisted that two fresh divisions had reached Early besides Fitz Lee's cavalry and some artillery. The whole country was alarmed at Sheridan's retreat, but when Early attacked him in position at Berryville he made but a feeble resistance and drew the army back to Halltown, close to the Potomac and under the protecting guns of Harpers Ferry. There he clung for a month besieged by a foe which he outnumbered about three to one. "I have taken the defensive" was his message to Grant. GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Greatest Invention.

"What do you consider the greatest invention of modern times?"

"The phonograph," answered the political boss, who was having trouble with some of his loquacious subordinates. "It never says a thing that hasn't been told to it by somebody that knows what he is talking about."—Washington Star.

LOCAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Paper Read By Miss Hopkins—Other Proceedings of the Session.

The Local Teachers' Institute held in Oakland on Saturday of last week, was attended by about twenty teachers from the immediate vicinity of Oakland and also by a number of the residents of town, among them being Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Rev. J. B. Workman, Trustees Harned and Hinebaugh and County Superintendent Browning.

The printed program was carried out generally and interesting discussions were indulged in by those present.

The paper read by Prof. J. Frank McBee we have been unable to obtain, the same having been sent to a school journal of prominence and will be published therein. We present however, the paper read by Miss Hopkins, deeming it of sufficient interest to those teachers in other parts of the county who could not be present at the meeting to give it space in these columns. Miss Hopkins' paper follows:

The work in the primary grades is the most important we have to teach, because it is there that the foundation is laid for all future study. Therefore our teachers should plan and consider carefully, "How may I best present this subject to my class?" Of course this applies to every teacher from the lowest to the highest grades, but at present we shall consider only those who have special charge of the young, untrained minds.

Learning to read may be considered under two general heads. First, learning to recognize the symbols in which the known is preserved. Second, learning how to use these symbols so as to add to one's store of knowledge. The first requisite in teaching reading is to secure the interest of the child in the subject about which the reading lesson treats. How much interest shall be created is for the teacher to determine. All psychological philosophy and pedagogical consideration relating to the subject, point to the fact that the interest of the child is more easily and naturally secured if he is made to feel at home or perfectly familiar with the subject treated in the lesson before he reads about it.

Nearly every child has seen a bird, a nest, a tree and an egg. Even so, perhaps some have not observed these things as closely as others and their general ideas are not clear enough, so it is necessary for the teacher to produce a picture of them. Just as soon as she begins to question the children with regard to their experiences with these things, she has aroused their interest. Why? Because she has touched upon something about which they know and like to talk. Now is her opportunity to make a language lesson of this subject. Ask questions in such a manner as to draw from the children where they have seen the birds, what they were doing, size of them, etc., but always careful to have complete and correct sentences given. When the interest of the class has been thoroly aroused, then they are ready for something new which will be a presentation of the word or the symbol for bird.

A great many authors on primary reading claim that the script should be given first, followed later by the printed form. Write this word carefully on the board, give the children an opportunity to see it, then show them how you made it. To do this you may trace it with the chalk or with the pointer. Do not tell them what the letters are, simply say, "This word says bird." In a very short time they will recognize it, no matter where it is written. Now take several simple sentences that they have used with the word "bird" in them, writing them carefully on the board, and let the children find the word "bird." Tell them what the sentence says. Never let a single pupil read a sentence until he is ready to do so without a break. At the very first symptom of hesitation, stop him and tell him he must not read until he has his sentence ready. Of course he must have the privilege of asking for any word that he does not know. This mode of procedure seems to the inexperienced teacher a waste of time; but those whose experience is riper, know that the facility it brings, repays them for any loss of time.

Our first endeavor is to fix upon the child's mind the word as a whole, and its relation to the rest of the sentence. In order to do this we present the word to him in various ways. Some of them I have given. Now suppose he is ready for some busy work while you hear another class. If you have but a few first grade pupils, it would do well to write on the blackboard a word for every child and show him how to trace it. Or write it on little slips of paper and after showing them how you make it, let each one trace over your copy. Work of this kind done in various ways should receive a little time each day.

The transition from the script to the printed form comes very easily to most children. The teacher may, if she can print well enough, put the printed form on the board below the script and have the children become thoroly familiar with it that way before they take up their books. Or she may tell them that the first line in the book says the same thing as a line she puts on the board. If the interest of the child is properly aroused he will be anxious to read that about which he has been talking.

Do not fall into the error of telling children to hurry. You do not want them to hurry; you simply wish them to read in a natural manner without breaks. When the child reads without expression, draw it from him if possible, by questions or remarks on the subject matter of the sentence. Failing in this, read the sentence properly for him, and require him to read it after you.

Every reading lesson in any grade should be prepared before the lesson is given. That is, all unknown words should be written, pronounced, and talked about before they are read. This enables the child to read with more thought of the subject matter, and the reading of good English with such preparation is not only easy to the child, but soon becomes a delight to him.

I have endeavored to make this as practical as possible that is might offer some suggestions to those interested this subject.

DANIEL FRANCIS CAREY.

A Leading Farmer of Garrett County Passes to His Reward.

Mr. Daniel Francis Carey died at his residence about seven miles from Grantsville, in Garrett county, Md., at three o'clock on Tuesday morning of this week. He had been confined to his room and bed since last July, but death came to him peacefully and calmly. He was stricken with no disease, but his death was due mainly to old age, having nearly reached the advanced age of about eighty five years.

He was a pioneer farmer of that part of the county and was in his day a prominent citizen, highly respected and noted for his honesty, sobriety and charity. He resided on the homestead which he founded, for nearly sixty years, and no way-farer, friend or acquaintance ever entered his gates without being cheerfully received and showered with genuine Irish hospitality.

When about twenty years of age he took St. Matthew's Temperance pledge at St. Patrick's church, Cumberland, Md., from the first pastor of that parish, the Rev. Father Obermeyer, and from that day to the day of his death he never broke that pledge, and his strictly temperate habits were a shining example to all with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Carey was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Carey, and came to this country with his parents when only 12 years of age, and settled at Carey, Ohio, but in his early youth he came to Maryland, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Carey sprung from an ancient, noble and distinguished Irish family, being descended from the Carrolls, of Kings County, Ireland, the Loftus family, of Long Loftus, in Ireland, and the famous Carey family of Hunsdon. A number of his ancestors distinguished themselves as patriots in Ireland's cause in the memorable war of '98, where the loss of their fortunes and the cause for which they bravely fought was the only reward of their bravery.

Mr. Carey reared a large family on the homestead, which he founded, most of them survived him. They are Mr. E. J. Carey, of Springfield, Ill.; Mr. J. Owen Carey, of Pocahontas county, W. Va.; Mrs. Rose A. Galvin, of Cumberland, Md., Messrs. Thomas and James Carey, Miss Carey, and Mrs. Hugh McMahon, of Garrett county. His wife died about seven years ago.

His funeral took place this morning at 10:30 o'clock when a solemn requiem high mass was said over his remains in St. Michael's Catholic church at Frostburg, and interment was made in the cemetery connected with the church, where a few years ago he erected a family monument.

He was quite well-to-do, having left much valuable real estate. His farms are among the most beautiful and fertile in the county. During his declining years and especially since he became helpless in the past eight months he has been tenderly cared for by his children, Mrs. Galvin, of Cumberland, Mr. Tom, Miss Carey and Mrs. McMahon and several grandchildren being present at his bedside when death came.—Cumberland Times.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

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OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD.

Now Open For Business — We solicit your Patronage

Equipped with a Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault. :: :: ::

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on Time Deposits. Interest Computed and Paid Semi-annually.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

DEPOSITS BY MAIL and all correspondence given prompt attention.

Paid-up Capital $25,000.00
Liability to Stockholders . . . 25,000.00
Total Liability, $50,000.00

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hershberger.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Tribute to Mrs. Wm. E. George.

(Republished by request)

Died, at her home in Deer Park, on January 31st, at 9.44 o'clock a. m. after suffering of many weeks, Mrs. Jane George, wife of Rev. Wm. E. George. Mrs. George was born in England, in 1824, being in her 82nd year at the time of her death. She leaves a devoted and aged husband and four loving children to mourn the loss of one of the most precious and kind mothers that any children could be blessed with in this life, and has left a void, an aching void, that will never be filled this side of the grave.

Funeral services were held in the M. E. church Feb. 3rd at 2 p. m. conducted by Rev. J. C. Price, of Swanton, assisted by Rev. Percy M. Metheney, Rev. W. H. Clary, of Deer Park, and Rev. Mr. Weigel of Cranesville, W. Va. Rev. Price took for his text part of the 23rd chapter of Genesis; the burial place of Sarah; and his discourse was so appropriate, in the burial of this aged mother in Israel, far away from the scenes of her youth, but no "strange and sojourner," with us in the home of her adoption for the past fifty-odd years. More than thirty she has spent in this county, and twenty in this place, where all who came to know was to love and admire, for the gentle and christian character and her four loving children, who loved her living and will mourn her dead.

The following gentlemen, all warm friends of the deceased and family acted as pall bearers. Active, George L. Lininger, Wm. B. Miller, S. P. Specht, W. C. Jones, L. D. Thrasher and George J. Walter; honorary. J. W. Laughlin, M. D., Abraham Freeland, Walter Engle, E. F. Droege, George Marley and Wm. D. Hoye.

The following appropriate hymns were sung at the funeral: "Asleep in in Jesus," "Nearer my God to Thee," "Jesus Lover of my Soul." "We'll Never Say Goodby in Heaven."

All that was mortal of this sainted wife, mother and friend was laid to rest in the Deer Park cemetery at 3:30 o'clock February 3rd, 1905.

Many and beautiful floral offerings crowned the casket donated by her devoted children and grand-children.

With all the sympathy of heart going out to the aged and feeble husband, left so lonely, O, so lonely in his old age after a wedded life of over sixty two years, with not a jar to molest the bliss of this happy union, but to this minister of the Gospel for over sixty years, we know with an acquaintance of twenty two years, that you will soon meet the loved one gone before, and will embrace the one most dear in a fairer clime than this.

With tears we close this humble tribute and ask heaven's richest blessing on all her children left behind, who will miss a mother's love in this life.

A TRUE FRIEND.

See "One Hundred Wives" at the opera house Thursday night.

STATEMENT

OF

Receipts and Disbursements

OF THE

Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County, for Public School Purposes for the Year Ending July 31, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 21, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 31, 1903 (M. T. fund, $800; general fund, $9,928.83; nothing due book account)	$10,728 83
State school tax	7,452 42
State free school fund	4,969 96
State donations	1,200 00
Amount of county levy	20,000 00
Free book fund	3,624 43
Sale of books	14 65
State appropriation to colored schools	1,858 98
Manual training	1,500 00
Entertainment at Institute	83 78
Old stove sold	6 25
Old house sold	25 00
Liquor license, less clerk's fees	451 25
Library fund	10 00
	$51,025 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries—white		$24,330 58
Fuel		1,548 75
Incidental expenses of schools		781 40
Rent		288 75
Books and stationery		2,130 15
Building school houses		3,658 79
Repairing school houses		406 42
Furniture, blackboards and stoves		526 00
Salary of secretary, treasurer and superintendent		1,200 00
Salary of assistant		68 00
Per diem of school commissioners		370 00
Office expenses and account books		212 00
Printing and advertising		97 55
Paid to colored school's		54 32
Insurance on buildings		70 00
Freight and hauling		373 25
Expense of county institute		125 00
Expense of State institute		40 00
Tuition paid other counties		45 00
Manual training		850 00
Sanitary expenses		48 75
School registers		16 91
Balance cash on hand (general fund, $11,993.93; M. T. fund, $1,550; book fund, $310 13,853 93		
		$51,025 55

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Colored Public School Purposes for the Year Ending July 31, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts	$1,858 98
	$1,858 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

For teachers' salaries	$ 39 32
	25 00
Due cash on hand	1,794 66
	$1,858 98

E. A. BROWNING,
Sec'y and Treas.,
Garrett County School Board.

Order of Publication.

Amelia E. Poling vs. Isaac James Poling. No. 1319 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1873 and that about ten years ago the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind and above reproach and that the defendant abandoned the plaintiff without just cause or reason and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for more than ten years and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that seven children have been born to said parties as a result of said marriage, the oldest of whom is thirty-one years of age and the youngest sixteen years of age; that the plaintiff desires to resume her maiden name, Amelia Elizabeth Shirley, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*; that the plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon, the 31st day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garret county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of March, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to inter-sect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
Petitioners.

51 5t

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, commitee appointed by the Circuit Court of Garrett County, for the person of Solomon Tasker, late of Garrett County, deceased, to all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. M. JUNKINS, Commitee.
Deer Park, Md.

51

Sale Without Reserve.

I WILL SELL at public sale, without reserve, regardless of price or cost,

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905,

On my farm, near Hagerstown, Md., all my horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and farm machinery.

20—PERCHERON HORSES—20

Among them some fine brood mares, work horses, an especially fine lot of colts, 1, 2 and 3 years old, including 2 registered stallions and a registered brood mare, in foul to a registered stallion. Prize winners.

26—SHORT HORNS—26

Registered stock, among them a show bull, weight 2,500 lbs., 3 times winner of first premium at Hagerstown Fair, cows weighing 1,400, 1,500 and 1,600 lbs., beef breed: also, some fine dairy Short-horns.

100—BERKSHIRES—100

2 head boars, 1 from 1st prize at the Pan American Exposition; a large number of sows, young boars and sows not akin: 60 head registered stock from best herds in America, as well as imported.

22—SHROPSHIRES—22

Regist red stock, 5 rams, 17 ewes, mostly 1, 2 and 3 years old, blood of "Altamont" and "Folly Farm" crossed. Ewes will average 200 lbs. Ram 1st prize winner at Hagerstown Fair. Write for description sale list to

FRANK W. MISH,
Hagerstown, Md.

51 3t

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Science has developed something infinitely better than the old-style wrap or clamp.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES ARE WELDED BY ELECTRICITY.

This is the modern method of construction. Years of life are added through the elimination of serious fence defects.

A WRAP holds moisture, cracks the galvanizing and allows the water to attack the bare wire. A small amount of displaced galvanizing on "PITTSBURGH PERFECT" **REINFORCES THE PROTECTION AGAINST RUST AT THE ELECTRICALLY WELDED JOINT**; examine the joint.

STAYS CANNOT SLIP. They are always just where they were put. Stay and strand wires become one piece when the union is made. The fence is like a solid sheet of perforated steel.

Every Rod is Guaranteed Perfect.

Don't allow your prejudice in favor of the rapidly-declining and now antiquated methods you have heretofore known, to warp your good judgment.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCES REPRESENT PROGRESS, because hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of standard material is daily welded by electricity.

The hoop on the average sugar barrel in the isolated country grocery store is an electrically welded product.

If your wagon was made in a large factory, its tires were welded by electricity.

You will find electrically welded hoops on ice cream freezers and washing machines, on many tubs and buckets. Examine them.

"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" fences are made by this modern, simple and marvelous process, producing **"THE WELD THAT HELD."**

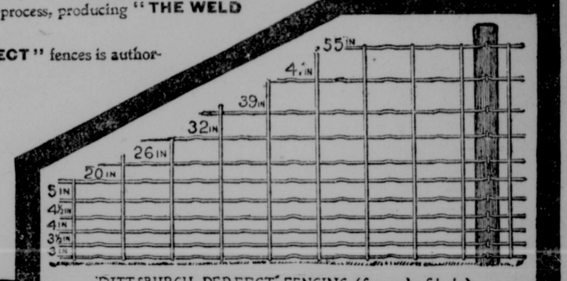
MR. FARMER: LISTEN, NOW. Every agent handling **"PITTSBURGH PERFECT"** fences is authorized to guarantee this:

That the wires are not injured at the joints,
That the fence is perfectly adjustable to uneven ground.
That the stays will not separate from the strands.
That the fence is all right in every particular.

Could you ask any more definite protection? Your complete satisfaction is absolutely assured.

Call on or write for Catalogue to

J. M. DAVIS & SONS AGENTS
OAKLAND, MD.



"PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCING (Special Style)

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan	L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes	O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson	James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir	

Mardi Gras Rates to New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile

LOW rate excursion tickets will be sold by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from Washington to above points, March 1st to 6th. Stop over allowed.

For information address
J. W. COLE, P. A.,
1421 Penna. Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

VERY LOW RATES to the MARDI GRAS

New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile :: ::

VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

EXCURSION tickets on sale March 1 to 6 inclusive, and valid for return until March 11, inclusive. Extension of return limit to March 25, 1905, may be secured on deposit of ticket and payment of fifty (50) cents additional.

For details apply to any B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

SPECIAL TOURS
TO FLORIDA TO
VIA WASHINTON

Only $53.00 Round Trip from Oakland, Md.

Tuesday, February 21st, via
SEABOARD AIR LINE
Tuesday, March 7th, via
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Tickets will be sold at above Very Low Rate for the round trip, including all expenses as described in itinerary. These delightful tours afford a choice of different routes, with stop-over at Washington in each direction.

Descriptive itineraries, tickets and sleeping car reservations may be procured from Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
TO
WASHINGTON
ACCOUNT INAUGURATION OF
President Roosevelt

VERY LOW RATES

FROM POINTS 100 MILES OR LESS FROM WASHINGTON, tickets will be sold at One and One-third fare for the round trip, good going March 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

FROM POINTS MORE THAN 100 MILES FROM WASHINGTON, EAST OF OHIO RIVER, tickets will be sold at One Fare, plus 25 cents, for the round trip, good going March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

By depositing ticket with joint agent at Washington not later than March 8th, and on payment of fee of $1.00 at time of deposit, an extension of final return limit will be granted to leave Washington not later than March 18th, 1905, inclusive.

For additional information call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 49—2m

Are you reading "The Simple Life?" Opening chapters page 7.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of "W. H. Bartlett," carrying on the retail grocery business in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, and composed of William Harper Bartlett and F. T. Martin, has discontinued business. All persons indebted to said firm will make payment to F. T. Martin, who will pay all the debts against said firm.

The public is hereby notified not to trust or credit said firm, or said William Harper Bartlett on account of said firm, and that I will not be responsible for further debts contracted by him or said firm.

F. T. MARTIN.

Dated December 10th 1904.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOEL D. BRENNEMAN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1905.

JONAS D. BRENNEMAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905.

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905. NUMBER 1

Treasury Office STATE OF MARYLAND BALTO. FREE LIBRARY

SUDDEN DEATH OF G. W. KITZMILLER.

Dropped Dead in Eutaw House in Baltimore Last Saturday Night.

WAS A PROMINENT COAL OPERATOR

Son of the Late Ebenezer Kitzmiller—Leaves Surviving Him His Wife and One Daughter—Funeral Yesterday.

Mr. George W. Kitzmiller, a prominent resident of District No. 13, of this county, dropped dead in the lobby of the Eutaw House in Baltimore on last Saturday evening at 7.25 o'clock, the cause of death being heart disease.

Mr. Kitzmiller had spent the day in Washington where he witnessed the inauguration of President Roosevelt and went over to Baltimore from that city to attend to some business before his return home. Mr. Kitzmiller had just registered as a guest of the hotel and was turning away from the desk when he was stricken. He was picked up from where he had fallen and conveyed to a room when a physician was summoned who made an examination of the body, stating that death was instantaneous.

His remains were prepared for burial in Baltimore and on Monday conveyed to his late home at Blaine, the funeral occurring yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock, being conducted by the Methodist minister stationed at Blaine and a delegation from the Fraternal Order of Eagles from Cumberland, Piedmont and Keyser of which organization he was a valued member.

Besides his widow Mr. Kitzmiller leaves an only daughter, aged about fourteen years.

HUTTON

Mrs Wm. Canty fell and sprained her wrist badly. Dr. Legge attended her.

Miss Mary Shaffer spent Sunday with friends near Rowlesburg.

Judging by the number of drummers who visit this place daily, spring must have come.

Wonder if Tom White has really gone home to his family?

Wonder when the Sanders boys will go to work and give their father a rest?

Wonder if Swindler actually broke a rib?

Wonder if the robins are deceived, or is winter over?

HARRY WEST HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Was Caught Under Several Tons of Feed at the Dixon & Kelso Warehouse Saturday.

Mr. Harry West, who for some months has been in the employ of Messrs. Dixon & Kelso, the Second sereet merchants, in the capacity of warehouse-man, had a narrow escape with his life on Saturday morning last. As it was he escaped with painful injuries.

At the time of the accident Mr. West was engaged in getting out some sacked feed for a customer when the stack of several tons fell over, burying Mr. West underneath it. In falling he was thrown against a truck striking the handle with his face, inflicting a severe cut to his forehead and breaking his nose, besides severely wrenching both his arms and injuring his back to some extent. He extracted himself from his position and went to a physician who attended to his injuries. He will be unable to resume his duties for a week or more.

BITTINGER.

The funeral services and interment of Mrs. Ellen Stark were held at this place last Sabbath morning and was largely attended.

Mr. Cohen, a Jewish clothing dealer, came over to offer the Gentile bargain seekers of this section an opportunity to unload some of their surplus cash last week.

Mr. John Fye, of Keyser Ridge, was in town last Monday, with matrimonial intent, it is said.

Mr. Simon Brenneman has acquired a reputation for unusual skill in caring for promising infants, who are destined to be the great men of the future, and he should be recognized as a benefactor of the highest type.

Mr. T. B. Wiley and F. M. Bittinger were transacting business in Grantsville last Monday.

Many of our farmers are scalding keelers this week, preparatory to opening their camps for the approaching sugar season.

Mr. Harvey Custer, the hustling liveryman of Jennings, was a business caller here last Monday.

Accident to a Coaster.

Saturday night a number of young men were coasting down Alder street on an "eastern" with Frank Harne guiding when he lost control of the sled and collided with a pile of boxes in front of the Ravenscroft building resulting in a broken finger and some minor injuries to Mr. Harne. The other occupants of the sled escaped injury.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Get the Habit AND BUY YOUR Groceries AT Dixon & Kelso's

4 cans Good Corn	. .	25c
1 " " Tomatoes	. .	7½c
1 " " Table Peaches		13c
1 " " Salmon	. .	9c
1 lb. can good Baking Powder		5c
1 lot of Can Goods (All Varieties)	.	5c
Best Mince Meat, per lb.	.	9½c
1 box Shredded Wheat Biscuit		9½c
Levering's Coffee, per lb.	.	13c
Lenox Soap, per cake	.	3c
1 gal. best Table Syrup		33c
Banner Oats per pkg	.	22c
Best Macaroni per pkg		8c
Good Prunes per lb	. .	4½c
Hershey's Chocolate per cake		18c
" Cocoa, ½-lb cans		20c
Good Gelatine per pkg	.	9c
Extra good Hams	. .	12½c

ALL GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

Yours to Please,

DIXON & KELSO

ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED 'MID SCENES OF SPLENDOR

Rough Riders, Governors, Filipinos, Indian Chiefs In Parade of 30,000 Men.

SHORT, STRIKING INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Declares We Must Solve Problems of Accumulatep Wealth—Inaugural Ball a Dazzling Scene—Warfield Cheered By Thousands in Parade.

STRIKING SENTENCES FROM PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship.

No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic.

If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundation.

There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

We have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children.

Washington, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt today entered the Presidency in his own right. The inaugural ceremonies from the ride to the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered, to the concluding brilliancy of the inaugural ball, were characteristic of the man being inducted into office.

High color and unexpected contrasts gave brilliant spectacular effect and marked the ceremonies as Mr. Roosevelt's own. He coined the expression "President in his own right," as distinguished from the Presidency held by succession, and the impress of individuality was upon this entire day's proceedings. Theodore Roosevelt was not an official being passively inducted into office. The dominant quality of his character was felt in the intense regularity and gorgeousness of military pomp and in the easy swagger of cowboys of the plains. The startling contrast was characteristic, and he seemed to be equally in sympathy both with the pomp and with the easy indifference of the ranchmen.

All anxiety about the weather conditions was relieved with the rising of the sun this morning in a clear sky. The day was as nearly perfect as could be desired, it being warm enough to render an overcoat unnecessary, and the bright sunshine brought out all the color and beauty of the scene.

The President rode to the Capitol escorted by the men who were associated with his advancement through war to political eminence. At the Capitol he was met by the most distinguished officials of this Government and by the representatives of all nations. From the east front of the great legislative building, surrounded by the Senators and Representatives in Congress, justices of the Supreme Court, Ambassadors and other representatives of foreign nations, Governors of States and the highest officers of the army and navy, he took the oath of office administered by the Chief Justice and addressed a multitude of cheering citizens, who pressed from as far as the eye could reach and almost trampled upon each other to get within sound of his voice.

Surprising everybody by the brevity of his address and causing many to wonder at the significance of words, which were full of suggestion without directly announcing a policy, he turned with the promptness of military action from his civilian surroundings and proceeded to the White House, where, after hastily disposing of a luncheon, at which he had a number of distinguished guests, he went upon the grand reviewing stand, from which he reviewed the most remarkable parade that has ever passed before any President of the United States. At night he viewed the fireworks from the rear of the White House and then participeted in an inaugural ball, the brilliancy of which has never been surpassed.

In his honor people were assembled today from every part of the United States and from the remote islands which represent acquisition by expansion of national empire. The North, the South, the East and the West were represented in the imposing parade which marched before him to salute the President of the United States. Democrats and Republicans, Confederate soldier and Union soldier, Indians and palefaces, Filipinos and Porto Ricans, cowboys and fellows of the great institutions of learning, civilians in all walks of life, commanders and the Governors of sovereign States were here to do honor to the occasion.

In magnificence of display this inauguration has not been surpassed, and the 200,000 persons coming from all directions to witness the ceremonies talked and acted and cheered and shouted as it, somehow, they felt themselves to be peculiarly close to the man they were seeing to the White House for a term in his own right.

The President reviewed the grand parade from a beautifully constructed stand in front of the White House, facing the Court of History, the *chef d'œuvre* of the feast of beauty, which was the acme of the decorative scheme, occupying the street for about four blocks. Here were assembled the allegorical figures of heroic size and the portrait statues brought from the World's Fair, and the bamboo masts, each crowned with a laurel wreath and all connected with graceful festoons of green and electric bulbs, lifted their slender and graceful outlines 30 feet in the air.

The most striking thing in the whole ceremony was the all-prevading personality of the President. Amid all the crush and confusion of the enormous crowd, the ceasless strain of music from a hundred bands and the military and civic display there was a psychic something which made the ceremony different from any other and marked it with the stamp of Roosevelt. Washington has seen many inauguration crowds before, has heard the music of a multi-

(Continued on page 8.)

ASSAULTED IN HIS OWN HOUSE

Judson Foster, a Farmer, the Victim of a Foreigner.

Last Sunday afternoon a passenger on train No. 55 who later proved to be a foreigner, was left at the station here by the train pulling out. The man struck out Third street and went on out Hooppole Road through the fields, walking at a very rapid gait which he maintained until out of sight of a number of persons he passed on the way.

At a point several miles north of town he evidently became bewildered in the woods when his shouts were heard by Mr. Judson Foster, who resides on a farm midway between Oakland and Deep Creek. Mr. Foster took the man into his house and administered to his wants by feeding him and allowing him to warm by his stove. After being in the house an hour or more, without an indication of what he intended to do, the stranger caught up a piece of stove wood from the floor and made an assault upon his benefactor, striking him over the head with it, inflicting a very deep and painful wound. Luckily some other men were present in the house who came to Mr. Foster's help and by their united efforts the man was overpowered and later brought to jail by Sheriff Frantz.

Monday afternoon the prisoner was accorded a hearing before Justice Gonder when the fact developed that he had been a passenger on train No. 55 from New York for St. Louis, arriving in this country but recently from Macednia and unable to speak other than his native language, Greek, which was interpreted by Mr. Jacobowitz, the jeweler, who is master of several languages.

After leaving the station the man evidently became bewildered and struck off at random, arriving at Foster's in a dazed condition owing to the cold prevailing at the time. At the trial the prisoner stated through his interpreter that he was afraid Foster and the other men at the house intended doing him some injury and hence the assault.

The Justice committed the man for court upon the charge of assault with intent to murder.

Application for Pardon.

A numerously signed petition was forwarden to Governor Warfield from Oakland today asking His Excellency to pardon from the penitentiary Jeremiah Burkholder who was sentenced about eight years ago to serve a life term for a criminal offense.

The petition was signed by nine of the twelve jurors who sat in the case, the local attorneys and the prosecuting attorney, besides a great number of laymen of Oakland and Bittinger where the convict lived prior to the commission of the crime.

Closing of Schools.

The public schools throughout the county will close on April 7th, when all teachers are expected to make their term and monthly reports to the Board of School Commissioners.

REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS

A Good Ticket Placed in the Field by Republicans Last Night.

BOLDEN, LEGGE AND LAUER

The Nominees—The Former Has Served Many Terms and All Three are Excellent and Progressive Business Men.

Last night, subject to circular issued the evening previous calling for a meeting of the Republicans of Oakland to assemble at the City Hall and place in nomination a municipal ticket of three persons for members of the Council, many representative Republicans of the municipality met at 7 o'clock for the purpose specified.

Mr. Julius C. Renninger was made president of the convention and Mr. N. S. Heindel its secretary. The president stated the objects of the meeting when Mr. D. E. Bolden, Dr. John E. Legge, Mr. Henry Lauer and Mr. George W. Fleming were put in nomination.

The ballots cast resulted in the choice of Messrs. Bolden, Legge and Lauer for the offices to be filled by election on Monday of next week when Messrs. Bolden, Ross and Dixon retire.

The three nominees of last night are representative and progressive business men and if they should be elected, which no doubt they will be, the town's interests will be well protected.

TO CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD

West Virginia, Pittsburg and Atlantic Railroad Company Incorporated.

The West Virginia, Pittsburg and Atlantic railroad company has been chartered to run a road from Rowlesburg, Preston county, to Durbin, Pocahontas county, with the following incorporators: C. W. Mosser and C. E. Mower, of Hendricks, W. Va.; E. D. Baker, of Berkely, W. Va.; A. J. Armstrong, of Parsons, W. Va., and R. F. Whitmer, of Philadelphia, Pa. The length of the line will be about one hundred miles and the route lies in the valley of Cheat river from Rowlesburg to the forks of the river at Parsons. Thence it will pass up Black Fork three miles to Hendricks, where it will intersect the Dry Fork railroad. From Hendricks to Durbin the line is already built. At Rowlesburg the line would meet the Morgantown and Kingwood railroad which is building to that place. Mr. Whitmer, one of the incorporators, is a part owner of the Dry Fork railroad, and Mr. Mosser is an officer of the road.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

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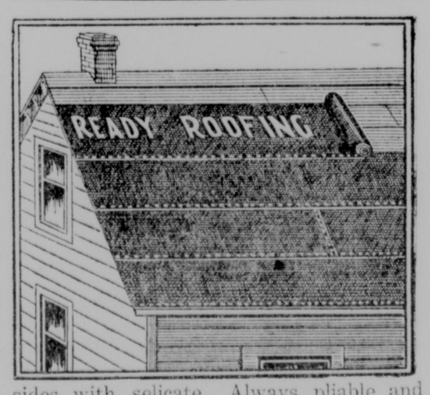

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Everything in Hardware and Building Contractors

BEYOND HIS MEANS

By EVERETT HOLBROOK

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THE brief advertisement stated that an unfurnished apartment, "rent very reasonable," was to be had at a certain address. The locality was not remote from fashionable regions, but was itself somewhat on the decline. Mr. Bransfield had a fair mental picture of it showing a row of small, old style buildings between more modern structures adjoining the avenues. Possibly a young man in hard luck and condemned to the severest economy might find something suitable to his means.

The street seemed to have improved, however, when Bransfield came to it, or was the difference in his own pocket?

The last time that he remembered having passed that way was in May. He was then the local manager of the Farrell Aluminium company, with a salary of $300 a month and fat commissions, and, though he had just lost nearly all his savings in an unwise investment, he certainly did not feel poor. But in October there wasn't any Farrell Aluminium company on earth and hadn't been any since the grand smashup of early June, and Edgar Bransfield was manager of nothing, with a salary of nothing and no commissions.

He had never sought employment before. He had been thrust into the aluminium company immediately upon leaving college and for eight years had climbed from one round of the ladder to the next. Suddenly the ladder itself had vanished, leaving him standing with both feet planted on the empty air. He had been hopeful at first, then perplexed and finally scared. His faith in himself as a business man was unimpaired, but he had discovered that there was one commodity which he did not know how to sell—namely, his own services.

At the time when he went in search of an unfurnished room—to be fitted up with a few odds and ends rescued from the aluminium company's offices—he was considering an offer of a position with a salary that would just fall short of paying his board in the house where he had been living; hence the need of a change in his arrangements.

As he walked along the street he was grieved to discover that the number mentioned in the advertisement designated was one of the best kept and most attractive buildings. It looked like a nice place to live, but not for Edgar Bransfield. He would have preferred to see a somewhat shabby exterior.

His own exterior, by the way, was anything but shabby. He was wearing a suit of clothes so good that he had been tempted that morning to pawn it, but had passed sentence upon his dress clothes instead and had obtained a loan of $7 upon them. He still had a small sum in a bank, but had resolved that it should not be less until he had taken employment promising an income in excess of his expenses.

He looked up at No. 37 and observed a push button labeled "Janitor," but when he had ascended the steps he hesitated. After all, why ring the bell? A mere glance inside would satisfy him that the building contained no room at the proper price, and he might be spared a petty humiliation.

As he stood irresolute in the hall a young gentleman came in hurriedly and called out, "Hello, Allen!" but

A YOUTH IN SHIRT SLEEVES APPEARED.

apologized as soon as Bransfield turned to face him. Obviously there must be a bulky six footer named Allen among the tenants.

"Looking for the janitor?" inquired the young gentleman, pausing upon the stairs. And then, without waiting for a reply, he put his head over the banister rail and yelled "Jack!"

Instantly a youth in shirt sleeves and without a hat appeared from below as if shot up through a trapdoor. He had yellow hair in a wavy pompadour and bright blue eyes; upon the whole, a very animated and cheerful person to have about the house. Bransfield admired enthusiasm and despised a sour man in any station, yet he felt himself too nervous upon the present occasion to appreciate so prompt and startling a servitor.

"Right this way, sir," said the janitor and was halfway up the first flight of stairs before the words were fairly out of his mouth. Bransfield followed because he was ashamed to flee.

They ascended a second flight and turned toward the front of the house. Bransfield wished it had been the rear, for his mind was engaged in saving money. A lock clicked and a door swung open. He beheld a small room tastefully papered, having a hardwood floor as clean as a plate, a spotless ceiling and glass in the window washed to the point of invisibility.

"How much?" he began.

"Open plumbing, hot and cold water," said Jack. And Bransfield, looking over his shoulder, saw an alarmingly elegant bowl with gleaming spigots.

"I'll commit a small extravagance for this outfit," said he to himself. "Say eighteen a month."

"Always plenty of hot water here and in the bath," said Jack, opening a door.

"The bath!" echoed Bransfield.

"There's a tub that's big enough to swim in," said the janitor, with pride.

He crossed the room and pulled aside a curtain.

"This 'pourteer,'" said he, "stays if you want it. The tenant didn't take it away, and we throw it in. Now we'll look at the parlor."

"The parlor!" murmured Bransfield, putting his hand to his forehead.

He passed the "pourteer" and entered a very cheery room as neat as the other and exceedingly attractive.

"Steam heat," said Jack, "and a nice grate if you like to use it. Here's a locker where you can keep a bit of soft coal, or I'll bring it up from the cellar as you need it. Either way will suit me."

"My young friend"— began Bransfield sadly, but the sprightly janitor interrupted him.

"Telephone connections," said he, touching some stubs of wire that protruded from the wall. "Most gentlemen want a telephone these days, but, of course, you don't have to have it."

Bransfield could not think of anybody whom he should ever care to call up unless it might be the commissioner of public charity, yet he viewed the wires with a melancholy interest.

Jack darted a glance at him and mistook the symptoms. He compressed his lips, hitched up his trousers and doubled his enthusiasm.

"They may look a little bare with nothing in 'em," said he, "but when you get all your stuff in here and fixed up nice—couches and hangings and pictures and all that—I tell you it will look out of sight."

Bransfield slowly shook his head.

"Yes, it will," persisted Jack. "You ought to see Mr. Allen's rooms. They're just like these, only they're at the back. Come on, he'll let you look at 'em. He'll be glad to. And then you'll see what you can do with these."

"Couldn't think of it—impossible—perfect stranger," protested Bransfield. But Jack was already in the hall.

Bransfield took a last regretful look at the elegant little sitting room which could never be his and made a lingering and wistful exit. Immediately he was aware of a big handsome fellow in a dinner coat who stood by an open door at the other end of the hall.

"What does he look like, Jack?" he demanded in a heavy, deep toned voice which he had tried to suppress to a whisper. And then he caught sight of Bransfield in the broad light from the doorway. "Certainly," he cried. "Delighted. Come in, won't you?"

The manner of this invitation was most flattering, involving the instant recognition which a gentleman values, especially after three months of such humiliations as attend the dreary process of looking for a "job." Bransfield permitted himself to be ushered into an apartment which was a man's room at the first glance, full of such things as a fellow of spirit gathers and values, having the simplicity and directness of the old college style, with gleanings from the broader world harmoniously added.

"Upon my word," said Allen, "this is too good to be true. You must understand," he added, "that I'm more or less of a crank. I take strong likes and dislikes, and, really, if you could have seen your predecessor"—

"He was pretty loud for fair," said Jack. "I always spoke well of him while he was here, but he was a whole band wagon; that's what he was."

Allen raised his right forefinger with an almost imperceptible gesture, which had an immediate and beneficial effect upon the too exuberant janitor.

"I think I heard the bell, sir," said he. "I'll be back in a jiffy."

"In one month," said Allen, closing the door, "we can train that boy up to the level of the ideal. As for taking care of the rooms, there never was his equal, and his cheerfulness is worth $10 off the rent. But he's been spoiled." And Allen frowned in the direction of the front rooms.

"I am afraid you may be disappointed in me as a neighbor," said Bransfield. "I am not Stealthy Foot, the human mouse. I make some noise once in awhile."

"It isn't what a man does; it's what he is," responded Allen. "You may celebrate the Fourth of July every day in the year if you feel like it. Your predecessor's loudness was not so much audible as visible. He wore an automobile lamp on the third finger of each hand, and all his acquaintances were out of town customers whom he used to hold firmly by the arm as he led them upstairs. The air was full of dollar signs after they had passed."

"No such nimbus has surrounded me," said Bransfield, "since the Farrell company"—

"By jingo!" exclaimed Allen. "You're Edgar Bransfield of that aluminium concern. A fellow pointed you out to me one day—classmate of yours. I'm a Cornell man, too; freshman when you were a senior, so of course you don't remember me. It's a pity that company of yours went up, but of course a fellow of your reputation wouldn't have any difficulty in making another connection."

"The fact is," stammered Bransfield, "I—I haven't done it yet, and perhaps that's why I'm feeling economical."

"Quite so," responded Allen. "But, after all, those rooms are good enough. I don't see anything in this extravagant living. Why pay for a lot of elevators and uniformed lackeys and other frills that are mere nuisances? You'll be far better contented in a quiet place like this at fifty a month."

BRANSFIELD WAS INTRODUCED TO COLONEL AUSTIN MILLER.

"Fifty," said Bransfield. "Very moderate, of course. Yet"—

"I'll tell you what!" cried Allen. "Come around to the club and dine with me, and we'll talk it all over."

"I'm not in dress," pleaded Bransfield. "I haven't been going out much. All my evening clothes are packed away."

"Confound the clothes! Or see here! Fellows from one college, and all that, you understand, we're built as near alike as my two thumbs. I can fit you out from collar to shoes. Your hat's all right. It'll save a lot of time."

During the brief walk to the club, however, he recovered his self command, and he resolved to give Allen a complete statement of the situation while they were dining, but just as he began this painful recital two men paused beside the table, and Allen introduced his guest, with the result that the four ate together with great good fellowship. Bransfield could not summon up courage to proceed with his story in the presence of so numerous an audience, and afterward when they had adjourned to the billiard room the situation was no better.

In the course of the game which followed Bransfield noticed that Allen exhibited a certain uneasiness and that he frequently glanced toward the door. The entrance of a tall, florid man of fifty years relieved the tension; obviously it was he for whom Allen had been waiting.

Between shots Bransfield was introduced to Colonel Austin Miller, and in the next interval Colonel Miller said:

"Mr. Allen tells me that you were with the Farrell company."

"Yes," said Bransfield; "yes."

Before he could say more it was his turn to play. He ran half a dozen and marked them up.

"Our young friend informs me that you are about to make another connection," said Colonel Miller.

A cold sweat broke out on Bransfield's back. He perceived that Allen had recommended him to Colonel Miller and that he ought to say or do something to help the good work along. What, oh, what?

A miss by his opponent rescued him, but his own nerves were in such bad shape that he shot wide.

"From what Mr. Allen tells me," said Colonel Miller, "I think it might be worth while for you and me to have a talk before you make a decision."

"The fact is"— Bransfield began, and just then the other fellow miscued.

"The fact is," said Allen, but Bransfield did not wait to hear what it was. When he finished his inning Colonel Miller handed him a card.

"If those other people are pressing you for an answer," said he, "perhaps you'd better see me tomorrow forenoon—the Miller-Kirkwall company."

"Thank you," said Bransfield. "This is really kind. You see, I"—

"Your shot!" interposed Allen in his thundering bass.

Bransfield studied the position, trying to steady his nerves meanwhile. Then he missed by a long inch. When he turned Colonel Miller had disappeared.

"I sent him away," said Allen. "I was afraid you might thank him again. Why the deuce should you thank him? He's been having a confounded hard time to find a good man, as I happen to know. Now he's found one, and the tickets for the ice cream soda are on him. They're not on you, and don't you forget that tomorrow morning. I told him what the Farrell company paid you, and it didn't frighten him a bit."

"How the deuce did you know what they paid me?" demanded Bransfield.

"I imagined it, by jingo!" exclaimed Allen. "A hundred a week and commissions. Is that enough?"

"Saints of paradise!"

"Now, will you take those rooms?"

"I may not land him," Bransfield began.

"Land him? I've landed him. Now let's go home and break the good news to Jack."

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Also lots more of Big Bargains for your home. Just received a large lot of our FAMOUS 10C CANDY which is always first.

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I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.
150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.
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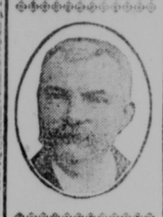

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

restores; one stirs up quarrels, another appeases them; one makes tears to flow, another wipes them away; one lives for evil doing, another dies for the right. And in the workings of this grievous law lies salvation. This also is logic, but a logic of facts which makes the logic of theories pale. The conclusion of the matter is not doubtful. A single hearted man draws it thus: Given the evil, the great thing is to make it good and to set about it on the spot. Well indeed if Messrs. the Malefactors will contribute to the reparation, but experience warns us not to count too much on their aid.

But, however simple duty may be, there is still need of strength to do it. In what does this strength consist or where is it found? One could scarcely tire of asking. Duty is for man an enemy and an intruder so long as it appears as an appeal from without. When it comes in through the door he leaves by the window; when it blocks up the windows he escapes by the roof. The more plainly we see it coming the more surely we flee. It is like those police, representatives of public order and official justice, whom an adroit thief succeeds in evading. Alas, the officer, though he finally collar the thief, can only conduct him to the station, not along the right road. Before man is able to accomplish his duty he must fall into the hands of another power than that which says, "Do this, do that; shun this, shun that, or else beware!"

This is an interior power; it is love. When a man hates his work or goes about it with indifference all the forces of earth cannot make him follow it with enthusiasm, but he who loves his office moves of himself; not only is it needless to compel him, but it would be impossible to turn him aside. And this is true of everybody. The great thing is to have felt the sanctity and immortal beauty in our obscure destiny; to have been led by a series of experiences to love this life for its griefs and its hopes; to love men for their weakness and their greatness and to belong to humanity through the heart, the intelligence and the soul. Then an unknown power takes possession of us, as the wind of the sails of a ship, and bears us toward pity and justice, and, yielding to its irresistible impulse, we say, "I cannot help it; something is there stronger than I." In so saying the men of all times and places have designated a power that is above humanity, but which may dwell in men's hearts. And everything truly lofty within us appears to us as a manifestation of this mystery beyond. Noble feelings, like great thoughts and deeds, are things of inspiration. When the tree buds and bears fruit it is because it draws vital forces from the soil and receives light and warmth from the sun. If a man, in his humble sphere, in the midst of the ignorance and faults that are his inevitably, consecrates himself sincerely to his task, it is because he is in contact with the eternal source of goodness. This central force manifests itself under a thousand forms. Sometimes it is indomitable energy; sometimes winning tenderness; sometimes the militant spirit that grasps and uproots the evil; sometimes maternal solicitude, gathering to its arms from the wayside where it was perishing, some bruised and forgotten life; sometimes the humble patience of long research. All that it touches bears its seal, and the men it inspires know that through it we live and have our being. To serve it is their pleasure and reward. They are satisfied to be its instruments, and they no longer look at the outward glory of their office, well knowing that nothing is great, nothing small, but that our life and our deeds are only of worth because of the spirit which breathes through them.

CHAPTER VI.

SIMPLE NEEDS.

WHEN we buy a bird of the fancier, the good man tells us briefly what is necessary for our new pensioner, and the whole thing—hygiene, food and the rest—is comprehended in a dozen words. Likewise, to sum up the necessities of most men, a few concise lines would answer. Their regime is in general of supreme simplicity, and so long as they follow it all is well with them, as with every obedient child of Mother Nature. Let them depart from it, complications arise, health fails, gayety vanishes. Only simple and natural living can keep a body in full vigor. Instead of remembering this basic principle we fall into the strangest aberrations.

What material things does a man need to live under the best conditions? A healthful diet, simple clothing, a sanitary dwelling place, air and exercise. I am not going to enter into hygienic details, compose menus or discuss model tenements and dress reform. My aim is to point out a direction and tell what advantage would come to each of us from ordering his life in a spirit of simplicity. To know that this spirit does not rule in our society we need but watch the lives of men of all classes. Ask different people of very unlike surroundings this question: What do you need to live? You will see how they respond. Nothing is more instructive. For some aboriginals of the Parisian asphalt there is no life possible outside a region bounded by certain boulevards. There one finds the respirable air, the illuminating light, normal heat, classic cookery, and, in moderation, so many other things without which it would not be worth the while to promenade this round ball.

On the various rungs of the bourgeois ladder people reply to the question, What is necessary to live? by figures varying with the degree of their ambition or education, and by education is oftenest understood the outward customs of life, the style of house, dress, table—an education precisely skin deep. Upward from a certain income, fee or salary life becomes possible; below that it is impossible. We have seen men commit suicide because their means had fallen under a certain minimum. They preferred to disappear rather than retrench. Observe that this minimum, the cause of their despair, would have been sufficient for others of less exacting needs and enviable to men whose tastes are modest.

On lofty mountains vegetation changes with the altitude. There is the region of ordinary flora, that of the forests, that of pastures, that of bare rocks and glaciers. Above a certain zone wheat is no longer found, but the vine still prospers. The oak ceases in the low regions; the pine flourishes at considerable heights. Human life, with its needs, reminds one of these phenomena of vegetation.

At a certain altitude of fortune the financier thrives, the clubman, the society woman—all those, in short, for whom the strictly necessary includes a certain number of domestics and equipages as well as several town and country houses. Further on flourishes the rich upper middle class, with its own standards and life. In other regions we find men of ample, moderate or small means and very unlike exigencies. Then come the people, artisans, day laborers, peasants—in short, the masses—who live dense and serried like the thick, sturdy growths on the summits of the mountains, where the larger vegetation can no longer find nourishment. In all these different regions of society men live, and, no matter in which particular regions they flourish, all are alike human beings, bearing the same mark. How strange that among fellows there should be such a prodigious difference in requirements! And here the analogies of our comparison fail us. Plants and animals of the same families have identical wants. In human life we observe quite the contrary. What conclusion shall we draw from this if not that with us there is a considerable elasticity in the nature and number of needs?

Is it well, is it favorable to the development of the individual and his happiness and to the development and happiness of society, that man should have a multitude of needs and bend his energies to their satisfaction? Let us return for a moment to our comparison with inferior beings. Provided that their essential wants are satisfied, they live content. Is this true of men? No. In all classes of society we find discontent.

I leave completely out of the question those who lack the necessities of life. One cannot with justice count in the number of malcontents those from whom hunger, cold and misery wring complaints. I am considering now that multitude of people who live under conditions at least supportable. Whence comes their heartburning? Why is it found not only among those of modest though sufficient means, but also under shades of ever increasing refinement, all along the ascending scale, even to opulence and the summits of social place? They talk of the contented middle classes. Who talk of them? People who, judging from without, think that as soon as one begins to enjoy ease he ought to be satisfied. But the middle classes themselves—do they consider themselves satisfied? Not the least in the world. If there are people at once rich and content, be assured that they are content because they know how to be so, not because they are rich. An animal is satisfied when it has eaten; it lies down and sleeps. A man also can lie down and sleep for a time, but it never lasts. When he becomes accustomed to this contentment he tires of it and demands a greater. Man's appetite is not appeased by food; it increases with eating. This may seem absurd, but it is strictly true.

And the fact that those who make the most outcry are almost always those who should find the best reasons for contentment proves unquestionably that happiness is not allied to the number of our needs and the zeal we put into their cultivation. It is for every one's interest to let this truth sink deep into his mind. If it does not, if he does not by decisive action succeed in limiting his needs, he risks a descent, insensible and beyond retreat, along the declivity of desire.

He who lives to eat, drink, sleep, dress, take his walk—in short, pamper himself all that he can—be it the courtier basking in the sun, the drunken laborer, the commoner serving his belly, the woman absorbed in her toilets, the profligate of low estate or high, or simply the ordinary pleasure lover, a "good fellow," but too obedient to material needs—that man or woman is on the downward way of desire, and the descent is fatal. Those who follow it obey the same laws as a body on an inclined plane. Dupes of an illusion forever repeated, they think, "Just few steps more, the last, toward the thing down there that we covet; then we will halt." But the velocity they gain sweeps them on, and the farther they go the less able they are to resist it.

Here is the secret of the unrest, the madness, of many of our contemporaries. Having condemned their will to the service of their appetites, they suffer the penalty. They are delivered up to violent passions which devour their flesh, crush their bones, suck their blood and cannot be sated. This is not a lofty moral denunciation. I have been listening to what life says, and have recorded as I heard them some of the truths that resound in every square.

Has drunkenness, inventive as it is of new drinks, found the means of quenching thirst? Not at all. It might rather be called the art of making thirst inextinguishable. Frank libertinage, does it deaden the sting of the senses? No; it envenoms it, converts natural desire into a morbid obsession and makes it the dominant passion. Let your needs rule you, pamper them, you will see them multiply like insects in the sun. [illegible] the more they demand. He is senseless who seeks for happiness in material prosperity alone. As well undertake to fill the cask of the Danaides. To those who have millions, millions are wanting; to those who have thousands, thousands. Others lack a twenty franc piece or a hundred sous. When they have a chicken in the pot they ask for a goose; when they have the goose they wish it were a turkey, and so on. We shall never learn how fatal this tendency is. There are too many humble people who wish to imitate the great, too many poor workingmen who ape the well to do middle classes, too many shopgirls who play at being ladies, too many clerks who act the clubman or sportsman, and among those in easy circumstances and the rich are too many people who forget that what they possess could serve a better purpose than procuring pleasure for themselves, only to find in the end that one never has enough. Our needs, in place of the servants that they should be, have become a turbulent and seditious crowd, a legion of tyrants in miniature. A man enslaved to his needs may best be compared to a bear with a ring in its nose, that is led about and made to dance at will. The likeness is not flattering, but you will grant that it is true. It is in the train of their own needs that so many of those men are dragged along who rant for liberty, progress and I don't know what else. They cannot take a step without asking themselves if it might not irritate their masters. How many men and women have gone on and on, even to dishonesty, for the sole reason that they had too many needs and could not resign themselves to simple living! There are many guests in the chambers of Mazas who could give us much light on the subject of too exigent needs.

Let me tell you the story of an excellent man whom I knew. He tenderly loved his wife and children, and they all lived together, in France, in comfort and plenty, but with little of the luxury the wife coveted. Always short of money, though with a little management he might have been at ease, he ended by exiling himself to a distant colony, leaving his wife and children in the mother country. I don't know how the poor man can feel off there, but his family has a finer apartment, more beautiful toilets and what passes for an equipage. At present they are perfectly contented, but soon they will be used to this luxury—rudimentary after all. Then madam will find her furniture common and her equipage mean. If this man loves his wife, and that cannot be doubted, he will migrate to the moon if there is hope of a larger stipend. In other cases the roles are reversed and the wife and children are sacrificed to the ravenous needs of the head of the family, whom an irregular life, play and countless other costly follies have robbed of all dignity. Between his appetites and his role of father he has decided for the former, and he slowly drifts toward the most abject egoism.

This forgetfulness of all responsibility, this gradual benumbing of noble feeling, is not alone to be found among pleasure seekers of the upper classes—the people also are infected. I know more than one little household which ought to be happy, where the mother has only pain and heartache day and night, the children are barefoot, and there is great ado for bread. Why? Because too much money is needed by the father. To speak only of the expenditure for alcohol, everybody knows the proportions that has reached in the last twenty years. The sums swallowed up in this gulf are fabulous—twice the indemnity of the war of 1870. How many legitimate needs could have been satisfied with that which has been thrown away on these artificial ones. The reign of wants is by no means the reign of brotherhood. The more things a man desires for himself, the less he can do for his neighbor, and even for those attached to him by ties of blood.

The destruction of happiness, independence, moral fineness, even of the sentiment of common interests—such is the result of the reign of needs. A multitude of other unfortunate things might be added, of which not the least is the disturbance of the public welfare. When society has too great needs it is absorbed with the present, sacrifices to it the conquests of the past, immolates to it the future. After us the deluge! To raze the forests in order to get gold; to squander your patrimony in youth, destroying in a day the fruit of long years; to warm your house by burning your furniture; to burden the future with debts for the sake of present pleasure; to live by expedients and sow for the morrow trouble, sickness, ruin, envy and hate—the enumeration of all the misdeeds of this fatal regime has no end.

On the other hand, if we hold to simple needs we avoid all these evils and replace them by measureless good. That temperance and sobriety are the best guardians of health is an old story. They spare him who observes them many a misery that saddens existence. They insure him health, love of action, mental poise. Whether it be a question of food, dress or dwelling, simplicity of taste is also a source of independence and safety. The more simply you live the more secure is your future. You are less at the mercy of surprises and reverses. An illness or a period of idleness does not suffice to dispossess you; a change of position even considerable, does not put you to confusion. Having simple needs you find it less painful to accustom yourself to the hazards of fortune. You remain a man, though you lose your office or your income, because the foundation on which your life rests is not your table, your cellar, your horses, your goods and chattels or your money. In adversity you will not act like a nursling deprived of its bottle and rattle. Stronger, better armed for the struggle, presenting, like those with shaven heads, less advantage to the hands of your enemy, you will also be of more profit to your neighbor. For you will not rouse his jealousy, his base desires or his censure by your luxury, your prodigality or the spectacle of a sycophant's life, and, less absorbed in your own comfort, you will find the means of working for that of others.

(To be continued.)

SPANGLER'S PROPHECY.

1905 To Be a Year of Pestilence and Earthquakes.

Lee Spangler, the York, Pa., prophet who has attracted much attention by accurately predicting great modern events, has issued his bulletin of prophecies for the year 1905. Spangler sees dire things ahead for Russia as the result of the recent turbulency in that empire. He says in his bulletin:

"Woe unto Russia! She is fast approaching her doom. The people will overthrow the empire. The royal family and the leading members of the nobility will be murdered and subjected to worse cruelties that they have inflicted upon the Russian people. The country will be divided into small republics and elective monarchies, and these will be constantly quarreling and in a state of war until the end of the world comes in 1908.

"The big spot that has appeared upon the sun is ominous. It foretells rebellion, pestilence and nature catastrophes upon the earth. The outbreak of rebellion in Russia is but a spark. It will be fanned into a flame that will sweep over the world. The United States will not escape. The worst riots in the history of the nation are to occur this year. It will be a year of strikes in all the great industrial nations of the world. There will be much famine, much fighting and much woe.

"There will be many fires in the United States and in other civilized nations. It will be a year of great loss to the insurance companies. In Russia the revolutionists, when they become more powerful, will resort to the use of the torch. Russia's finest cities will be laid in ashes. Astronomers should watch the moon closely.

"Belief in the groundhog as a weather forecaster is a superstition that the devil has put in the minds of the people. There are thousands of such superstitions, and the devil, who is the father of ignorance, invented them. According to the groundhog's appearence, there is to be six weeks of cold weather. According to natural indications and to the revelations of God, there will be an early spring. The summer will be a dry one. Crops will be ruined by drouths. There are to be numerous earthquake shocks during the year. These will be most severe in the Old World. In Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England there will be shocks of sufficient force to cause chimneys to topple over and cornices and pictures to fall."

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We have a supply of Sugar Pans in stock for quick delivery, in eight and ten foot lengths.

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I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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37TH SESSION,

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P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 54	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 50s	6 50†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'n ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 30	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 54	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 55	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	—Daily	7 17 A. M
No. 71	—Daily except Sunday	9 26 A. M
No. 55	—Daily	4 59 P. M
No. 1	—Daily	6 26 P. M
No. 7	—Express Daily	11 54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	—Daily	12 57 A. M
No. *8	—Daily	6 04 A. M
No. 2	—Daily	6 01 A. M
No. 72	—Accom daily except Sun	5 15 P. M
No. 46	—Express, daily	4 24 P. M
No. 12	—Daily	8 32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD, General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic

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Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

REPUBLICAN Municipal Ticket.

FOR CITY COUNCIL:

DeCOURSEY E. BOLDEN.
Dr. JOHN E. LEGGE.
HENRY LAUER.

Election Monday, March 13th.

"In every community there are men who are considered as not only being law abiding themselves, but as powers in such community in maintaining the law and the order of society. A few officers here and there can do but little to protect citizens, and unless those more especially charged with the enforcement of the laws have not only the moral support of such citizens, but their active co-operation in bringing to justice violators of the law, crime will and must increase."—Judge Keedy.

ROOSEVELT.

When, on election evening, President Theodore Roosevelt, with his family gathered about, received the first message from New York that foretold a political tidal wave that had swept the country, he remarked to "The First Lady in the Land," "My dear, I am no longer an accident." If any doubt may have lingered in the mind of the Nation's chief executive as to the wonderous measure of esteem in which he is held by his countrymen, that doubt must have been dispelled by the marvelous and magnificent outpouring and ovation at the inauguration on Saturday.

President Roosevelt's aims and personality have won him an affection and influence hardly measurable by ordinary political standards. He enters office as the successful candidate of a political party, yet his extraordinary victory last November quite overran the narrow limitations of partisanship, and he begins his full term with the consciousness that in the working out of his political ideals he has behind him the practically united sentiment of the American people. He embodies more completely than any President since Lincoln the thoughts and purposes of the electorate which chose him. Popular satisfaction and popular confidence found an extraordinary expression in his election, and the same feelings find expression in the enthusiastic satisfaction with which his safe induction in office for another four years is hailed. And this, more than any outward pomp or pageant, gave true color and significance to the ceremony so successfully conducted in Washington on Saturday.

ENGINE WENT INTO RIVER.

Locomotive on the Confluence & Oakland R. R. Takes a Header.

An engine drawing a train on the Confluence & Oakland Railroad Tuesday took a header off the bridge which spans the Big Youghiogheny River one mile south of Somerfield, Pa., and was badly wrecked. No details of the accident are obtainable as to the cause. No one was injured, but traffic was delayed several hours as a result.

Card of Thanks.

On behalf of Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, we desire to thank the ladies and gentlemen who so ably assisted the committee with their entertainment. We also desire to thank the public for its liberal patronage.

R. H. WEST, C. C.
C. J. NEWMAN, K. of R. & S.

LARGE SHIPMENT.

One of the largest shipments that ever came to the town, in the china and dish line was received by J. M. Davis & Sons this week, consisting of nine large casks shipped direct from the factory. The goods were made to order and consist of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy and Plain Goods, five and ten cent lines suited to all classes of trade.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

The inaugural is over and our worthy President is no more an accident, but the determined man, acting for and in the interest of all the people who toil for a living, and are the bone and sinew of this country! As he has throttled these souless, monied monopolies and parasites of all that is vile and mean we laud and praise him, and if he stands firm President Roosevelt will go down in history as second to none but Washington. Three cheers for "Teddy."

Our two worthy carpenters, Messrs. Wm. B. Miller and Wilfred Chadderton, after taking in the maugural at Washington on Saturday, went on to the Monumental City, where they will resume work in the burned district under Contractor Walsh. They expect to be absent from home until the roses bloom. Their many friends will miss these genial friends, especially the Deer Park Cornet Band and more especially two good young wives and bright eyed little children who will longingly look and wait until papas "come marching home."

The young ladies of all the churches will give a box-supper at Town Hall on Friday, March 17th, (St. Patrick's day) at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the laudable purpose of purchasing an organ for the M. E. Church. The old one, after 23 years' service, is of little use, and their new church should have an up-to-date instrument. All the matrons and ladies of all the churches are requested to bring boxes so as to make the festive occasion more interesting. Refreshments of the season will be served by the young ladies, both Protestant and Catholics. An offering at the door by the gentlemen of ten cents will be asked. Come and bring your lady friend, and all bachelors that do not have a sweet damsel, come and enjoy the other sweets and receive the smiles of the beautiful girls and laugh at the young gentlemen dude. This alone will be worth 10 cents; so come, Parson F and 'Squire H., not forgetting Davy "Dear", for "Gentle Annie" will be there, and greet you with her sweetest smile—more sweet than the "Rose of Sharon."

Postmaster L. D. Thrasher, after a delightful trip to Washington and spending some days with his wife and other relatives, returned home this morning and reports the inaugural grand beyond description and says he could talk a week of all the splendors—but like the Queen of Sheba, "the half could never be told". His wife preceded him some weeks and will spend some time longer in the city and will visit her cousin Mrs. M. E. Balthis, at her home in New Market, Frederick County, Md., who, as has been reported, is in a serious condition at the present time in the hospital at Frederick City.

A sleighing party of 18 ladies and gentlemen attended the revival services of the U. B. Church at Loch Lynn on Saturday night last. Another party of 12 or 15 went last night, (6th March.)

In making out pension papers on the 4th inst. at the home of our venerable friend and veteran of the Civil war, Rev. W. E. George, whom I visited owing to his feeble condition, and having been so recently bereft of one most dear; after the voucher was duly signed, in his usual clerical hand, the writer bid him good-bye, a silver quarter was dropped in his hand, and we said "I don't charge you, but will keep this as a souvenir in memory of you," thinking it might be the last time we in all probability would perform an official act for this aged ex-soldier. This grand old man of 85 years said: "I will put my stamp on this coin. I have one I bronght from England with my initials "W. E. G.", and I thought of the "Grand Old Man" of England, so recently called to his eternal home, bearing the same initials (W. E. Gladstone). But this humble Christian perhaps will not leave the great name and fame of a Gladstone. But we know he will wear a brighter crown even than his great name-sake in that land beyond the stars. We hope to ever keep this little coin, minted in the good year 1900, and preserve it as a precious souvenir.

On Feb. 28th last, a message was received from the hospitable home of our mutual friend Mr. L. Townshend Friend that his five sons wished my presence at their home on this last day of February, at 7:30 p. m., and they would come for me at 7 o'clock. On our arrival at this beautiful home one and one-half miles from Deer Park, we found an array of all the beautiful girls of our town and vicinity, who had proceeded me, and the strains of music, both vocal and instrumental, greeted our ears, and then we were reminded that on this night 21 years ago I had been invited to the wedding of this host and hostess, and that this musical demonstration was given as a surprise by these five sons, in honor of the marriage 21 years before. After a social time and listening to the violin of Messrs. Brown and Walters, the clarionet by Messrs. Thrasher and Lashorn, the guitar by Misses Florence Thrasher and Kate Brown, the organ by Miss Nellie Thrasher and Miss Browning and the beautiful Miss Nannie Rodeheaver as vocal soloist, the music was simply grand.

The next surprise was gotten up by the parents of these five manly boys. All the guests were invited to the dining room to a sumptuous feast of all the delicacies of the season. Even the oriental luxuries were lavishly displayed on snowy napkins, and all the fair young ladies were escorted to the banquet feast by the gallant young gentlemen. The invited guests numbered just 21, including the writer. The strange coincidence was, that 21 years ago, this last day of February, 1905, the weather conditions were the same, and without any previous arrangements as to invitations, there was one guest for each year of this happy couple's married life, and they live less than half mile from the groom's home. I wish them many returns of this marriage anniversary and that these five manly boys may give them many musical surprises in future days.

And now, Mr. Editor, we come to what was promised last week. Whilst we have interesting data of the services at the Baptist church organization, we find we will have to pass and leave it for another issue, as I fear your space will forbid, so we will briefly give you an interesting account of the crops raised on the famous "Altamont Spring Farm," as gleaned from the manager, Mr. W. H. Chadderton, of this productive farm.

Mr. Chadderton, after a week spent in Washington at the beautiful home of Col. Truesdell auditing accounts of the farm, he and the Colonel went to Philadelphia and purchased all the up-to-date machinery for the coming season's farming and then finding they could purchase a supply of mules at Hagerstown in our own State, they concluded that the blue grass field of the "dark and bloody grounds" of Kentucky would not be patronized for a supply of these long eared animals of toil, and the manager was instructed to purchase in Maryland, so he and Col. Truesdell both went to Hagerstown from Philadelphia and purchased at that place, this giving to the farm some five mule teams for the spring work,

The audit shows oats 35 bushels to acre and weighs 42 lbs. to the bushel; 22 tons of turnips per acre; 15 tons of cabbage per acre. On one field a yield of 2½ tons of crimson clover and a heavy crop of rape—two very heavy crops on same land the same season; 200 bushel potatoes per acre, some potatoes weighing 2½, 3½ and 4½ lbs., and they expect to increase the yield to 350 bushels the coming season by a more thorough cultivation and improvement of soil. There is no guess work about the products of this farm, as everything is weighed and a correct account of all crops raised and expenses in raising the immense yield. In a continuation account of this magnificent farm we will give the receipts and disbursements and also give you a graphic account of the manager's meanderings and royal greetings both at Hagerstown, Cumberland, and last the welcome home by finding his church flourishing with the many new acquisitions and that his only son was among the glorious number.

We expect Col. Truesdell to give us an outline of his honored experience in the inaugural parade, and as we fully realize we are now tresspassing on your space too far, we hope to continue next week, time and health permitting.

MORE ANON.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The National Casualty Co., (health and accident insurance) paid out to policy holders in this county last month the sum of $123.66 in sick benefits. Mr. E. L. Werner, of Finzell, receiving $54, and Mr. Ed. R. Mills, of Oakland, $8.

Mr. B. R. Runyan, of Everett, Pa., is visiting his brother R. J. at this place.

Mr. Samuel Lee, of Wheeling, W. Va., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Garthright Thursday last. On Thursday evening he went to Deer Park to visit relatives.

Mr. Ed. Smouse, of Deer Park was a business caller at this place last Thursday.

Mr. A. J. Lee unloaded a car of lime the latter part of last week.

The *National Leaflet* for March, organ of the National Casualty Co. has a very good picture of Mr. C. B. Cropp, of Oakland, Md., but now employed at Richwood, W. Va. It also has this paragraph:

"C. B. Cropp of Richwood, W. Va., is a better looking man than his picture would indicate. He is a night scaler in a large saw mill but finds time between his working and sleeping hours to get on the 'Hustlers' List' every month. We commend Mr. Cropp as an example of 'Where there's a will there's a way."

Mr. J. L. Echard has two teams hauling saw logs from the "Rhoages place to the saw mill at Lake Alderson.

Mr. Garrett Moon visited his aged mother, near Kearney, Saturday last.

Rev. N. Hart and wife, who have been visiting friends in West Va., returned to the Park Tuesday.

Miss Gertie Campbell returned home Tuesday, after having enjoyed a delightful visit at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. W. E. King, who has been visiting Mr. Otto Kloepfel and family, has gone to Bayard, W. Va.

The Park was represented in the great inaugural parade by H. E. Flowers, who marched with the Union League Club of Baltimore, and Wesley H. Rudisill, who marched with Co. G, 71st Va., Home Guard, and as delighted spectators, Messrs Joseph and Frank E. Rathbun.

Henry Voglepole, who has been visiting relatives in this neighborhood, has returned to Hancock.

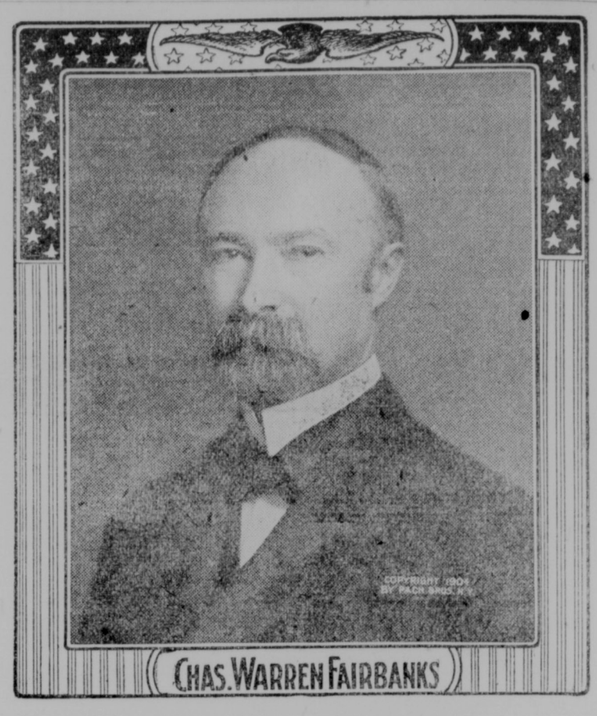
The revival meeting in the U. B. church has grown in interest the past week. Over half a hundred conversions have taken place. The effects of the meeeting are visible everywhere; you not only see but feel the influence of the meeting as you come in contact with the people in the stores, at the railroad station; in the homes the people are talking about religion. The singing is enthusiastic, the old revival hymns and tunes are sung. The preaching is plain, pointed and convincing. Good, earnest appeals are made to the unconverted. United Brethern, Methodists and Baptist are working together harmoniously. This week Revs. Faust, Baptist, and Metheny, Methodist, are co-operating with Revs. Cunningham and Johnson of the U. B. church. Rev. Metheny closed his meeting at Wesly Chapel in order to give his presence and labors to this meeting. The seekers at the altar have come from Oakland, and from the surrounding country.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county, accompanied his invalid sister to St. Augustine, Florida, on last Wednesday. Miss Bond had been sick for some weeks with a low form of typhoid fever and in order to hasten convalescence her physicians suggested a change of climate. Mr. Bond will return in two weeks. His sister expects to remain until spring.

Mrs. William Tibbetts spent part of this week with relatives at Swanton.

The miners at Buxton are still idle and do not expect to resume work before the first of next week. The big shaft to replace the broken piece of machinery is expected to arrive at the mine on Thursday and work will be pushed at night and day to get it in position to start up the plant on next Monday morning. The members of the M. E. Church have commenced their preparations to make the opening day (March 19th,) of the new church a big affair.



CHAS. WARREN FAIRBANKS

Mr. Hugh Tate, of the Cumberland base ball team, surnamed "Wagon Tongue" Tate, from the size and weight of the immense bat he wields when he came to the plate and faces the pitcher, was in town on Wednesday visiting his former home.

Mr. William Klipstein, of St. Louis Mo., is visiting friends and relatives in this place and Piedmont. Some eighteen years ago Mr. Klipstein resigned his position as agent for the C. & P. R. R. Co. at Piedmont and moved to his present home and engaged in the wholesale hide and leather business. He was born and reared in Bloomington and was a grandson of old Dr. Klipstein, who is still remembered by some of the oldest settlers in this vacinity, as the only physician west of Cumberland, whose professional calls carried him over long distances and kept him away from home a week or ten days at a time.

"Billie" as he is best known to his friends and relatives has made a success of his western venture, is comfortably fixed surrounded by a family of grown up children, who are about completing their education in some of the best schools of his adopted city.

Mr. John Miller, of Illinois, arrived in town on Monday to take charge of the store at Luke recently purchased by one fellow townsman, Mr. John Miller.

Mrs. Alice Caddon, of Piedmont, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Miller, was a guest of her father on last Friday.

Dr. H. M. Kemp, of this place, in company with Mr. Davis, agent of the B. & O. at Piedmont, Dr. Dellinger, of Westernport, and Howard Richardson, of Piedmont, formed a quartette and took in the inauguration on last Saturday. They report plenty of fun, a good time and the biggest show on earth.

The furniture and fixtures for the new school room, which will occupy the first story of the new Junior hall arrived last week.

Carpenters are busy fixing up the interior and expect to have the room ready to turn over to the Board of School Commissioners about the first of next month. The Board of School Commissioners have leased the room for five years at $100 a year with the privilege of extending the lease to ten years if necessary. The old school house will be sold at public auction some time this spring.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr. James White, Who Formerly Occupied the Office Announces Himself.

By reference to the first column on page four of this issue it will be noticed that Mr. James W. White, the former efficient County Treasurer, has announced himself for renomination for this office. Mr. White filled one term of two years and gave excellent satisfaction to all with whom he had dealings of a public character.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., March 2, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 21, 1905,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Men Capable of Earning

$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

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Newspapers and Periodicals

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OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. J. M. Litzinger, of Grafton, was in the city last Friday on business, returning home the same evening on train No. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stull were at Washington last Friday and Saturday where they witnessed the inaugural ceremonies.

Mr. D. Y. Morris and grandson Byrne Thomas, of Kingwood, were the guests of relatives in Oakland last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Walter Ravenscraft, of Ridgway, Pa., was the guest in Oakland on Saturday and Sunday of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft.

The warm rains of Tuesday night and yesterday practically cleared the pavements and streets of the several inches of ice and made walking something more than a hardship.

Mr. Will Heiser has moved his barber shop from the Hamill building on Alder street to a room in the opera house block which he has fitted up for the better accommodation of his customers.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt and their sons D. E. and William R., were in Cumberland yesterday attending the funeral of the late Frank M. Offutt, a relative, whose death took place at his home in that city Monday morning.

Mr. W. M. Junkins, who has resided near Deer Park for a number of years where he was highly esteemed by his many friends, recently purchased the Samuel Pritts farm near Beckman, moving thereto on last Thursday.

Among those who went from here to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Roosevelt were Messrs. Joseph E. Harned, Harry J. Frear, Draper Vaughn, John J. Garrett, Thomas Skipper, Semmes Hamill and Ed. Offutt.

Mr. Andrew W. Gonder, in order to accommodate his literary inclined customers, has consolidated his two book stores and is occupying one of the rooms in the new Ravenscroft addition, having moved therein yesterday. His stock of books is large and well selected.

The season for making maple sugar has arrived and the camps are receiving attention. People do not pay the attention they formerly did to this branch of farm work, but a considerable quantity of sugar and molasses will be made this season should it prove favorable.

Warm days, with plenty of sunshine, have been the rule for the past fews days, but each night Old King Frost asserts his claim to sovereignty again and the belief that spring is nearly here gets a hard blow. The mercury falls below the freezing point by several degrees.

This is the season of the year which makes the farmer think a little along the line of good roads legislation. The highways have been in fine condition all winter on account of the snow and frozen ground, but the season of General Thaw is approaching and the bottom may be expected to drop out at any time.

As a rule, news which does not justify the use of names, especially if it be of disgraced character, is better left alone. This newspaper's rule is not to publish news like fights and minor infractions of law unless there are arrests and the matter becomes public property through the courts, and not always then, although it sometimes occurs that this rule is broken both by reference to things which do not get into court and by the omission of things which do. It is not the province of a newspaper to be a sewer for the transmission of vile and unclean things to the people.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Kendall, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kendall, of Pittsburg, took their departure on Wednesday night on Duquesne, for Philadelphia, where the gentlemen are in attendance upon the National Meeting of Lumbermen of the United States. They will attend the large banquet that will be given at the Hotel Bellevue Stratford on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning will return to Washington, D. C., where they will witness the inauguration of President Roosevelt, and attend the inauguration ball. They will spend a few days in that city, the the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. VanNess, uncle and aunt of Mrs. S. A. Kendall, who spent some time with her last summer, and became quite wellknown to many of our people.—Myersdale Republican.

A Public Invitation from J. M. Davis & Sons.

We have spent the past two months examining, contracting and buying the different lines of goods that are sold by us, visiting the factories, jobbing houses and department stores, enabling us to become fully acquainted with the latest and most improved goods that are on the market, and making such selections as we believed would be best suited to our trade.

Our new stock is now in, not only of hardware and articles classed in this line, but we have a large stock of Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves, China, Glassware, Nickelware, Woodenware, Tin and Graniteware, Paints of all kinds, Washing Machines, Sewing Machines, etc., in fact almost everything that is needed in the kitchen for the housewife, the farmer for the farm, and the carpenter in the line of tools and builder's hardware.

In order that the public may become more fully acquainted with our stock and line of goods, we have decided to open up our entire store building for one week commencing March 13th to 18th inclusive. We invite all who will be kind enough to call and examine the different lines and variety now in stock.

It will afford us great pleasure to show the goods, and quote prices, no matter whether you wish to buy or not. You will not be urged to buy, but will give you an opportunity to see and become acquainted with the leading and most up-to date goods in our lines.

You are therefore cordially invited to come, bring your friends along and examine for yourself the largest stock of the above named goods carried by any one firm in Western Maryland.

For the ladies we will offer during the week 100 doz. of 5 and 10 ct. dishes that cannot help but please any and all.

Yours,
J. M. Davis & Sons.

JUST OPENED

1000 gallons of Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paint that are strictly pure and free from all adulteration; also a complete line of stains, varnishes, oils, brushes and general supplies. If in need of anything along this line we invite you to examine our stock.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm.
Deer Park, Md.

WARNING TO ORCHARDISTS.

A Letter to Fruit Growers From the State Entomologist.

The time is at hand when all progressive orchardists and those who appreciate the value of fruit in the home, should give their trees some attention. I refer more especially to those who have been menaced in retaining their orchards in a vigorous condition by the attacks of the San Jose Scale.

This notice of warning will also serve to notify those whose trees were inspected by the local inspectors under the employ of the State Horticultural Department of the Maryland Agricultural College and found to be infested with this pest. In each case the inspector tagged several trees in order to call attention of the grower to the presence of the insect in his orchard.

As a result of numerous experiments (see Md. Exp. Station Bulletin 99) conducted by this Department with various insecticides we find as yet, the lime, sulphur and salt wash (formula lime, 20 lbs., sulphur 15 lbs., salt 10 lbs., and water 50 gallons, boiled from 30 to 60 minutes) to be the most effective remedy for the pest. The wash should be applied to the trees in the spring, just before the buds begin to swell, and it is hoped that all who have this pest among their trees will give the matter their immediate attention.

It is advisable to secure reliable information as to the effectiveness of any prepared wash advertised for this before applying same.

Information as to the results of experiments with various prepared washes can be had by securing bulletin 99 of the Maryland Experiment Station.

The writer will be pleased to give further information as regards spraying and also to receive twigs of trees from any person for examination. All communications should be addressed to the State Entomologist, College Park, Md.

Truly yours,
THOMAS B. SYMONS,
State Entomologist.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

At Deer Park Sunday morning at 11 o'clock preaching, the subject to be "Loving One Another." At Elder 11 a. m. and Thayersville 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting at Deer Park every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

LUTHERAN.

In Oakland Lutheran services will be held on Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. and preaching at 10.30 a. m. Preaching at Deer Park Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock by Rev. E. Manges, the pastor.

METHODIST

The Sunday school workers at Friendsville will reorganize the Methodist Snnday school at that place on Sunday evening. After the public instalation of the newly elected officials of the Epworth League the paster will preach. Preaching services will be conducted at Hoyes at 10 o'clock in the morning and at Elder Hill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The second quarterly conference of Friendsville circuit was conducted by Presiding Elder Ward on last Saturday night when good reports were submitted. The organization of a church at Kendall was completed by the appointment of Joseph Friend, Arthur Lowman and Frank Rabeck as the board of trustees and Mrs. Anna Rabeck, Arthur Lowman and Joseph Friend as the board of stewards, with Mr. Henry K. Friend as treasurer. The place of worship for the new organization was kindly donated by Messrs. A. Knabb & Co., the lumber manufacturers at Kendall.

DIED.

YOUNG—At his home near Deer Park on Thursday of last week, Silas Young, a veteran of the Civil war. A more extended notice of the deceased will appear in these columns next week.

PURNELL—At Mountain Lake Park, Sunday at noon, after a short illness, John H. Purnell, aged about seventy years. The deceased was an ex-Union soldier. His funeral took place in Oakland on Tuesday of this week.

STANTON—Lillian, daughter of Edgar and Rebecca Stanton, of Grantsville, Md., died at the home of Mrs. Stanton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert VanSickel, at Somerfield, Pa., on Friday, Feb. 17th 1905. The child's illness was of only a few days duration, when it was taken bevond the veil of tears and sorrows. The child was aged 3 months and 11 days. Its remains were laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Addison, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17th, Rev. W. L. Williamson, of the M. E. church officiating.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

Water and Sewerage Franchise Asked for by Mr. Naylor Tabled.

Last night the City Council met in regular monthly session with all members of the body except Councilman Bolden, who was out of town, in attendance.

After ordering the regular monthly bills paid the question of granting a water and sewerage franchise applied for by Mr. A. D. Naylor at a previous meeting, was taken up and after the matter was thoroughly discussed from many standpoints it was laid upon the table for action by the incoming Council, the reason therefor being explained by a member of Council that the proposed source of supply (the Big Yough river) is of questionable purity and that if water should be introduced into the town it should be fit for drinking purposes as well as for fire protection. On this theory alone was action postponed. Messrs. Harned, Helbig and Ross voting for postponement and Messrs. Lawton and Dixon voting in favor of the franchise.

Officials were selected to serve at the election to be held on Monday as follows:

Judges, Messrs. Joseph M. Crim, David Durst and John W. Arnold.

Clerks, Ezekiel Merrill and John W. Maroney.

Obituary.

On Friday morning, March 3rd 1905, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. Ellen Stark passed peacefully over the mystic waters of death, after a beautiful Christian life extending over a period of 80 years, 10 months and 12 days. Her earthly day was long, but through its shade and shine she wrought diligently and when the evening shadows fell about her behold the sheaves were all garnered and the Master's "well done" bade her enter into the joys of her eternal reward. Weary with her day of toil she lay down to rest and angels hands bore her home to the Father's house, and love sheltereth his child till after while all shall meet her again "in that sweet by-and-by." The deceased is survived by one son and two daughters, and three step children, who mourn the loss of a faithful and loving mother, and in this sore affliction they have the sincere sympathy of scores of friends and kindred. The interment was made in the Lutheran cemetery at Bittinger on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, after impressive services conducted by Rev. Shoup, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and relatives.

S. L. Townshend & Son.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who has been associated with S. L. Townshend & Son for the past 20 years, has retired from the firm.

We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. L. TOWNSHEND.
Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48 4t

Financial Statement.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland, Maryland, from the First day of March, 1904, to the 28th day of February, 1905, Inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer per last report	$ 175 14
Geo. W. Legge, collector on account taxes 1903	1,522 77
Geo. W. Legge, collector on account taxes 1904	2,459 65
Town Licenses	1,658 70
Garrett County Levy	800 00
Town Scales	40 65
Fines	13 00
Platforms	112 37
Total	$6,782 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

First National Bank, Oakland, on acct old drafts	$1,500 00	
Labor on streets and platforms	575 23	
Fee bills and election expenses	16 00	
Hardware	25 83	
Lumber	339 76	
Brick	13 58	
Platforms, sewer pipe, etc.	98 71	
Attorney, Mayor and Treasurer salaries (1903)	175 00	
Councilmen and Clerk's salaries (1903)	236 00	
Assessments and pauper car fare	23 76	
Rent and interest on old drafts	213 58	
Police protection, etc.	982 31	
Recording bonds, election returns, etc.	13 15	
Light and extra wiring, etc.	833 65	
Fire Department supplies	40 75	
Miscellaneous	18 66	
Transferred to Sinking Fund (Order Council)	850 00	
Printing	82 10	$6,035 07
Bal. on hand Mch. 1, 1905.		$ 747 01

LIABILITIES.

Kennedy drafts held by First National Bank	$3,391 19
Drafts Nos. 376 and 406	10 77
Total	$3,401 96

ASSETS.

Bal. on hand Mch 1, 1905	$ 747 01	
Unpaid platform bills	98 26	
" Taxes 1903	47 69	
" Taxes 1904	1,918 48	$2,811 44
Net indebtedness for years 1903-04		$ 590 52

SINKING FUND.

Received from taxes 1904		$1,093 22
Amt transferred from General Acct.		850 00
Total		$1,943 22
Bonds redeemed	$1,000 00	
Int. Coupons paid by Treas.	820 00	1,820 00
Balance Mch. 1, 1905		$ 123 22
Bonds outstanding $19,000 00		
By Real Estate	$800 00	
" Fire Apparatus	800 00	

HENRY W. McCOMAS,
Mayor.
Test:
J. C. DUNHAM.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

FOR TEN DAYS we will sell our entire stock of CLOTHING for Men and Boys, at :: :: ::

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

A $20.00 Suit for	$15.00
A 15.00 Suit for	11.25
A 12.00 Suit for	9.00
A 10.00 Suit for	7.50
A Boy's $8.00 Suit for	6.00
A Boy's 5.00 Suit for	3.75
A Boy's 4.00 Suit for	3.00
A Boy's 3.00 Suit for	2.25
A Boy's 2.00 Suit for	1.25

Men's $5.00 Bion Shoes for	$4.00
Men's 4.00 Bion Shoes for	3.00
Men's 4.00 All America Shoes for	3.00
Men's 3.50 All America Shoes for	2.75
Men's 4.00 Crawford Shoes for	3.00
Men's 3.50 Crawford Shoes for	2.75

Women's $15 Tailormade Suits for	$7.50
Women's $10 Tailormade Suits for	5.00

This Sale Closes Wednesday March 15

H. C. Sincell & Co.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

$9,000 DAILY CAPACITY Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Notice to Contractors!

Notice of Letting the Contract for a Jail and Sheriff's Residence, for Garrett County, at It's County Seat, Oakland, Md.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, at Oakland, Md., for the furnishing of all materials and labor required for the erection and completion of a Jail and Sheriff's Residence according to the plans and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., copies of which are now on file at the Commissioners' Office and at the office of the above named Architects.

Said proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the

12th Day of April, 1905,

and will be opened the same day by the County Commissioners and as soon as the said proposals have been examined the said County Commissioners will take action towards the letting of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check of twenty-five per cent. of its amount, or a surety bond for a like amount made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett county as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a bond double the amount of his bid.

This bond must be issued by a regular Surety Guarantee Co., and furnished within a reasonable time after the contract has been signed.

The said check or bond shall become forfeited to the County Commissioners if for any reason the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and furnish the bond as aforesaid after its acceptance by the said County Commissioners.

This bond must be made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett County and the conditions of the said bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work according to the plans and specifications on file as aforesaid.

After the contract has been signed and the bond approved the certified checks will be returned to their respective makers and if the contract is not awarded within two weeks from the opening of the bids the obligation of the bidders will cease and their checks returned.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with samples of the material he intends to use for cell construction, with a full size sample of the grating 2 inches square, and samples of plates 4 inches square, also a model or full size drawing of the locking device with detail specifications covering its construction; also each bidder must accompany his bid with samples of the cut stone.

The County Commissioners will award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and they reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.
1-5t.

S L Townshend & SON

We are offering a nice line of . .

WINTER UNDERWEAR AND TROUSERS AT COST

And have made a general cut in price on our entire stock of seasonable Clothing

S L Townshend & SON

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. [illegible] Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through said premises with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON.
W. W. FOLK.
C. C. MILLER.
1-3

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Says Weak Need Not Fear Nor Strong Presume.

FAIRBANK'S ADDRESS BRIEF.

Impressive Scene in Senate When Vice-President Took The Oath Of Office—Thousands Cheered Mr. Roosevelt's Address.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address in the presence of between 30,000 and 40,000 persons at the east front of the Capitol today.

Immediately after the inauguration of the Vice President and the swearing in of the new Senators the distinguished guests marched in procession from the Senate chamber to the inaugural stand, on the east front of the Capitol.

The President was greeted with a great demonstration of applause when he made his appearance on the stand at 1.45 o'clock. Mr. Roosevelt and members of the Congressional Committee went to the rostrum, toward which all of the aisles sloped and converged. Several minutes elapsed before the oath was administered and, the wind being too brisk for Chief Justice Fuller, he motioned to his negro factotum, who stepped on the rostrum with the overcoat of the Chief Justice.

Ten thousand distinguished guests, representing Congress, the judiciary, the diplomatic corps, officials and high officers of the army and the navy and many others prominent in social life, were on the stand, which stretched from the rostrum where the President stood back to the walls of the old center portion of the building on which rests the mighty dome. The windows of the Capitol, the porticos, balconies, roof, and even projections of the dome were occupied by hundreds of persons eager for a vantage point from which to witness the impressive scene. More than 30,000 persons were massed upon the plaza of the Capitol. Towar dthe Library of Congress and far away upon the roofs of buildings several thousand feet distant a number of persons looked down upon this panorama of crowding humanity.

Between the general public and the distinguished array of jurists, statesmen, diplomats and legislators upon the stand was an imposing display of the military, including the mounted squadron and the Rough Riders and the cadets and midshipmen of West Point and Annapolis. Beyond them was an open space fringed with a cordon of mounted policemen and military officers, which held back the crowd until the President stepped to the front to deliver his address.

The oath was administered at 1 o'clock by Chief Justice Fuller, who wore his overcoat and a black velvet skull cap. The ceremony was simple, but impressive, and Mr. Roosevelt spoke the oath very deliberately and determinedly, emphasizing each word and laying special stress upon the word "Constitution."

Mr. Roosevelt then delivered his inaugural, using fewer gestures than usual and speaking slowly and deliberately. He began by turning his back on the crowd and addressing his preliminary remarks to the distinguished gathering on the stand. Turning, he walked eight feet to the balustrade and leaning over it endeavored to throw his voice across the military cordon to the people beyond. He alternated by addressing in turn those on the stand and those in the crowd: Every time he turned toward the latter throng he faced a photographic fort, which had been temporarily erected in front of the statue of Washington and from which scores of cameras, great and small, were clicked under the auspices of the illustrated journals and magazines.

Mr. Roosevelt said:

"*My Fellow Citizens:* No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently and in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness.

"To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race, and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away.

"Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed, and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain-glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us, a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours, and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

"Much has been given to us and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves, and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as beseems a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights.

"But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right, and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

"Our relations with the other powers of the world are important, but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee.

"Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experipent as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, selfreliance and individual iniative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

"Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged.

"We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people need such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all, the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln."

The President arrived at the Capitol at 10.49 o'clock. He went at once to the President's room in the Senate wing, where he received Senators and signed bills for an hour. From there he was escorted by the joint inaugural committee of the Senate and House through the corridors to the main entrance of the Senate chamber. The announcement of the President's presence was made and he was escorted with the committee to vacant chairs in front of the presiding officer.

Prior to this distinguished participants in the ceremony had for two hours been assembling in the Senate chamber, and when the President took his seat he walked down an aisle, on each side of which stood members of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, the Senate and House and other officials and noted men.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks and the members of their families occupied seats in the Senator's reserved gallery, with invited guests of the President and Vice-President-elect. In the diplomatic gallery were seated the wives, daughters and attaches of the diplomatic corps. In the other galleries were other invited guests who had been admitted by card ladies predominating, with a brilliant display of hats and gowns.

The Senate and House assembled at 10 o'clock for the closing hours of the session and by that hour the galleries were pretty well filled.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the coming of the President was informally announced. The President was slowly escorted around the northern driveway, which was fringed with people, to the main entrance of the Senate, where he was greeted by military and naval officers, the captain of the Capitol police and four subordinate officers and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. Daniel M. Ransdell. The President was followed by Senators Lodge and Spooner and Mr. Dalzell, of the Congressional Inaugural Committee; Mr. Fairbanks, who turned again and again to bow to the crowd as he left his carriage; Senator Bacon and Messrs. Crumpacker and John Sharp Williams, who were the other members of the Congressional committee; all the members of the Cabinet, Secretary Loeb and the military and naval attaches of the President. Mr. Roosevelt was escorted to the President's room. Senator Gorman left the Senate soon after the President had arrived and went to the President's room and was among the first to greet him.

With the Ptesident were members of the Cabinet and his aides and Senators Lodge and Spooner and Mr. Daizell, and these joined in the reception, in which Democrats participated as heartily as the Republicans. The first measure signed by the President was the River and Harbor bill, which carries an appropriation of $1,250,000 for Baltimore. Mr. Burton, the framer of the bill, came over from the House to pay his respects to Mr. Roosevelt. The President signed the bill without attempting to read it.

CURRENT CONSIDERATIONS OF THE CASE BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1905. —Uncommon interest has appeared in the people at large in the United States relating to the questions of fair play for the producers by their industries of the increase of capital, and the tendencies are for the protection of labor not organized, for discriminations for and against citizens.

The people took in hand the Presidential campaign last year, and the usual experts were largely lacking in the forces of the various influences that move the masses. First, it was evident that the President of the United States was personally strong with the people. His initiative in affairs was recognized as a feature of his courage. He actually sought work rather than leisure. He not only led the "simple," but the "strenuous" life. He led both lives, and made it strikingly evident that the two were consistent. Simplicity is an element of strength.

There was a ring in the utterances of the President that established confidence in his word. He stood for what he said, and the people knew it. When Lord Nelson signalled his fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, "England confides," which was the stronger word. The country confided in the President and the signal was right, and victory great.

The South was in a perfect position to put forth its electoral power so as to enter upon a series of strange mistakes. The racial questions were not profitable to those who aroused them by exaggeration. The South was in form to take up the campaign for the Democratic party and give it a high tone.

The fatal flaw in Hill's "game" was that neither the East nor the South knew the size or the quality of the West. The South has vast resources not fully measured by the people. If it were not for the racial entanglements and antagonisms they would be for the policy of "protection," as Henry Clay defined and championed the principle and policy.

Not only did the South give her strength to the money end of New York, but New York was absorbed in the gold plank play, which was to say that the Almighty had established the gold standard, and therefore, there were only on hand some formalities and concessions. The assurance of perfect harmony on the plat form was an announcement that there were no party policies to fight for.

William Randolph Hearst was more than a Presidential candidate. He controlled newspapers that covered the country, from Boston to San Francisco, and he and Bryan gave the country the inside truth of the convention. There has been no other newspaper and news speech torpedo firing as that at St. Louis. The files of Hearst's papers for ten days, including the convention, are important in history because there were no secrets from his representatives, and no hesitancy about publicity.

The country would have welcomed the South, full front, on principle There had been very serious consideration of committing the most fatal error possible. That was the free trade, third term Cleveland movement. But the New York moneyed men, of old and new millionaires, in time thought better of raising third termery; and the ex-President himself preferred not to bear the burdens of office and probably was not convinced of the wisdom of the managers of the Democracy of New York City.

The South has a crop of public men who are of responsibility and personal character without taint. They were carried away by the emotional rush into the arms of the New Yorkers who rallied around Hill, and he lacked in an astonishing degree to to know the West.

It was a service to journalism that was profound when the proprietor of newspapers in half a dozen States, and a candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic Convention, insisted that the people should share the secrets of the committees and the mysteries of manipulation, using the name of the Almighty as the immediate author of the gold plank. Upon this presumption all matters of moment were rated as mere forms, and the convention became representative of something that was not the manhood of the country. Perhaps Wall street statesmen would be able to guarantee to the South and West that the Almighty will establish a high protective tariff system.

Hearst and Bryan turned electric lights on the shadowed paths, and the influences and personages on New York who shouldered all responsibility and "played the game" with sharpers' style lost sight of the convictions of a majority of the Democrats of the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, the mountain States West and the Pacific coast.

The theory of the game was that the South had yielded all the power of the section to one street in New York—did it in confidence of winning, and lost. The managers did not know the people, and the strong light thrown on the convention by the independent journals, and the only Democrat who had ever received 5,500,000 votes for President was not heeded when he denounced the ignorance of the country and declared there were no remedies offered for the wrongs asserted. It was conceit and not character that ran the convention.

President Roosevelt dealt fairly with the people: made clear he was the same man who fought a hot battle and won in New York as a member of the Assembly. He won the West and received the hitherto unheard of majorities for the great office. Another such Democratic abdication in the solid South and the reorganization of the party will have to be a resurrection. Even that is not in the programme as far as declared purposes of the leaders who rush into a comatose condition of vanity and dream it is a reform to repeat blunders and aggravate them, as has appeared in the commissioners of strategy and performers of folly before Congress and the country, to the astonishment of constituencies in Mississippi and Massachusetts.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Letter to Chas. Ashby.
Oakland.

Dear Sir: Some think we take a good deal of risk in inviting complaints of Devoe lead-and-zinc—we authorize our agent to sell it under this guarantee:

"If you have any faults to find with this paint, either now in putting it on, or hereafter in the wear, tell your dealer about it.

"We authorize him to do what is right at our expense."

The following story tells how little the risk is:

J. H. Asher & Co, hardware dealers Rhinebeck, N Y, have sold Devoe from '79 to now; have sold thousands of gallons and have had just one complaint in all this time.

Three sides of a house were perfect; the fourth was as bad as the three were good.

Explanation—It rained the night before the fourth side was painted; and the painters didn't wait for the wood to dry.

What is done in such a case? Whatever the dealer, who sold the paint, considers it fair to do. We leave it to him. He may not do exactly what we should do if we were there; but we are not there. The best we can do is to leave it to him.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
50 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson XI. John viii, 31-40. March 12, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

THE SLAVERY OF SIN.
(Temperance Lesson)

Jesus was exceedingly skillful in the use of passing events for the illustration of truth. He seized upon them. He held them up with the hand of an adept. So when the priest came with the rejoicing processional, bearing aloft the golden urn filled with water from Siloam, in memory of the water miraculously supplied in the wilderness, and was on the point of pouring it our beside the altar, Jesus cried in strong antithesis, "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me!,, So now, after they have lighted the very last of the multitudious lamps upon the golden candelabra in the treasury of the temple, a pretty illumination in memory of the pillar of fire in the wilderness, Jesus cried, "I am the Light of the world!" It is as if he had said, "These lights burn for a little while. They illuminate a limited area. Those who depend upon them will then grope in darkness. But I can illuminate the world to the end of time. I will be a fiery pillar to whoever will follow. He need not walk in darkness."

This glorious announcement fell upon ears which, hearing heard not. There was a flat refusal on the part of the national leaders to accept the claims of Jesus based, as they were, upon what they stigmatized as His unsupported testimony. To this Jesus responded that his testimony, instead of being personal and unsupported, had been repeatedly, audibly, and visibly corroborated by the Father Himself. Lofty declarations concerning His person and office and distinct intimation concerning His impending death, its nature, and by whom it should be effected, followed.

In this language of terrible severity there is one delightful interlude. It is the word of encouragement to the few who, in spite of almost universal unbelief and hate, still believed in Jesus. Their faith might be crude and erroneous; the substance of it might even be the secular hope of mere national emancipation; but if they would only continue in the atmosphere of Jesus' teaching, this immature and wrong faith might be exchanged for the genuine faith of true discipleship. Obedience will be the organ of knowledge, and knowledge of the truth will be emancipation.

The inveterate hopelessness of unbelief is illustrated in the reply of the Jews. They deprecate what they chose to esteem an imputation against the national honor. They ignore the incidents of Egypt, Syria, and Babylon, and strut as they plume themselves upon an unbroken national and personal independence. But they can not thus parry the home-thrust of the sword which proceeds from Jesus' mouth as the prophet said it would. One word reveals the slavery of which Jesus speaks. Sin is servitude. The Son of God is the sole and sufficient Emancipator from this most degrading, pitiful and deadly slavery.

Like a surgeon, with the keen scalpel of His speech, Jesus opens the very heart of the nation and shows the utter foulness of its sin and unbelief. How differently. Hebrew history would have to be written had there been confession and contrition on this fateful occasion. But the national heart was obdurate. Had He not withdrawn, Jesus' reward for His fidelity would have been a shower of deadly stones.

The Teacher's Lantern.

"He that sent Me is with Me." There is an inspiring analogy here. As Jesus was sent into the world, so is every human being. Each has a mission, a thought to express. Believing this life can never be aimless. There is no fatalism. We are not "dumb, driven cattle." Our comfort and assurance of success are that we are not deserted, but He that sent us is with us. This vital relation is maintained as long as we are faithful to the Divine ideal of our life as it is revealed to us, as Jesus was when He said, "For I do always those things that please Him."

"The servant abideth not: the Son abideth." The reference was perfectly understood by the Hebrew auditors. It is to the similiar story of Ishmeal and Isaac. Both sons of Abraham, one by the bondwoman, consequently himself a servant and destined to banishment; the other the son by the wife destined to dwell in the house forever. So all men are sons of God, and will have His Fatherly care. All are naturally in the servitude of sin, and are, like Ishmael, destined to banishment. Those sons whom the Son manumits from the servitude of sin shall be free indeed, and shall dwell in the Father's house forever.

Of all lies ever told that seems the most superlative when the Jews said to Jesus, "We never were in bondage to any man." But they think the young Rabbi so ignorant as not to know of the captivity in Egypt and Babylon? Did they think Him unacquainted with the Psalms of the exile in the Hebrew hymn-book?

This falsehood was prompted by racial pride. They said, "We be Abraham's seed, and for that reason never could be slaves." It is a striking illustration of the perversion of a good quality. Patriotic pride of ancestral origin is an admirable trait, but in this instance it was carried beyond reason and reacted harmfully.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Had believed on Him: Had believed Him, Revised Version, not as in verse 30, meaning to accept Him as Savior, Continue in My Word, or in this doctrine of Mine: Not enough to receive truth, we must retain it. Only such are genuine disciples.—Clark. The teacher is the school.—Peloubet. Know the truth: Constant experimental knowledge of its power and efficacy.—Clark. Truth in the sense of reality: The realities of life, of the universe.—Peloubet. Truth is conformity of thought with fact; of judgment, statement, or belief with reality.—Century Dictionary. Truth shall make you free: The idea that vice is slavery is common in all literature.—Camb. Bid. Dream not of freedom while under the mastery of your desires—Plato. No one committing deeds of wickedness can be free.—Arvian. Guilt may bear the name of virtue, but it is base bondage.—Epictetus. Truth shall make you free: No man free but he who exercises himself in the meditation of the law.—Jewish Maxim. Never in bondage: False and ridiculous. Whole history a recital of servitude under Egyptians, Persians, and Romans. Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin: This the slavery of which Christ spoke; the deliverance from it the liberty He promised. Servant abideth not: Slave does not form part of the family; has no right to any part of the inheritance in the family. My Word hath no place: This doctrine of Mine has no place in you; hear but do not heed. Speak that which I have seen: unchangeable, eternal truth. Ye would do the works Abraham: Son has father's nature, naturally imitates him. If ye were Abraham's children you would imitate his faith, obedience, and uprightness.

MADE HIS WAY BACK

Dr. N. B. Scott Recalls an Instance of a Mule Returning Home.

"About three years ago I gave away a beagle hound, which was taken to Kent county. One night recently I and my family were amazed to see the dog walk into our home and take a position near the stove. It was very cold and hungry."

Anent the above paragraph in a Baltimore county paper on February 27, Dr. Norman B. Scott, of this city, says:

"In the first ten years of the last century, on my father's farm at Bruceville, then Frederick county, he had a jack mule roaming over the farm. My uncle, Upton Bruce, from Garrett county, was making him a visit. The mule was grazing in view when he said to my father, "Give me that mule; I would like to take him to Garrett with me." He replied, "Yes, take him." When he left for home he took the mule with him. This was in the fall. One morning when my father was standing on the porch in the following spring, he thought he heard a bray. He immediately sent one of the boys over to a clump of trees to where the mule used to spend much of his time and lo and behold here came the boy with the jack mule which arrived at the trees the night before from Garrett county.—Hagerstown Herald.

The Overland Limited to California leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 P. M. daily, arrives San Francisco the third day in time for a dinner. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. All ticket Agents sell via this route. Ask them to do so.

Handsome book, descriptive of California, sent for six cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

College of Music.

$34 pays six weeks instruction and board at the College of Music, Freeburg, Pa.. Piano, organ, singing, brass and string instruments taught. Young people as well cared for as at home. Terms begin May 2, June 13 and July 55. For Catalogue address, HENRY B. MOYER.

The Kiss In Court.

[A Kansas City judge has decided that to kiss in public is a breach of the peace.—Exchange.]

HOW sad that it should come to this,
That anarchy lurks in a kiss
Impressed in public—when it's right
If you imprint one out of sight!

Little of courts and law I know
And therefore may be voted slow,
But I am sure when kisses cease
The world's worst evils must increase.

Yet, if my inmost mind I know,
I would not kiss to make a show
And freedom's banner thus unfurl,
However beautiful the girl!

Perhaps that court held in the west
Just means "a stolen kiss is best"
And would not totally eclipse
Some recklessness in longing lips.

Or it may think it's dismal fun
To see a kiss by others won
And so adds to the law's report
Its ban on very harmless sport.
—Joel Benton in Browning's Magazine.

Proof Positive.

Simkins—My wife is a woman of remarkable strength of mind.

Timkins—Indeed!

Simkins—Yes. She never buys anything at a bargain sale that she doesn't want.

There Was Nothing to Say.

"You can tell your employer," said the obdurate collector as he took a chair in the anteroom, "that I'm going to stay right here till night if necessary."

"All right," replied the office boy, "I'll tell him."

"Well," the man who wanted money asked when the boy returned, "what did he say?"

"Nothin'. He just went over to the window to see whether the fire escape was still there."—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Point of View.

Three-year-old Harry had been seated in his high chair and was looking around with considerable wonderment in his bright eyes, taking in the exposed beams in the dining room of their new country home, which by way of "modern" decoration had been made to resemble an old English kitchen, and then he naively asked:

"Mother, are we taking breakfast in the attic?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Useful.

Friend of the Family—It seems to me that cat is an awful bother. Your wife spends half her time letting it out the door.

Henpecked Husband—Yes, I've got that cat trained so it comes in through a hole in the cellar about as soon as it gets out. It keeps my wife so busy opening the door that she doesn't have time to worry about me.—Detroit Free Press.

Pleasant Fellow.

Miss Plane—It's very flattering, Mr. Chumpley, to have you ask me for so many dances, but what will your fiancee think?

Mr. Chumpley—Oh, she'll get mad as a hatter! That's what I'm doing it for. We've quarreled, you know.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Classifying Her.

Towne—I understood you to call Mrs. Rownder a widow, but her husband is living.

Browne—Oh, yes! She's what you might call a "club widow." She's a woman who has a late husband.—Philadelphia Press.

The New Neighbor.

"Please, sir, muvver says we've came to live darn yer strete, and so will you fill this 'ere basket with samples of yer shop?"—Black and White.

Shows on Her Face.

Mr. Dauber—And you are fond of art, are you not?

Miss Painter—Oh, yes, Mr. Dauber! But how did you ever guess it?

"Why, your face shows it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Why Punish One's Friends?

"I do not practice," said a rich young doctor; "I only prescribe for my friends."

"Better prescribe for your enemies," remarked his friend.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Point Worth Considering.

The Critic—The question is whether Hamlet was really insane.

The Lawyer (absentmindedly)—I don't know. Did he make a will?—New York Press.

A Poem for Today

UNSEEN SPIRITS

By Nathaniel Parker Willis

THE shadows lay along Broadway,
'Twas near the twilight-tide,
And slowly there a lady fair
Was walking in her pride.
Alone walked she; but, viewlessly,
Walked spirits at her side.

Peace charmed the street beneath her feet,
And Honor charmed the air;
And all astir looked kind on her,
And called her good as fair,
For all God ever gave to her
She kept with chary care.

She kept with care her beauties rare
From lovers warm and true,
For her heart was cold to all but gold,
And the rich came not to woo—
But honored well are charms to sell
If priests the selling do.

Now walking there was one more fair—
A slight girl, lily-pale;
And she had unseen company
To make the spirit quail;
'Twixt Want and Scorn she walked forlorn,
And nothing could avail.

No mercy now can clear her brow
For this world's peace to pray;
For, as love's wild prayer dissolved in air,
Her woman's heart gave way!—
But the sin forgiven by Christ in Heaven
By man is cursed alway!

A Poem for Today

ASK ME NO MORE

By Tennyson

ASK me no more: the moon may draw the sea;
The cloud may stoop from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape;
But, O, too fond! when have I answered thee?
Ask me no more.

Ask me no more: what answer should I give?
I love not hollow cheek or faded eye;
Yet, O my friend, I will not have thee die!
Ask me no more, lest I should bid thee live;
Ask me no more.

Ask me no more; thy fate and mine are sealed;
I strove against the stream, and all in vain:
Let the great river take me to the main:
No more, dear love, for at a touch I yield;
Ask me no more.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD.
Now Open For Business — We solicit your Patronage

Equipped with a Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault. :: :: ::

PAYS 3 PER CENT.
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DEPOSITS BY MAIL and all correspondence given prompt attention.

Paid-up Capital $25,000.00
Liability to Stockholders . . . 25,000.00
Total Liability, $50,000.00

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hershberger.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Notice.

The undersigned having purchased he stock of goods and all book accounts belonging to Chas. S. May at Swanton, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said May to make settlement at once at the store above mentioned.

The business will be continued at the old stand by a competent manager where all patrons will be fairly dealt with and a full stock of seasonable and merchantable goods kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of good produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Thhaking you for past favors and soheiting a continuance of the same, I am,

Very respectfully,
51 3t. P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
50 4t. Oakland, Md.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

Timber and Farm Lands.

Are you looking for an investment in oak, ash, cypress, or long leaf pine or other timber; or do you want to invest in Fruit, Truck, Stock, Dairy, Cotton, or General Farming Lands that will pay handsome returns on money invested? If so, write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R. No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

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BAKERY
BREAD

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

HENRY LAUER, Proprietor — OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS
Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES
AT ALL TIMES.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. Not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

$33 TO California

From Chicago, every day, March 1 to May 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California. Tickets good in tourist sleeping cars. Rate for double berth, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California, $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
AND
Union Pacific—Southern Pacific Line

If you are thinking of such a trip, this is your opportunity to make it at least expense.

Handsome book descriptive of California sent for six cents' postage.

F. A. MILLER,
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NEW YORK CITY.

Complete information will be sent free on receipt of this coupon with blank lines filled. Coupon should be mailed to-day.

Name _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____
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ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED.

(Continued from page 1.)

tude of bands and watched the marchers pass in parade; banners have fluttered from the roofs and festoons of bunting, giving gala-day color to the mile stretch of Pennsylvania avenue from the White House to the Capitol; the people thronged the streets along and adjacent to the line of march and cheered even when they could not see or know for what they cheered—all this the people of Washington are familiar with,—but they have never before felt the peculiar influence which gave to this inauguration the air of something new—the air of a beginning.

In the whole thing there was and indefinite sense of the symbolical. The parade was a great panorama of history, suggestive rather than real, with the figure of Roosevelt constantly on the screen. Even the decorations of the city, the stands and the general physical arrangements were in harmony with this idea. The decorations of private buildings along the avenue from the White House to the Capitol were under the direction of the committee, kept as far as possible within a single scheme of color and design, giving the impression of its having been done by one hand under the direction of a central head, instead of being guided by the haphazard freedom of individual taste. The immense bamboo posts erected about the President's reviewing stand were the standards of a new race added to our empire and symbolical of the extension of our power into the Orient. Plants from Hawaii and Porto Rico and flowers of the Philippines served in the decoration of the Pension Office for the ball. The plaster figures brought from the World's Fair and placed along the plaza in front of the White House were suggestive of expansion and growth of nationalism—an orderly bringing together of past and present with a prophecy of the future. In everything there was a suggestion of sense power associated with a pride of the rugged beginnings out of which that power is being wrought.

The picture of power and suggestion of its origin and its growth was carried out in the ride of the President to the Capitol, in his inaugural address, in the parade and in the triumphal magnificence of the ball with which the ceremonies were concluded.

For more than an hour before the President left the White House on his way to the Capitol the driveway of Pennsylvania avenue was cleared of all traffic, being kept free of street cars, vehicles and even of pedestrians. When at 10.30 o'clock, the carriage of the President and the committee of Congress whirled out from the White House attended by the picked company of Rough Riders, the New York Squadron, the Civil War veterans and the veterans of the Spanish War falling into line, Lieutenant General Chaffee and his staff, brilliant in gold braid and the flash of sabers, wheeled to the head of the column.

Down the broad avenue, stretching free from all obstruction to the view from the Treasury Building to the Capitol, this small company, with its picturesque contrast of composition, passed between two great walls of cheering spectators so densely crowded together that a cavalry charge could not have broken through the mass of people beyond the curb on either side.

This escort of the President to the Capitol was civil, with a military head, but it represented the militant spirit of our civil life in which President Roosevelt takes especial pride. Veterans of a war long since past, veterans of a war so recent that its private soldiers are still heroes and veterans of both war and plains, whose restless spirit and reckless daring endeared them to the heart of the colonel of Rough Rider, now President, represented the soldier equally in the citizen, while at the head of the column the dignity, discipline, gold lace and authority of military power were represented by the General and staff.

This ride to the Capitol was no part of the parade proper and the escort of honor was as much for safety as for dignity and display, the early appearance of the President at the Senate being for the purpose of acting on the belated bills, which, after having been passed by the two houses of Congress during the last hours of the session, would fail for lack of time for Executive examination and signature if the President were not close at hand for that purpose.

After leaving his Rough Riders at the east door of the Senate the President entered an atmosphere of dignity and formality. The ceremonies at the Capitol are conducted according to the fixed rules of etiquette, and there the President's personality was less prominent. In the Capitol the military was represented only by the presence of the highest officers of the army and navy in their full-dress uniforms, glittering in gold lace. The cowboys and Rough Riders had no place in this part of the program, and the picturesqueness of the scene was that the stately formality, the simple citizen dress of the Senators and members of the House assembled and the solemn black robes of the Supreme Court contrasting with the rich court dress of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and the background of gay color furnished by the dresses and flowers worn by ladies in the crowded galleries.

The same grouping of statesmen, dignified justices, brilliantly attired diplomats and handsomely dressed women which made the picture in the Senate Chamber, surrounded the President on the grandstand at the east front of the Capitol where the the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller and from which he delivered his inaugural address.

Here again stood forth the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. Before him as he spoke were the lines of military and the multitude, curious and admiring. His short and sharp manner of speech, originality of gesture and facial expression and the extreme brevity of his speech were all characteristic and struck the chord in the sensibilities of his audience which he delights to find responsive.

The sense of power, admiration of effort purpose to push forward and ever-recurrent idea of force which characterized his address were in harmony with the general spirit of the day. The characteristic of Roosevelt found expression in a single sentence:

"No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."

The idea that the work must be manful and just to avoid our anger and that the strong had better not presume upon their strength to affront us was reflected in the quality of this inauguration atmosphere which distinguishes it from the usual atmosphere of such ceremonies in the past.

The quality of the address was tense and throughout its delivery there was the suggestion of determination and a disposition toward the emphatic and the absolute, a realization of power without a disposition to use it unless necessary, but still a consciousness of power and an impelled determination to use it on occasions. The absence of any discussion of the details of policy seemed to imply a sweeping generalization of a forceful policy, the course of action being left to be determined by events, with confidence in his power to do whatever may seem necessary. It was as if he had said to the general public with the significance of a mutual sympathy and understanding, "Just leave it to me," and had then turned to the powers, both of foreign government and of domestic combination, and said: "I and my friends here, the people, are very friendly disposed, but you would better be a little careful what you do." The cowboys could catch this spirit of the address and give it a more accurate interpretation, perhaps, than could the diplomats who listened with bewildered intensity.

At the conclusion of his address the President rode down the avenue to the White House at the head of the most striking parade that has ever been witnessed at an inauguration. As he advanced guarded, by platoons of police and a score of detectives, and escorted by the Rough Riders and regular military, he was greeted all along the line with a tumult of cheer. A wave of sound, rising above the music of the military bands, rolled from throats of the multitude of spectators, who were banked in an immovable mass along the full extent of his line of progress and blocking each side street for the distance of a square. The cheering indicated his progress toward the White House like the rush of wind goes ahead of a storm.

Arriving at the reviewing stand after a hasty luncheon, he watched the parade go by. The military and the civil and the races over whom the American flag flies were represented in this parade. The gorgeousness of the military uniforms was eclipsed by the novelty and picturesqueness of the cowboys' careless dress and the Indian in full regalia of his race. There were the uniformed soldier, the marching organizations with their distinctive banners and dress, patriotic orders of the early Republic, citizens of our enlarged nation—Filipino, Hawaiian, Porto Rican—and the aborigines, uncivilized and civilized, whose ancestral line runs beyond the birth of American civilization. The parade represented American progress from the blanketed Indian to this period of expanded power. One hundred bands filled the air with music and a thousand gay banners were borne along the line of march.

The ceremony concluded with a night scene of great splendor. The heavens were illuminated with fireworks, 200,000 spectators being assembled at every point of vantage to view the gorgeous spectacle. Buildings were illuminated along the avenue and vicinity, and the brilliant electrical display, the gay streamers and sweeping American flags, now flowing into the glare of the light, disclosing their bright colors, and now falling back into the shadow, produced a bewildering effect of color, light and motion that made the air seem to palpitate with brilliant rainbow tints like the flaring magnificence of an aurora borealis.

The climax of splendor was reached at the inaugural ball, which the President opened at 9 o'clock. The magnificent ballroom glowed with light and the senses were almost overcome with the odor of flowers. The scene was that of a tropical garden, to which the American tropics and the Southland contributed the richest of their flora. At the sound of the bugle's salute to colors the President entered the ballroom with Mrs. Roosevelt, followed by the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the Speaker of the House and Msss Helen Cannon, President Pro. Tem. Frye and his granddaughter, Miss White, members of the Cabinet and the Cabinet ladies, Miss Roosevelt, the military and naval attaches of the President and justices of the Supreme Court.

The 12,000 participants in the festivity, the glare of light, the dazzling beauty and color of dresses and uniform, the heavy foliage and the perfume of flowers, the rocky grotto fountain in the center of the hall and the strains of music dazzled the sense with their splendor. Here, too, with the more subtle suggestion, was detected that quality which distinctively characterized this inaugural among all others.

When this splendid scene faded away at midnight the most magnificent inaugural of this nation had had come to a close. Theodore Roosevelt returned to the White House "President in his own right," to begin a term, the power and responsibilities of which had been portrayed in the ceremony of his induction into office.

Order of Court

Beryl Warnick, et. al., v. George Warnick. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1102 Equity.

The petition of TRUMAN P. WARNICK, asking the Court to relieve him from the further discharge of the duties of trustee, appointed in this case, and having made oath that he has not received any funds belonging to the estate—

It is ordered, this 3d day of March, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, that said Truman P. Warnick be released and discharged from the further execution of said trust, unless good cause to the contrary be shown on or before March 15th, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett County on or before March 10th inst.

A. HUNTER BOYD.

True copy: Test:—
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from George W. Ward to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 30th day of November, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 41, folios 239, etc. one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred in the payment of said mortgage debt, the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 25th Day of March, 1905,

At the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being near Oakland, in Garrett county, and State of Maryland, described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a post standing at the beginning of Military Lot No 846 and also at the end of the first line of Military Lot No. 844 and running thence with the first line of Military Lot No. 846 South 67 degrees East, 13¾ perches, South 23 degrees West, 59 perches, North 78 degrees West, 8 perches, North 88½ degrees West, 6 perches, to the second line of Military Lot No. 844 and with it reversed North 23 degrees East, 69½ perches to the beginning, containing

FIVE ACRES

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, a stable and other necessary outbuildings, excellent spring water and some fruit trees and is a most desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY FL...
EDWARD H. S...
Attorneys for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Prices

Mardi Gras Rates to New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile

LOW rate excursion tickets will be sold by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from Washington to above points, March 1st to 6th. Stop over allowed.

For information address
J. W. COLE, P. A.,
1421 Penna. Ave.,
Washington, D. C

Notice of Election.

NOTICE is hereby given so the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held at the Council Chamber in the town of Oakland, on

Monday, March 13th, 1905,

from 8 o'clock a. m., to 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three persons to serve as councilmen for two years.

By order of Council,
J. C. DUNHAM,
Clerk to Council.

Who Does Your
JOB
WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, commitee appointed by the Circuit Court of Garrett County, for the person of Solomon Tasker, late of Garrett County, deceased, to all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. M. JUNKINS, Commitee.
51 Deer Park, Md.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to inter-sect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
51 5t Petitioners.

Order of Publication.

Amelia E. Poling v. Isaac James Poling. No. 1319 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree, divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the defendant.

The bill states that the plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1873 and that about ten years ago the defendant abandoned and deserted the plaintiff; that the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind and above reproach and that the defendant abandoned the plaintiff without just cause or reason and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for more than ten years and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation; that seven children have been born to said parties as a result of said marriage, the oldest of whom is thirty-one years of age and the youngest sixteen years of age; that the plaintiff desires to resume her maiden name, Amelia Elizabeth Shirley, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree divorcing the plaintiff and defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*, that the plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name and for general relief and an order of publication against the absent defendant.

It is thereupon, the 31st day of January, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 4th day of March, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

VERY LOW RATES to the MARDI GRAS
New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile :: ::
VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

EXCURSION tickets on sale March 1 to 6 inclusive, and valid for return until March 11, inclusive. Extension of return limit to March 25, 1905, may be secured on deposit of ticket and payment of fifty (50) cents additional.

For details apply to any B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Designated United States Depository
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers
This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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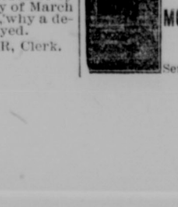
R. R. Henderson	James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir	


J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY E. MORRIS,

late of Preston county, W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 18th day of Sept. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of March, 1905.

LILLIAN B. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
D. Y. MORRIS,
Kingwood, W. Va.,
1 3t Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905.

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ELMIRA TASKER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

RICHARD TASKER,
Administrator,
Blaine W. Va.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.
Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

$25 REWARD.

THE Garrett County Telephone Company will pay a reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who tamper or in any manner interfere with the lines of the said company.

W. A. MAFFETT, Pres't,
Garrett County Telephone Co
Oakland, Md., Feb. 20, 1905. 51 3t

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 27, 1905.

THE Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County will be in session on

Tuesday, March 21st, 1905,

when the use of school houses will be granted for Normal schools for the coming season.

All applications must be on file by that time.

By order of the Board,
2 3t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1905. NUMBER 2

THE IMPRISONMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

At Fortress Monroe and The Treatment Accorded Him By Gen. Miles.

REV. J. B. SHOUP'S TESTIMONY

Bearing Upon the Subject Given to Public Through This Medium—He Was Davis' Guard Several Months During the Incarceration.

To the Editor of The Republisan

In quite unseemly and unnecessary fashion, as I think, some pumpings applied to the aged (perhaps a bit dotaged) widow of the erstwhile leader of the defunct Confederacy, by her Savannah friend and admirers—sympathizers too with the should-be forgotten heresy—have thrust before the American public the "Fortress Monroe Imprisonment" incident once again.

The mere fact that this government should proceed to thrust the captured leader of a great rebellion against its authority into one of its prisons, should not have been treated as a world-wonder, nor raised protest either at home or abroad, but the charge of unnecessary cruelty inflicted on the person of the prisoner, this it was that started world-wide criticism.

But at the time of the occurrencies (1865-6) this charge was clearly proven untrue, and, as often repeated since, again and again denied and shown to be false. Yet now, after almost two score years, and when few surviving witnesses are left to speak, the old nastiness is once again thrust out to public view.

Fortunately Gen. Nelson A. Miles, against whom the charge lies most heavily, yet survives, and with sufficient vigor about him to give the black eye in admirable fashion to this blustering old bully of a bad cause, and, let me say, this figure is not intended to apply to Mrs. Verina Davis, daughter of a president *ipse facto*, and widow of a president *ipse-dixit*, but to the ugly old falsehood, for in all fairness it is here asserted—and I speak as an ex-commissioned officer of the 3rd Pa. Heavy Art'y, the regiment on duty during the first six months of Davis' incarceration in the fortress—that the treatment of this prisoner was as mild and considerate as would or could have been accorded a prisoner of like rank among Anglo-Saxon people in any part of the world. There was no element of cruelty about it. Harshness there was and justifiably, during the first few weeks; *cruelty, none.*

My attention has been called to a rediscussion of this matter in the Baltimore *American* within a month past, and it has been urged upon me to prepare an exhaustive magazine article, to cover the entire field and to set the matter finally at rest. Two considerations stands in the way of such an undertaking: firstly, I was not an eye witness of occurrances in the fortress between May 10 and July 1st, having been on duty with by battery in Richmond during that time; secondly, I am not a writer of magazine articles, couldn't if I would, but for four months I was on duty with the prisoner, Mr. Davis (C. C. Clay, also), almost constantly, both by day and by night, and know that during all that time Davis' treatment was not only uniformly mild but even gracious much of the time.

Distinguished people from all parts of the country and of the world had free access to him and some of the finest conversational entertainments I have ever enjoyed came to me from such interviews while the prisoner was in my care. True, I did witness a hooting or two that the boys of the regiment—those off duty and in their quarters—gave him whilst I accompanied him around his favorite walk on the ramparts of the fortress but kings and queens of other countries have had worse treatment, and besides, those hooting boys were severely punished for unsoldierly conduct. On the other hand, I more than once at his pressing invitation sat with the ex-chief to as liberal and dainty a refection from Surgeon Craven's table as the Hygeia Hotel itself could in its best days furnish to its liberal guests.

I know that Jefferson Davis' Fortress Monroe hardships bore no comparison with the hardships of the officers of the regiment which guarded him from May to November, 1865.

J. B. SHOUP.

Bittinger, Md., March 11, 1905.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Faust desires announcement to be made of services to be held at Deer Park on Sunday next at 11 o'clock a. m., when he will preach, using as the text on his sermon "Sanctification." Prayer meeting will also be conducted every Wednesdyy evening at 7.30 o'clock.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation, announces services to be held in the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian church as follows on Sunday: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching services in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

At Deer Park Rev. Manges will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and during all of next week preaching services will be conducted each evening, to which services all are cordially invited.

A Word To The Wise Buyer

Did You See Our New Assortment of 5c and 10c Laces

All-Over Laces and All-Over Embroidery, wide embroidery suitable for Corset Covers, at . . 39c a yd

Our (Honor Bright) Muslin Underwear just opened, is cheaper than you can buy the material.

Linen and Turkish Towels worth 40c, at . . . . . 22c per pr

Our Lace Curtains are very pretty, cheap and good, prices from 48c to . . . . . $2.50 per pr

Best Linen Blinds worth 40c, now 23c

Best Paper Blinds worth 15c, now 10c

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS on sale—
Mohairs in all colors, very stylish, worth $7.00 and $8.00, for $4.00 & $5.00

Spring line of Shirt Waists just received, in all styles and materials.

COME AND HAVE A LOOK

Keep Your Optics on this Space for Our Annual Clearance Sale of Shoes

DIXON & KELSO

TAXPAYERS' MEETING SUGGESTED FOR TUESDAY NIGHT.

To Discuss a More Suitable Location For the New County Jail.

PRESENT SITE INCONVENIENT

For Everyone Having Business With County Officials---Public Buildings Should Occupy Prominent Place and Be Easily Accessible.

Ever since the determination of the Board of County Commissioners to erect a new jail for the county was announced and the declaration on the part of the board to place the jail on a lot wholly insufficient in size and at a point where it will be further removed from the business section of town and therefore inconvenient forevery one to a more or less degree, the taxpayers, not only of Oakland, but of nearly every district in the county, have expressed themselves as being dissatisfied with the proposed location, for, should the Commissioners persist in this it follows as a matter of course that the court house which must be built ere many years, will be located within easy reach of the jail and that means on the wind swept and almost inaccessible hill overlooking town where the advantages due all tax payers in a public building will be denied them unless they choose to scale the small mountain crowned by the castle to be.

Taking this view of the question that is of vital importance to the people who have business with the county officials, another thing of equal importance presents itself, touching, as it does, upon the health of the entire community, that being the proper drainage and sewerage from the jail and court house. At a recent meeting of the Town Council an ordinance was presented that body for passage, granting the county officials privilege for a term of an average life time to dump all sewerage into the Little Yough at the pumping station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, located above the old mill dam on Water street. This ordinance, and rightfully, was not acted upon by the Council, the members taking the stand that to grant such would be in clear violation of the laws of health and a menace to the life and welfare of everyone residing along and in the immediate vicinity of the river. Sewerage in this direction being out of the question renders the proposed location even more undesirable than ever, and adds another palpable reason why the building should not be erected where the Commissioners intend to place it.

With the objections to the proposed site above stated and numerous other and equally tenable ones, it has been suggested by a very large number of the heaviest tax payers of the town and country that a public meeting of all the citizens of the county who may be in Oakland next Tuesday attending court that a meeting of the tax payers and citizens be held Tuesday night in the opera house and to this meeting the Commissioners, who will also be in Oakland that day, as well as the Judges of the Circuit Court and other public officials, be invited and the matter of a better and more centrally located site be thoroughly discussed. Such a meeting would relieve the Commissioners of any responsibility that may be connected with the location of the proposed building and will show to the public generally that interest is being manifested in new and better buildings for the county.

In all towns where public buildings have been erected in recent years they occupy the most prominent places within the town where they not only are easily accessible but are an ornament and in which citizens in all walks of life take an interest.

A number of sites, which will meet with the requirements for the public buildings, centrally located, and not of extraordinary cost, can be secured if the Commissioners desire to do so.

Everybody should attend the suggested meeting. It will be free to all.

A Hotel Rumor.

A rumor has been in circulation in Oakland today to the effect that Mrs. L. B. C. List, of Washington, D. C., well known in this section as the successful manager of the Loch Lynn Heights and Overlook Inn Hotels at the Park for a number of years past, has secured a lease covering a term of five years on the Oakland Hotel property owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and would operate the house this summer after making improvements amounting to several thousand dollars in refurnishing and rehabilitating the house generally.

Married.

BAKER—FROMFELKER.—At the home of the bride's brother Mr. O. E. Fromfelker, in Jennings, on Sunday evening last by Rev. J. B. Shoup, Lutheran minister at Bittinger, Mr. Alvin Oscar Baker, the popular salesman of the Jennings store, and Miss Lulu Fromfelker. The wedding was a very quiet affair, no guests being present except the immediate relatives of the bride. The entire community of Jennings will wish the esteemed young people a happy and prosperous married life.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ORDINANCE GOVERNING BUILDINGS

To Safe Guard Business Section of Town Council Enacts Law.

At the recent meeting of the Town Council the following ordinance was passed and approved by Mayor McComas, to become effective on and after March 20th:

SEC 1. Whereas, in the opinion of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland the erection of wooden buildings is especially dangerous to property within certain limits of said town:

SEC 2. Therefore be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, That no person or persons or body corporate shall erect any frame house or building or frame addition or any improvement to any existing house or building within that portion of the Town of Oakland which lies within the following limits, namely: beginning at Geissman's Bridge on Third Street, then down Third Street to Wilson's Run, down Wilson's Run to Liberty Street, with Liberty Street to Wilson Street, down Wilson Street to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and with said railroad to the beginning, without first obtaining the consent of the said Mayor and Town Council; provided, however, that a one story back building or shed not over ten feet high shall not be considered a violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. And be it furtner enacted, That any person or persons or body corporate who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance or who shall neglect to conform to the provisions of the same, shall for each day he, it or they may so violate or neglect the provisions of this ordinance be fined the sum of not less than one or more than twenty five dollars and the costs of prosecution, and upon failure to pay said fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the town lockup or county jail for not more than thirty days for each offense.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

The semi-monthly session of the Orphans' Court was held in Oakland Tuesday with Judges Wilson, McMillan and Feik, and Registrar Friend present when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted William H. Jacobs upon the personal estate of the late Norman Jacobs; unto Mrs. Lillian B. Sincell and D. Y. Morris, upon the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Morris, deceased; also unto William J. Conneway upon the estate of the late Daniel Conneway.

The will of Mr. Thomas was filed for probate.

Mrs. Eva Mitchell was appointed guardian of her children.

Accident at Immersion.

Rev. Charles H. Cannon, of South Cumberland, baptized three persons in the Savage river at West Virginia Junction, near Piedmont. He wore a rubber suit. Miss Daisy Alderton, Charles Garber and Owen Boyles were he candidates. A large hole was made in the ice which had not yet gone from the river and the candidates one at a time were immersed in the ice-cold water. Ten persons, witnesses to the ceremony, crowded on the ice which suddenly gave way and all were precipitated in the water, going over their heads. Great excitement prevailed, but all were rescued, one a woman of large avoirdupois, with considerable difficulty.

REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL TICKET WAS ELECTED

By the Voters of Oakland Last Monday by Large Majorities.

BOLDEN. LEGGE. AND LAUER

Were the Winners for Councilmanic Honors—Their Opponents Made A Good Run But Lacked Ballots—Government of Town Remains Republican.

Last Monday the annual election for three members of the Town Council took place with full tickets nominated by the Republicans and the Democrats in the field.

The Democratic nominations were made on Friday night of last week at a meeting held for that purpose in the Council chamber when Messrs. R. S. Jamison, William G. Hinebaugh and Chas. A. Deffinbaugh were placed upon the ticket. On Saturday Messrs. Jamison and Hinebaugh withdrew their names, and a committee which had been appointed Friday evening with authority to fill any vacancies which were likely to occur, substituted Messrs. Eugene Baumgartner and Daniel Vaughn for Messrs. Jamison and Hinebaugh.

The poll was held in the Council chamber and resulted in the election of D. E. Bolden, Dr. John E. Legge and Henry Lauer, the Republican nominees, by the following vote:

Bolden, 125; Legge, 110; Lauer, 110.

The vote for their opponents was: Deffinbaugh, 89; Baumgartner, 98; Vaughn, 76.

During the day good fellowship reigned among the candidates, although earnest work was indulged in by all of them in securing votes.

The newly elected officials will be sworn into office on the first Monday of April by Mayor McComas. The new Council will consist of six Republican members as it is at present constituted.

Free Seeds Exhausted.

The supply of garden seeds sent to this office by Congressman Pearre for distribution among the people of Garrett county, became exhausted on Thursday of last week, hence those applying for a portion of the same since that day cannot be accommodated. Their requests for seeds will be filed and if another consignment is received, which probably will be, their wants will then be supplied.

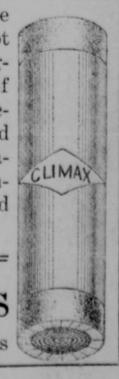
Slight Damage By Fire.

Tuesday about noon the roof of the Hesen building on Third street, occupied by Lee Bros. saloon caught fire from a spark emitted from the chimney and had made slight headway when discovered by the tenants. The blaze was extinguished with a bucket of water.

CLIMAX ASPHALT

Is the Best Ready Roofing Material Known

EXTREMELY durable. Densely compressed. Made from the best wool felt. Not affected by heat or cold. Coated on both sides with selicate. Always pliable and flexible Resists the action of Vapor Acids or Fire. Does not stick together in rolls. Is easily affixed. Is impregnated with and improved by superior Damp Proof Materials, which cannot evaporate, and therefore requires no annual painting. Is superior in texture and more firmly compressed than felt or any similar material. Does not (like felt) absorb moisture; it cannot therefore be affected by the action of frost and consequently preserves a close and even surface.



Hinebaugh & Edwards

Everything in Hardware and Building Contractors

THE FARMER'S LOSS.

Cost Of Hauling Products Over Unimproved Roads.

"I haven't a bit of doubt that Paul Morton will make a good secretary of the navy," said a Kansas City man to a representative of the Kansas City *Star* recently. "No doubt he will be of great value to the government there, but if I had been president—try to imagine it—I would have used Mr. Morton for a new cabinet place. He would have been at the head of the department of roads-not railroads, but county roads, highways. That's it; he'd be secretary of highways, and the purpose of his department would be to build and maintain roadways—fine smooth highways from one end of the country to the other.

"I was riding through Kansas with him one day when he was second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The train stopped at a tank, and we watched a farmer trying to make two fine horses drag a wagon load of wheat through mud that came to the hubs.

"There's a good example of it; said Morton. 'That man has probably driven five or six miles through soft roads to bring that wheat to market, and it is doubtful if he has considered the loss in time and money mud high ways mean to him. The people seem to take bad roads as a matter of course No man would think of thrashing wheat with a flail nowadays, but still they use seventeenth century roads—roads 200 years or more behind the rest of the farm equipment.

"That farmer back there probably lives five miles from the shipping point, and it costs him as much to haul a load of wheat to the mills as the railway company charges to haul it 200 miles to Kansas City. The time and labor given to hauling that load of wheat to market are a direct tax on the farmer and indirectly on the consumer. Good roads to market save money for farmers as directly as do improved machines.

"My idea is that labor organizations and the farmers by working together could bring results, and quick ones. The laboring man is interested on the other side—as a consumer. Besides, the workingman's products are returned to the farmer, and there is another needless tax collected by bad roads. If I were a leader of organized labor I would do what I could to have both of the great political parties declare for the use of convict labor in road building and denounce the manufacture of shoes, agricultural implements, cooperage and so on by prisoners. Building of highways is a public service, and it seems to me that it is the right direction in which to employ ablebodied people maintained at public expense.

"I am sure that the railroads would be glad indeed to carry stone and other raw material at a very low rate for road improvements. Material could be prepared in the prison, so keeping down the number of convicts who would have to be at work on the road proper. The railways appreciate what good roads mean to them. The first result would be a direct saving in time and money to the farmer, giving him a better chance to improve his land. The more the soil produces the better for the railway in that territory.

"The chief objection to farm life is the lack of society. The telephone has overcome that to some extent, but any young fellow on the farm will tell you that a telephone conversation is a poor substitute for an evening drive in a buggy. The men in the country have the buggies and surreys and horses, but they can be used only about half the time. Mud to the hubs!

"A farmer on average country roads in average weather, rain and shine, with two horses may haul two loads of sixty bushels of wheat each in a day to town, say five miles away. His time and team are worth $3 a day at least. He can get that much working on a railroad. Now, that means it costs him 2½ cents a bushel to haul that 120 bushels of wheat to market. Say he raised thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, just to be liberal, drayage alone costs him 75 cents an acre. On corn it would cost him $1. That's what you might call heavy taxes, and most of the farmers are paying it every year without realizing it.

"On a good macadamized road, laid out with respect to the topography of the country, the same team could easily haul twice as much as on a mud road. That would reduce the cost of transportation by one-half—cut down the farmer's drayage taxes from $1 an acre to 50 cents. Besides, any farm in touch with good roads would be worth $10 an acre more than the same land on a no bottom highway.

"It was all very simple, the way Morton told it," the Kansas City man continued, "and most convincing. You'd have thought he was driving a wheat wagon every day in the year. And the best of it all is that he was right."

Sugar Pans.

We have a supply of Sugar Pans in stock for quick delivery, in eight and ten foot lengths.

1-3t NAYLOR & CO.

DISCOVERY OF MARYLAND CAVE.

Found by Workmen Who Were Blasting in a Quary Near Cavetown.

A few weeks ago, while some workmen were blasting in a quarry near Cavetown, Washington county, an explosion exposed a hole in a hill through which several men passed into a large room or cave. In this cave they found some bones and Indian relics. As there was no direct entrance to the cave save that opened by the blast, it is supposed that the room was once connected with the big cave from which Cavetown takes its name but that the passageway had been closed by nature.

This discovery leads to the belief that the big cave may have many ramifications that have not yet been explored by white men.

The big cave which gave Cavetown its name is one of the natural wonders of Maryland. It is situated ten miles north of Hagerstown, at the base of South Mountain. The main room is about 150 feet wide and several hundred feet in length. The walls and ceiling are solid rock, smooth in places and elsewhere rough and rugged. Through the ages that have passed nature has embellished the cavern with beauty. Stalactites hang like pendants overhead, while stalagmites rise from either side at the base of the walls.

The uneven walls of the big room rise in places to a height of forty or fifty feet, gradually decreasing as one progresses toward the farther side, where are two openings that lead into smaller rooms. An opening in the room to the left is one of the mystifying passages in the cavern. After entering it becomes rough, and turns, and by following its course to the end one comes out into the same room about fifty feet farther on. At the far end of one of the small rooms is an opening and here one comes to a stop, owing to sudden decline down about twenty feet into another large room of almost the dimensions of the main room. Much of the same formations exist in this room but the visitor realizes that he is deeper in the earth.

Proceeding to the far side of the room, one is brought to an abrupt halt upon the edge of a large pool. Tradition lends its charm to the interest that attaches to the cave and legends entwine tales of romance and daring about it. It was in this room, and while attempting to cross the water, that a young girl is said to have disappeared many years ago and was never heard of afterwards.

Beyond the fifty feet of placid water rises a bare wall of rock, blocking further progress. The pool is formed by water that finds its way through the hill, and appears to be the same depth all the time. The water is clear as a crystal, which is accepted as evidence that there is an outlet somewhere, but has never been located It is told, but not vouched for, that chaff thrown into the pool has reappeared in a stream at Beaver Creek, at the foot of the mountain, about twenty or more miles away.

Following the other of the two large passages leading from the first room, several smaller rooms are reached. One of these is known as the "smoke-house" so called by reason of the ham-shaped formations on the ceiling. Small opening and crevices here and there in the walls, through which it is impossible to pass, indicate that the cave extends some distance beyond, but it remains for time and the result of exploration to develop what natural wonders lie hidden there.

It has been learned that the cave was occupied by the Indians when the grain-fields, orchards and vineyards now around it were a vast forest and the savage tribes held undisputed sway. Within its recess the red men smoked around their council fires, sought refuge from their enemies or rest after the chase. The walls that now echoed the tread of white generations once echoed the gutteral tones of the painted warriors and the laughter of their women and children. Though the fires have long since gone out, the ashes have been found in the bottom of the cave, together with numbers of stone implements, pieces of pottery and other relics of the days before the white men came and wrested the land from its red owners and made the wilderness blossom as the rose.

Thirty years or more ago the first discovery of Indian relics was made there. The finding of arrowheads and bones whetted the desire of the relic hunters and explorers to make deeper research, but nothing of importance was done in this direction until recently. Several years ago the finding of more relics in the cave caused the curator of the Nation Museum, in Washington, to send one of its men, Mr. J. D. McGuire who has explored caves in all parts of the country to make a thorough investigation. He employed several men and spent some time delving into the earth in the rooms of the cavern. His efforts were rewarded by a valuable find of relics, consisting of stone hatchets and pipes, arrows heads and spearheads, pieces of pottery, bones that had the appearance of being human and portions of skeletons of wild beasts including the skulls of bear, deer, etc. One of the most important discoveries made by the explorer was that of a small skeleton supposed to be an Indian child. At a depth of four or five feet in the earth was found the charred remains and ashes of fires that had evidently been made by the Indians hundreds of years ago.

During the early wars of the nation, as tradition has it, the cave was an outpost and secret meeting place of scouts, and also was frequently visited by trappers and hunters on their journeys through this section. Coming down to later days and the strife of the civil war, it is known that the cave was a hiding place for refugees from the South on their way across Mason and Dixon's line, while soldiers of both armies often found shelter there. None the less interesting in this connection is the statement made by old residents that bands of robbers that infested the region at intervals, from the early days until the law exterminated or dispersed them had their quarters in the cave. Its gloomy and inaccessible depth afforded a comparatively safe hiding place, and when strongly guarded by its desperate occupants proved a formidable stronghold.

The land in which the cave is situated is owned by Mr. George M. Bushy, a prominent resident of Cavetown, who is operating the quarries at the eastern base of the hill along the tracks of the W. M. railroad.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Engine and Four Cars Plunge Into River Near Somerfield.

Passengers on the Friendsville train over the Confluence and Oakland Railroad on Tuesday of last week had some thrilling experiences when the engine drawing the train toppled over into the Yough river near Somerfield, mention of which was made in these columns last week but at that time no particulars could be learned.

From the last issue of the Uniontown *Standard* the following account of the accident is taken:

Jasper Augustine, who has returned from a trip to Somerset county, reports a bad wreck on the C. & O. railroad near Somerfield about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, the engine and four cars toppling over into the Yough river, while the rear car on which were Mr. Augustine and the other passengers, remained on the track.

The train was on its way to Friendsvill and Mr. Augustine says that near Somerfield the track gave way, with the result mentioned above. The passengers had no warning of the approaching dash into the river and taken suddenly by surprise. The trainmen jumped as the train was leaving the track and escaped, though one of them got into the water up to his shoulders. The train was an accommodation and the four cars which went into the river were box cars. The engine was on its side in about eight or ten feet of water and the cars were upside down.

A wreck train was secured from Connellsville. The passenger coach was taken back to Confluence and the wreck train set to work getting the wreck out of the river and repairing the track. The trains were not able to get through to Friendsville during the day. Mr. Augustine was on his way to Selbysport, Md., and there were altogether about 12 passengers on the train.

Letter to S. L. Townshend & Son. Oakland, Md.

Dear Sirs: it's an old saying: the best advertisement is a pleased customer.

It happens to us coutinually in this way: A man buys Devoe for his house—he has painted it once in three years for a dog's-age, and thinks he knows what he wants—buys 30 gallons, and has 10 left.

He sees right-off that 20 Devoe is as much as 30 of anything else. He likes that; it comes quick; it is a surprise; and he tells of it. The best advertisement is a pleased customer.

Three years years roll round. There isn't a sign that his house needs paint; he don't paint it. This comes slow; it is a surprise; but he has got used to it. Still the best advertisement is a pleased customer.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
52 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

A Month Without a Full Moon.

The month of February, 1866, was the most remarkable month in the world's history. January had two full moons, and so had March, but February had none. This had not occurred since the creation of the world, and, according to some astronomers, the same thing not may occur again for a period of 1,500,000 years.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

DEATH OF MR. G. W. KITZMILLER.

Facts Concerning His Sudden Demise Furnished by Senator Ravenscroft.

This paper is in receipt of the following letter from Senator Ravenscroft bearing upon the death of the late George Kitzmiller, which occured at Baltimore on Saturday, the 4th inst., and is published in order to correct some errors appearing in the report printed in this paper last week concerning the sad death of Mr. Kitzmiller.

Senator Ravenscroft's letter follows:

MR. BENJ. H. SINCELL,
Editor Republican.

DEAR MR. SINCELL:—Not being certain that you had received all the facts in connection with the sad death of Mr. George W. Kitzmiller, of Blaine, W. Va., I write to give you what I know.

I learned from the Baltimore *Sun* Monday morning of his death at the Eutaw House. I immediately put myself in touch with the clerk at that hotel, who informed me that Mr. Kitzmiller had called at his desk about 7 p. m. the evening before and asked if Mr. John W. Cross, of North Carolina, had registered. Mr. Kitzmiller, without registering himself, left the desk and made several steps in the direction of the cloak room. He suddenly became unsteady in his gait, falling against a stranger, but immediately three of the bell boys of the hotel rushed to his assistance, laying him down easily on the floor. Dr. Henry Yokum, of Beverly, W. Va., who was in the hotel, was at once called, and upon examination he pronounced life extinct. The by-standers stated that Mr. Kitzmiller never spoke, but they noticed he yawned two or three times.

I learned at the hotel that the body had been removed to the undertaking establishment of Jacob Ahrens & Company, 754 N. Eutaw Street. I called upon these gentlemen and found that under the direction an Aerie of the Eagles, through telephone communications from Cumberland, the body had been given every possible attention. It had been embalmed and was held awaiting orders as to its disposition from his home.

I came in contact with Mr. McCulloh Brown, who spent the entire day doing what he could in the way of informing his relatives at home by telegram of the sad event and doing whatever was necessary in the way of assistance in returning the remains to his home at Blaine.

A certificate to the effect that death resulted from appoplexy was given by Coroner Dr. P. Martin, of Lafayette Avenue.

In the afternoon of Monday the deceased's nephew, Mr. S. E. Eastburn, a B. & O. ticket agent at Washington, D. C., whose residence is at Rockville, Md., came to Baltimore and took charge of the remains. Mr. Brown and myself accompanied Mr. Eastburn to Camden Station with the remains, where he left on No. 3 train 11 p. m., March 6th.

I give you the above facts thinking they may be of some assistance to you in giving an account of Mr. Kitzmiller's death.

Very truly yours,
R. A. RAVENSCROFT.

Mr. Kitzmiller's funeral took place from his late home at Blaine on Wednesday of last week being one of the largest ever witnessed in the West Virginia Central territory. The ceremonies were under the auspices of Cumberland Aerie, No. 245, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he was a member. The services were conducted by Rev. William J. Williams, rector of the Episcopal church, Western port, Md., who is worthy president of the Piedmont Aerie. He acted as chaplain in the services of the Eagles. Harry T. Mullin, of Cumberland, filling the office of the worthy president, and Robert P. Casey, of Cumberland, past worthy president. Mr. George C. Frey, funeral director of Cumberland, who is a member of Cumberland Aerie, looked after the details of the funeral on behalf of the Eagles.

Rev. Mr. Williams delivered the eulogy, his remarks making a profound impression. He is a gifted speaker.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Orestes Tibbetts, S. B. Brydon, J. B. Bantz, Patrick W. Donahue, Thomas A. Smith, John W. George, G. A. Porter and D. J. Moran.

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Nearer My God to Thee," were the hymns sung in the Eagle's service.

Other members of the Eagles present besides those already mentioned were Thurman G. Lyons, John W. George, John J. Humbird and Charles B. Ferguson.

While the funeral was being conducted Mrs. Kitzmiller received a telegram announcing the serious illness of her father, Mr. Jacob Richards, at Deepwater, Va.

After the burial of her husband, Mrs. Kitzmiller arranged to leave at once for her father's bedside.

JUST OPENED

1000 gallons of Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paint that are strictly pure and free from all adulteration; also a complete line of stains, varnishes, oils, brushes and general supplies. If in need of anything along this line we invite you to examine our stock.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson XII. John ix, 1-11. March 19, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Healing Of The Man Born Blind.

To the thirty-three parables the thirty-three miracles of Jesus may well be added; for the latter were, in fact, parables, too—deeds packed with an inexhaustible symbolism. . . . The uplifted stones, the glaring faces of those who thirsted for His blood, has just forcibly reminded Jesus of the rapid approach of the night of death, in which He must cease from these symbolic deeds. He will crowd the few remaining hours full of them. . . . Among the lazzaroni crowding the approach to the temple stands the well-known beggar blind from birth. Pfenninger, with the instinct of a poet imagines a discussion among the apostles as they halt in passing: "Judas began, 'His parents must have heavily sinned.' Thomas replied 'Or God foresaw great sin in him.' John adds, 'I know not what to think thereon.' Peter finally breaks out, 'Master, tell us who.' " . . . The words of Jesus may have fallen upon the ears of the unfortunate man, all the more alert because the other sense was lost. Those words may have been the seeds of that faith which was so soon to shake like Lebanon. "Neither this man nor his parents!"

. . . What joy to be rid of the odious imputation cast at him from childhood, that his phenomenal suffering must be penalty of phenomenal sin! "Now, that he is in this sad and humanly speaking, remediless plight, he furnishes a rare subject for My Divine power, I will make him a new, indubitable, and lustrous seal upon My claim to Messiahship.". . . It pleased the Master to condescend to the use of the crude materia medica of the day in order to strengthen the growing faith of the unfortunate man, and to make the cure the more conspicuous. Across the city he goes, holding the poultices of clay to his sightless eyes, followed by an ever-increasing crowd of curiosity-mongers, some of whom, no doubt, gibe at his credulity. He went; he washed; he saw. As the clay lozenges dropped, Siloam's mirrored surface reflected for him the beetling crags of the temple crowned mount, and over all the azure dome. . . . What wonder that his very neighbors doubted the identity of the man upon whose expressionless face the light of the soul was now pouring through his opened eyes! The man himself has passed into a new world, but has no doubt about his being the same man who once cried on the temple steps, "Pity one born blind!" Nor has he a shadow of doubt as to who wrought his cure. Mayhap some hired and overalert emissary of the Sanhedrin hales him before that august body. It was, for them, the most unfortunate "catch" they ever made. The man deposes like a self-possessed witness. He rests the irresistible lever of his logic upon an indisputable fact, and bears down upon it with the vigor of true manliness. Behold you, the ancient, vaunted, colossal superstructure of an effete ecclesiasticism topples to its fall! There is a wild scurrying to its rescue. . . . The attempt is made to terrorize the man's parents into the lie that his blindness was not congenital. Their very timidity enhances the value of their testimony. The man himself is now recalled, and, as if in his absence a foul plot had been discovered to foist Jesus upon the nation by means of a fictitious miracle, he is adjured by all the pains and penalties at discretion of the Sanhedrin to deny the validity of his cure. . . . Like a pillar of Hercules this humble man stands while the highest court of his nation frets itself into a foam of rage against him. He is overborne at length, and swept contemptuously out like so much filth and offscouring. But he is quickly found of Jesus and ensconsced in that Church against which the gates of hell shall ne'er prevail.

The Teacher's Lantern.

I picked up an autograph-album in the home of my friend, Professor Sultzberger, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and, opening it at random my eye fell on the, to me, familiar handwriting of the first Methodist bishop to make the circuit of the globe. The sentiment was one never to be forgotten: "The question is not so much how sin got into the world as how to get sin out of the world.—C. Kingsley." . . . Jesus steers His disciples away from a subject that is purely speculative in character. He attempts no theodicy. He simply affirms that in this instance, though the parties were not sinless persons, the uncommon suffering was not due to an unusual degree of sin in them. But Providence would avail Himself of this instance of phenomenal affliction to show the Divine power that was in Christ. . . . An eccentric thought which Victor Hugo somewhere weaves into one of his fictions is this—the normal condition of our world is one of darkness, only relieved by the intrusion upon it of the illuminating orb. What may be mere conceit as regards the material world, is a fact in the moral sphere. The utter obstinate darkness of men's minds to the things of God is only relieved by Him who said, "I am the Light of the world." . . . Professor Tyndall can trace the subtle metamorphoses of sunlight in its manifestations in organic and inorganic, vital and physical power. In every fire that burns and every flame that glows, he sees a dispensing of light and heat which originally belonged to the sun. Yet, when it comes to believing that the moral darkness of the human soul can be irradiated, and its weakness stored with higher potencies, he hesitates, he denies. The miracles of sunlight to one so competent to define and see them, ought to make belief in the miracles of moral illumination comparatively easy. . . . John's glowing narrative gives us a dissolving view, fascinating and impressive. The pitiful mendicant fades away, and in his stead appears a glorious confessor, witty, dauntless, meet to be enrolled in the noble army of the faithful, if we but knew his name. . . . Converts shouldn't be coddled. The healed man was left to his own resources to fight it out with the august assembly to suffer extreme ecclesiastical penalty, all with no word of comfort. Thus he endured hardness. And it was good for him. . . . Excommunication put the mark of moral leprosy on the Jew. If he died, there was no mourning for him. If he lived no one could come nearer to him than four cubits. His social and religious privations were of direst sort. But all this was as dust of balance compared with denying the reality of his cure, or the worth of the Prophet who had effected it. Converts of to-day may well imitate such an example. . . . The glad acceptance of Jesus by the beggar, his stubborn rejection by the chiefs of the nation, has its modern analogue. Jesus is set for the fall or rising of many. He is still a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

A man blind: Blindness is common in Palestine to a degree which we in Western lands can scarcely realize. There is probably no country in the world, except Egypt, where this affliction is so prevalent. At Gaza, for instance, it is said that one-third of the population in that city, I should unhesitatingly say that the statement is not exaggerated.—Tristram. Who did sin: The connection between sin and suffering was an elementary principle with the Jews. Its application to the lives of individuals without evidence of special sin is condemned by our Lord. In this instance the question was complicated by the fact that the man had been born blind, forming an ethical of theological puzzle such as the rabbis were fond of discussing. Two alternative solutions presented themselves—either that the calamity was due to the sin of the man's parents on a principle of transmission or that it was sin committed by the man himself. In the latter case it might be either punishment by anticipation or for sin committed in a previous state of existence. But probably the disciples were speaking generally, and had no precise conception of the various possibilities involved in the first part of their question.—New Century Bible. Go wash in Siloam . . . which is sent: As the prescribed action was purely symbolical in its design, so in connection with it the evangelical notices the symbolical name of the pool, as in this case bearing testimony to Him who was sent to do what it only symbolized.—J. F. B.

Big Coal Washer

W. A. Liller, of Keyser, W. Va., has just closed a contract with the Oakland Coal & Coke Co., of Corinth, W. Va., for the erection of a large coal washer dimensions of which are 50x100 at foundation and 74ft high and will require about 200,000 ft of lumber, also a great deal of iron work and other materials in erecting same. The plant will be equipped with the most up to date machinery and when completed will be one of the most modern plants of its kind. Mr. S. H. Jordan, of Keyser, is superintendent of this Coal Company. Mr. Liller expects to begin work on this structure in a short time with a large force of workmen and his Superintendent H. P. Rotruck, will have charge of the work.

College of Music.

$34 pays six weeks instruction and board at the College of Music, Freeburg, Pa.. Piano, organ, singing, brass and string instruments taught.

"What Fur?"

SNUB NOSED, red haired, freckled lad;
Never had no chance er had
What y' might call schoolin' fust
Raised among th' ornriest,
Always seemed t' want t' know
Jest why things was thus an' so
Look up in y'r face an' say,
In th' most inquirin' way,
"What fur?"

Always tinkerin' around
Railroad shops an' always found
Somethin' there t' ask about;
Always findin' somethin' out.
Never saw a chain er shaft,
Belt er pulley but he'd haft
T look up in his curi's way—
Look up in y'r face an' say,
"What fur?"

Wasn't satisfied t' know
That th' wheels went thus an' so;
Nothin' 'd ever satisfy
Him ontil he found out why.
Never saw a thing but he
Followed right t' A B C.
When he saw a wheel go round
Never give up till he found
"What fur."

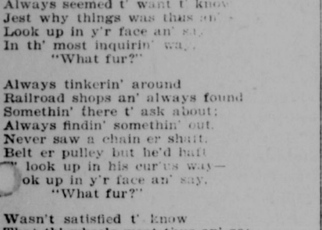
Got a place—how, I can't say—
In th' railroad shops one day;
Always kep' his busy eye
Peeled an' always askin' why.
When a hole was bored—well, he
Would look down an' presently
Look up at some one an' say
In his own inquirin' way,
"What fur?"

Well, sir, next thing that I hear
He'd rigged up a h'istin' gear
All his own, discovered by
His eternal askin' why.
Got a patent fur it, then
Wuth a mint o' money. When
We told him we s'posed he'd quit,
He jest says an' smiled a bit,
"What fur?"

Money jest come rollin' in
Faster 'n ever waves o' sin
Beat on earth. He didn't care;
Jest kep' cool an' stayed right there
'Side of us an', when we 'lowed
He'd forget th' common crowd,
Looked up, jest as when a child,
When he said an' sort o' smiled,
"What fur?"

Pardon, stranger; that 'ere tear
I've dropped on this castin' here
Is fur him. We liked him so;
Never proud a bit, y' know.
Typhoid, so the doctor said;
Don't perfess t' be well read
Er t' understand, but we
Nary one of us could see
"What fur."
—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

A Telephonic Danger.



Paterfamilias (who has just rung up the call office and has his attention diverted by his little daughter)—Hello, dear, coming to kiss me good night?

Voice of Female Telephone Clerk (severely)—I beg your pardon!

His Reasons.

"No, I haven't got along very well in life," says our friend the dentist. "You see, I have seven children, and the expense of raising them is something great. Then business hasn't increased as I expected it would."

"Too many mouths to fill," we commiserate.

"Yes, and not enough teeth to fill," he adds.—Judge.

A Compliment.

"Did you ever have an editor say anything flattering to you?" asked the poet's friend.

"Yes. The editor of the Diurnal did once," replied the poet.

"Why, they don't pay for poetry."

"That's just what he said to me, intimating that my stuff was poetry."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Ambition.

"Why don't you try to make a name that will be respected by future generations?"

"My dear sir," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "my vanity does not go so far. I am content to make a fortune that is respected by the present generation."—Washington Star.

Preferred the Cash.

"My husband trusts you, doctor, implicitly."

"That's very kind of your husband, madam, but I'm not quite so sure that I can implicitly trust him."—Boston Herald.

Good Idea.

"They say Miss Highstepper is going to marry an army officer."

"Well, I should think that a man who makes a business of war might be able to get along with her."—Detroit Free Press.

A Symptom.

Mrs. Ascum—What makes you think your husband is seriously ill? He doesn't complain, does he?

Mrs. Wise—No; that's why I think he must be sick.—Baltimore News.

His Receptive Capacity.

"He has a wonderfully receptive mind."

"Yes, I understand he made $100,000 in a year once as a receiver."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Objection.

Dumley—I suppose she didn't like my making sheep's eyes at her, eh?

Synnex—She didn't like your using sheep's eyes as much as you did.—Boston Transcript.

The Education of the Child

By LORENZO D. HARVEY, Superintendent of Schools, Menomonee, Wis.

THE education of the child has for its purpose his development through environment largely, but through environment AS SHAPED AND MOLDED BY THE DEMANDS OF SOCIETY. In a large measure education is a MODIFICATION of environment, and this modification is brought about by influences external to the child being educated. Our entire school system is a modification of the NATURAL environment of the child, coming not solely or even largely from a study of his activities, but from the experience and judgment of society as to his future needs as a member of that society. Keeping in mind that for which the child is to be prepared, not in any given industry, BUT AS A USEFUL MEMBER OF SOCIETY, as fixing the aim and what he is prepared for NOW, as determining what is to be done today of the things which are essential to be done for the working out of the aim of education, it follows that, if the industries are to find a place in the training of the child, then his present activities at any stage do not furnish a proper basis for the determination of what industries are to be employed, but WHAT shall be employed NOW, and HOW they shall be employed.

THE DIFFERENT SUBJECTS WHICH FIND A PLACE IN THE ELEMENTARY COURSE OF STUDY ARE THERE BECAUSE OF THEIR NEED IN THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF LIFE. WHETHER ANY SUBJECT SHALL FIND A PLACE IN THE ELEMENTARY COURSE OF EDUCATION OR NOT IS DETERMINED BY ITS UTILITY VALUE AND ITS TRAINING VALUE.

The Physically Unsound Should Not Marry

By IAN MACLAREN, Author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," Etc.

NO PERSON WHO IS NOT ABSOLUTELY SOUND SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO MARRY.

I do not mean that a merely delicate person should not marry, because many such people are CONSTITUTIONALLY sound and quite entitled to marry, provided they are, in an insurance sense, first class lives. The reason I recommend a man before marrying to obtain the certificate of a good insurance company is because in that way he gets the benefit of an UNPREJUDICED and independent examination.

Insurance companies don't examine merely for the man's own benefit, but for the protection of THEIR FUNDS. A certificate of health given after a severe and unbiased test would justify marriage.

I HOPE THE TIME WILL COME WHEN THE STATE WILL NOT SANCTION MARRIAGE UNLESS MEN AND WOMEN CAN QUALIFY FOR SUCH A HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

I am not alluding merely to physique IN AN ATHLETIC SENSE when speaking of APPARENTLY healthy people, but to physical AND MENTAL soundness in the strictest medical sense. You may see at any time men six feet high, with broad and well built chests, walking about the streets who are nevertheless unsound from an insurance point of view and therefore from a MARRIAGEABLE standpoint.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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DIRECTORS.
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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Notice.

The undersigned having purchased he stock of goods and all book accounts belonging to Chas. S. May at Swanton, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said May to make settlement at once at the store above mentioned.

The business will be continued at the old stand by a competent manager where all patrons will be fairly dealt with and a full stock of seasonable and merchantable goods kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of good produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Thhaking you for past favors and soheiting a continuance of the same, I am,

Very respectfully,
51 3t. P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

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50 4t. Oakland, Md.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

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Are you looking for an investment in oak, ash, cypress, or long leaf pine or other timber; or do you want to invest in Fruit, Truck, Stock, Dairy, Cotton, or General Farming Lands that will pay handsome returns on money invested? If so, write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R. No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

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Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. One-way Colonist **$33** tickets are on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, at the rate of $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all points, give you an unusual chance to make the trip.

These tickets are good on daily and personally conducted excursions, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00. Round-trip tickets are always on sale from all points at reduced rates via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW484

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN.
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

It is not often one administration succeeds another with so little change in the president's official family as marks the end of President Roosevelt's accidental term and the beginning of the term which may be called properly his own.

When the late Postmaster General Payne died, Assistant Postmaster General Wynne took charge of the office and agreed to hold it until March 4, when George C. Cortelyou was scheduled to become the head of the post-office department.

With this single change, the cabinet remains as it was before the election last fall. It is easy for the average citizens to forget the names of the cabinet officers, and we suspect that if the question were put to history classes in schools there would be a liberal precentage of wrong answers given. By way of refreshing memories along this line it might be well enough to give herewith the names of those who compose President Roosevelt's cabinet at the beginning of his present term:

Secretary of State—John Hay, District of Columbia.

Secretary of the Treasury—Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft, Ohio.

Attorney General—William H. Moody, Massachusetts.

Postmaster General—George B. Cortelyou, New York.

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton, Illinois.

Secretary of the Interior—Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Victor H. Metcalf, California.

It is said that Secretary Shaw has agreed to remain in the cabinet only the present year, after which he expects to re-engage in business. The man who is capable of filling a cabinet place usually does so at a financial sacrifice, since he is capable of conducting business operations that would net him more than the $8,000 a year which is the salary of a cabinet officer.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has made the novel proposition to President Roosevelt of an exchange of college professors of the two countries. His idea is the adoption of a workable plan by which American professors may be releived from their regular duties for a period of six months, more or less, and spend the time in giving a number of lectures in each of the prominent universities of Germany. German professors to be given similar time for lectures in American universities. Ambassador Tower, now on his way home, will present the President an outline of the scheme. It is the Emperor's belief that great benefit will be derived by students of one country from hearing a discussion of the literature, language, economic and social affairs of the other by a professor of that country.

THE RIGHT RING.

The inaugural address of Gov. W. M. O. Dawson of West Virginia, has the right ring. Mr. Dawson's sympathes are with the common people and he believes in the doctrine of the square deal. Hence he was bitterly fought by the corporations in the campaign last fall, and their work was shown in the returns, the Roosevelt plurality of 32,000 in that state being cut down to less than 10,000 for Dawson. Gov. Dawson is in a position to be free and unfettered from undue corporate influence, and his inaugural indicates his purpose to see that the people's rights shall be protected from invasions from this source. He says:

"Among the most important legislation needed in West Virginia is a law to protect the state against unjust freight charges and unjust discrimination by the railroads, and the creation of a railroad commission. We ought all to hold up the hands of President Roosevelt in his courageous effort to bring about the enactment of proper laws upon this subject, and at the same time we should see that the men who represent us in our state legislature vote for public interests and not for private interests."

That is in West Virginia, and in every other state in the Union. The public rights must be preserved, and those who, as individuals or corporations, use the franchises and privileges that have been given to them, to oppress the people, must be made to feel that sovereignty is still in the people, and that there must be fair and equitable dealing.

THE Fairmont *Times* refers to what it calls the able representation of Marion county in the W. Va. legislature, whereby three assemblymen and one senator succeeded in having three bills passed, two of which were vetoed by Gov. White. The *Times* sets up a false standard of measurement in this matter. The usefulness of a legislator in these days of graft and jobbing consists not alone in his ability to have laws passed but also in his watchfulness and courage in defeating bills that ought not to pass. Most modern legislative bodies enact too many laws—that is, too many of the questionable sort.

THE Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey is rushing to work on the preparation of plans and estimates for the State Highways, and as soon as spring opens and the roads become firm enough for engineering operations, will bend every effort to complete field work so that construction on at least one road in every county applying may be begun as soon as the weather permits of construction.

At the end of the season's work Maryland will have in every part of the State, except Garrett county, one or two pieces of well constructed road which next winter and spring will be samples of what is to come when Maryland has completed this scheme for the improvement of her highways.

BRYAN ON ROOSEVELT

In an editorial in the latest issue of the *Commoner*, the title of which is "Theodore Roosevelt," Mr. Bryan continues his snuggling up to the President with a graceful ardor that Tom Watson cannot excel, gifted as he is in that particular variety of rhetorical eloquence which is best adapted to snuggling-up purposes. We have not space for reproduction of the entire article, but this sample paragraph will show the drift and pith of of it:

"The *Commoner* has had occasion to commend Mr. Roosevelt is several particulars, and now that he has been inaugurated to serve during the term for which he was elected, it expresses the sincere hope that it may have many opportunities for giving its approval of his efforts. Men of all political parties are striving for the same end—good government. The rank and file of parties may differ as to the methods to be employyd in obtaining that end. Some of them may for a time be deceived and kept in ignorance concerning the real purpose of their leaders, but sooner or later men moving with a common purpose will mass themselves against a common enemy, and sooner or later popular government, in the best sense of the term will be restored. Then men who have thriven and grown fat through special interests will be required to remove shackles they have placed upon the limbs of the people."

In the main, that is about correct—mainly, patriotic thought expressed in good English. But a person inclined to be critical might remind Mr. Bryan that the Constitution of the United States does not provide for "popular government in the best"—or in any other—"sense of the term." On the contrary, the Constitution makes unalterable provision against "popular government," a provision that cannot be abrogated without dissolving the Union and taking a new start. The House of Representatives is the only branch of our government whose members are elected by the people. We never haye had "popular government;" therefore it is a mistake to say that, under any possible conditions, it "will be restored."

An Editor's Wants.

What the editor wants is the news, and we want you to help in the matter. If your wife knocks you down with the poker, let us know and we will make it right with the public. If you have company tell us if you are not ashamed of your visitor. If a youngster calls at your house begging for raiment, buy a box of cigars and come round, and we will find a suitable name for him or her as circumstances will suggest. And if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends bring around a big cake, seven or eight pies and a ham—not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. You can do a great deal for us this way and by so doing make the news better than it is.—Exchange.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MARYLAND DAY REQUIRED BY LAW

Must Be Observed in the Public Schools on Friday March. 24.

Maryland Day is required by the new school law to be observed in the schools on March 24, with a suitable program. The following suggestive program has been recommended by the State Board of Education:

Song—"Maryland, My Maryland,"

Purpose of Maryland Day and Meaning of Religious Toleration—By the teacher.

Poem—"The Settlement of Maryland"—By a Fourth Grade pupil.

Essay—"Religious Toleration in Maryland"—By a Seventh Grade pupil.

Song (to be selected)—By the school.

Poem—"Maryland," by a fifth Grade pubil.

Reading—"Act Concerning Religion—By a Sixth Grade Pupil.

A Character Sketch of Celcilius Calvert—By a High School pupil.

Address—"Conditions Favoring Toleration in Early Maryland"—By a patron.

Collection for Statue of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

Song—"The Star Spangled Banner,—By the school.

In addition to the aforgoing program the School Board recommends that some competent person residing in the vicinity be secured to give a talk on Maryland history.

BLOOMINGTON.

By virtue of his being the oldest local Methodist minister in the West Baltimore Conference, the only living trustee of the first M. E. church of this place, a pillar and strong defender of the faith, honored, beloved and respected by all wherever known, Rev. H. H. Kight, of Piedmont, has been selected to preach the sermon in the new M. E. church on next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. John Murphy, of Dry Run, has been quite sick during the past week.

Born, unto Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, on last Saturday afternoon, a bright and interesting little boy.

Sheriff Frantz was in town on Monday extendiug invitations to a number of our citizens to attend the proceedings of the Circuit Court at Oakland, commencing next Monday morning.

Mr. J. W. Virts, of Seldom Seen, moved to Barnum on last Monday.

In company with her sister, Miss Katie, Miss Helen Swann returned home from Washington, D. C., on Saturday.

The new casting to replace the broken pieces of machinery at the Buxton mine arrived on last Tuesday evening and by Wednesday morning was ready for operation. The miners after being idle for the past two weeks or more had assembled at the mouth of the mine ready for the first trip in, to get to their work. The rope haulage machinery was set in motion and had only made about two revolutions when one of the huge steel spindles belonging to one of the large wheels broke off near the rim, causing another suspension of work until the repairs are made. Of course the miners are a little blue over their bad luck as orders were coming in fast and the prospects for good steady spring work were never better.

One of our oldest citizens is now leaving this country for the country's good. While this bereavement was unexpected, it will not be deplored. If he never comes back we won't think him long gone, nor will he be forgotten, having left a token of remembrance with some of our prominent citizens. To avoid any unpleasantness his household effects were shipped out of this state in another man's name.

Miss Emma Ridgley, of Ridgley, W. Va., who has been a guest for the past week of Mr. and Mrs. John Raley and Mrs. Raley's mother Mrs. Fannie Bartlett, returned home on Wednesday morning.

Miss Pearl Tompson is the lady clerk in George Warnick's grocery store.

Mr. David Lauer, a well known farmer of near Deer Park, was in town on business Wednesday.

Diphtheria is reported as prevalent at Bond, this district. One death and several new cases reported last week.

Mr. Jefferson Green, of Bittinger, this county, enroute to Barton to visit a sick son, spent Monday with his friend, Mr. Charles Fazenbaker, of Savage, and the day following with friends in this community.

Mr. Augustus Barnard, who had been visiting relatives in the Chestnut Grove settlement, was in town Saturday on his way home.

Dr. Boynton of Barnum, who went to Washington to view the inauguration and spent a few days with his mother, returned to his practice on last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Bert Price and little daughter, of Blaine, were the guests, last week of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Price.

STEEL RANGE.

Your special attention is called to steel range as advertised by J. M. Davis & Sons.

BITTINGER.

Just a faint and tender whisper, from a blue bird over there,
Mingled with a robin's chirping where the meadow knoll is bare.
Spring is near.
Just a dim and distance murmur from the brooklet in the dell,
While the choristers of neture each the tidings sweetly tell,
Syring if near,

With the prospect of spring's speedy advent the busy farmers are occupied this week in opening their sugar camps, to be in readiness for the first flow of sap from which large quantities of delicious sweets are manufactured annually in this section.

News reached here last week of the death of Mr. Elias Brenneman, who was a native of this district, but who has resided in the west for the past twenty years. His death was due to cancer and dropsy. The deceased was a brother of C. J., Samuel and Daniel J. Brenneman, all well known gentlemen in this county.

Mr. J. L. Beachy who with his family passed the winter at the Beachy mine on Cherry Creek, moved to their home near here last week.

Mr. Christian Shrank moved from this place to his farm last Monday.

Mr. Luther Ralston, who has been employed in the lumber regions of West Virginia for some months, came home last week to assist his brother Charles in their camp during the sugar season.

Rev. Shoup left here Monday afternoon for the Meadow Mountain appointment, where he will conduct a series of meeting during the week.

Jonas Bittinger has been confined to his home for some days.

Messrs. Chas. Sechler and Albert Brenneman purchased two fine milch cows, from Joel Deal, a Cove farmer, last week.

We have been told that J. B. Harmon has sold his farm near this place for a consideration of $7000, the purchaser being from Petersburg, Pa.

The local mine operators have suspended operations for the winter.

For New B. & O. Cut-Off.

It is given out at Morgantown by most excellent authority that the contract for the Cameron-Confluence cut-off of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be let on March 15. As to that part of it between Confluence, Pa., and Pisgah, W. Va., a rush order has been given the engineers here to get the section between Pisgah and Morgantown ready for contracting in 60 days, and six corps of engineers have gone to work on the section.

The Pennsylvania is surveying a line up Cheat river in the eastern section of the county, and the Wabash is grading in the western part of the county, while the Lake Erie is contemplating a line up the Monongahela river on the west side of the river, thus making this county a center of great activity in railroad building.—Morgantown Post.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

BLOODED STOCK PURCHASED.

At Hagerstown by Some of the Enterprising Farmers of Grantsville.

Messrs. J. S. Miller, H. S. Yoder, S. M. Yoder, Lewis Yoder and C. W. Bender, five of the progressive farmers and stockmen of Grantsville District, attended the sale of fine live stock near Hagerstown on the 7th inst where they purchased a number of the animals, shipping them to their respective farms.

Mr. Miller purchased a Shropshire ram for $29. This animal won the first prize at the Hagerstown fair last year.

Mr. H. S. Yoder, at private sale, purchased a Durham cow for $100, the animal having won the first prize for three successive years at the Hagerstown fair. He also purchased a Durham heifer for $100.

Mr. S. M. Yoder purchased a ewe for $27.50, while Mr. C. W. Bender bought two ewes at $15 per head

All the animals bought by the Garrett countians are registered stock and were among the finest sold at the sale when more than a hundred head of sheep, horses, hogs and cattle were auctioned off.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. Jackson Runyan and brother R. G., are working at Corinth. They spent the Sabbath at the Park.

Mr. Nolan, a Baptist of Baltimore, spent part of last week at this place.

Mr. Warren Choate, of Washington, D. C., spent last Frinay at this place. Mr. C. owns Hotel Chautauqua.

Mrs. Richard Roy after spending an enjoyable time visiting relatives in this vicinity returned to her home at Altamont a few days ago.

Mr. Robt. Kitzmiller, of Rowlesburg, W. Va., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bosley, of near the Park.

Mr. J. L. Rotheruck has moved out of the Enlow house into a house on D street. Mr. P. B. Gough last Friday moved into the Bowman house on L street. Mrs. L. J. P. Squires will move, in a week or two from "Heartsease Cottage" to one of Mr. Jamison's houses on H street.

Mrs. R. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the past several summers a Park resident, departed this life a few weeks ago at home.

Mr. R. G. Richardson, who conducts the "Home Furniture Bazaar" at this place during the season, has sold his store and building at Piedmont. He expects to occupy their Park home early in May.

Mr. C. F. Dawson has ordered the paper to paper the Jamison house on the corner of Oakland avenue and H street.

Mr. and Mrs. Faust spent Monday last in Cumberland.

Miss Daisy Sweitzer, of Swanton, visited friends in this neighborhood last week.

Rev. N. Hart has rented the Pennsylvania Home on E street and will upon it in June for boarders.

Mr. Levi Echard of this place, is confined to his home by a heavy cold.

The first maple syrup and sugar of 1905 was brought to this market by Mr. S. D. Harvey of near Kearney.

Mr. Geo. W. Harvey, of near Kearney, spent Tuesday last with his brother C. V. Harvey of this place.

Mrs. W. S. Paugh, of Cumberland, is visiting the family of Mr. James Paugh, south of the Park.

There is a rumor that Mrs. L. B. C. List will have charge of the Loch Lynn Hotel next season.

Mr. Lawrence Crane, after an enjoyable visit with his parents, returned to Fairmont on No. 3 Monday.

Rev. Metheny Sabbath evening last preached in the Methodist church of this place a thoughtful, helpful and easily understood sermon. One feels better and more like doing hieyduty after hearing him preach.

Wm. Clair, of Corinth, visited his parents at this place Saturday and Sunday last.

M. L. Selby, in charge of a squad of painters on the B. & O., and son, spent the Sabbath at Loch Lynn with the family.

The revival at the U. B. church daily increases in interest. The oldest inhabitant does not remember such an interest in religion as is now manifested in this neighborhood. During the past week there were a number of conversions. The business houses closes at seven o'clock. The meeting shows the result of faithful work in the Sunday school, and co-operation of all christians in revival work. There have been seventy-eight conversions. Of this number, thirty-seven have united with the United Brethern church.

Mrs. S. O. Sawyer, of the Assembly House, returned to the Park Tuesdey evening after spending several months at Cameron, W. Va.

Merchant Garthright unloaded a car of feed yesterday.

Kenny More and wife went to Hancock, Md., yesterday, where they expect to remain several months.

Merchant Garthright shipped 213 dozen eggs last week.

MAY BE REAPPOINTED.

Senator Ravenscroft Will Likely Succeed Himself in Office.

A recent issue of the Baltimore American, in which was discussed at some length the Federal appointments to be made next year by President Roosevelt, contained the following relative to Senator Ravenscroft of this county, who now holds the office of Surveyor of the Port at Baltimore:

"It is too early to say what will be the trend of events leading up to the filling of the federal offices in Maryland, including the surveyor of the port, the naval officer, internal revenue collector, subtreasurer, United States marshal and special appraiser of It is certain that Mr. Pearre will make a fight for the reappointment of Dr. Ravenscroft as surveyor of the port. This fight may lead Mr. Pearre to join forces with his Republican collagues in the House from Maryland and present to the President a list of appointments agreeable to them all.

Hoyes Grange.

A meeting of the Hoyes Grange was held at Gap Run Friday evening, March 3, 1905. The meeting was well attended, considering the amount of sickness existing among the members. Several points of business were attended to, after which the meeting adjourned until called again at some future date.

WM. E. BISHOFF,

Men Capable of Earning
$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

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ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy, Etc.

Whitman's Candy A... SPECIALTY

Newspapers and Periodicals

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

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THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Circuit Court will convene in Oakland on next Monday.

M. George Warnick, of Bloomington, was in Oakland Monday for a few hours on legal business.

Dr. James Reese, of Salem, W. Va., will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward over Sunday.

Mr. G. A. Bolden, of Grafton, accompanied by his little son Connell, were in Oakland Tuesday the guests of relative.

Commissioners meeting will occur on Tuesday of next week when general routine business will be transacted.

Messrs. J. M. Davis & Son advertise in this issue a steel range at a remarkably low price. Examine it before purchasing elsewhere.

Senator Ravenscroft came up to Oakland from Baltimore Tuesday night and will remain here a day or two on business.

Miss Jane Baird, of Lonaconing, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Tower, for several weeks returned home yesterday evening.

Misses Emma and Selma Johnson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are here as the guests of their sister, Miss Tekla Johnson, and Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Ward.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden and son Charles, and Miss Effie Ashby, of Crellin, were visitors to Oakland yesterday, being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

At A. D. Naylor & Co.'s you can get the genuine Orchilla guano, said to be the best fertilizer on the market. The same goods were sold here a few years ago by Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons. 2-3t.

The manufacturers and jobbers of the whole country are after the catalogue houses of the large cities with sharp sticks. The war against these concerns which operate extensively and to the detriment of the country merchants, last week had the effect of pushing six of them to the wall.

Mr. Chas. F. McBee and son Mr. Harry McBee, of Athens, Ohio, the former general agent for the B. & O. in his city and the latter editor of one of the newspapers of Athens, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with Prof. and Mrs. J. Frank McBee.

A note from our esteemed Deer Park correspondent states that he was unable this week to furnish his usual interesting quota of news items owing to lack of time and his official duties. The tribute to the memory of a recently deceased ex-Union soldier who died at Deer Park last week, will appear in the "Jottings" in our next issue.

This office is engaged this week in printing for the Mountain Lake Park Association a large amount of advertising matter setting forth the great advantages of the Park as a summer and health resort. The folders will be forwarded through the mails to persons all over the United States and good results of the active campaign to bring before the public generally the good points of the Park are anticipated by the management.

Mr. William Moody, of Bloomington, was in Oakland on business last Saturday.

Miss Daisy Stemple, of Aurora, is in Oakland visiting the family of Mr. James W. White.

Mayor. H. W. McComas who spent a week in Washington and Baltimore, returned to Oakland Sunday evening.

Mr. Ross Compton, of Grantsville, is in Oakland today on business and will remain a few days seeing his many friends.

Mrs. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, who spent several days in Oakland with her mother, Mrs. Leah F. Sincell, returned to her home this morning.

Mrs. William R. Offutt, who has been the guest of her parents at Cumberland for two or three weeks, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Mr. L. Lochner, of this office, went to his home in Lonaconing to spend Sunday with his parents where he was taken ill with quinsy and was laid up for a day or two.

Mrs. Bruce Lichty drove over or Grantsville on Saturday, where she was called by the illness of her mother, and spent several days with her relatives in that place.—Meyersdale Republican.

Master Robert Sliger entertained quite a number of his little friends at a birthday party yesterday, it being his fifth anniversary. Delicious refreshments were served to the young guests and the host was the recipient of numerous presents.

Messrs. George L. Michaels and William A. Michaels, the former a Maryland Assemblyman and the latter the Prohibition candidate for Congress last fall, were business visitors to Oakland on Monday when both gentlemen made this office pleasant visits.

The house on the farm occupied by Truman Gower, located half a mile from Oakland on the Crellin road, was set on fire by a lamp communicating flames to a curtain on last Saturday night but was extinguished after trifling damages had resulted.

Mr. William H. Jacobs, of near Lonaconing, was in Oakland Tuesday where he qualified before the Orphans Court as administrator of the the personal estate of his father, the late Norman Jacobs, whose death occurred during the latter part of January last.

Mrs. Amanda Hyde, the aged mother of Mr. F. G. Hyde, of Oakland was brought to the residence of her son here on last Saturday evening from Thornton, where she had been on a visit to relatives and where she was taken violently ill with an attack of heart trouble. Her condition since her arrival here has somewhat improved.

Annapolis *Capital*: "Those who contemplate suicide in Annapolis should not perform the act after the paper has gone to press. Give the editor a 'tip,' so he can publish full details of the slaughter. If you are behind on our subscription books, don't commit suicide under any circumstances without first notifying the editor of your intentions."

Spring flowers and spring poets must get here soon. No winter yet was ever so long and tedious that it did not finally give way to gentle spring. Then the housewife and many a house man, imbued with the sentiment of the season, begin to think of flowers and fruits and outdoor occupation in the beautifying of home.

Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, of Eglon, West Va., brought to the McComas Sanitarium in Oakland last Saturday Mrs. Washington Fike, of near Brookside, who has been suffering for several weeks with tumor in her side, the trip to Oakland being made with the determination of operating upon the lady to relieve her should the physicians in Oakland deem that step necessary.

At A. D. Naylor & Co.'s you will find a complete line of Grain Drills, Harrows, Plows, Wagons, etc., in fact almost any kind of an implement a farmer may need and at prices as low as the lowest, quality considered. 2-3t.

Get it at Naylor & Co.'s.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

In St. Paul's M. E. Church Next Thursday Afternoon and Night.

Rev. A. P. George, D. D., field worker for the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal church, will be in Oakland next Thursday afternoon and evening and will give a "Chalk Talk" at four o'clock p. m. This will be especially interesting to children and Sunday school teachers and all are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to witness a practical demonstration of this method.

In the evening at 7.30 o'clock Dr. George will make a public address in the interest of Sunday school work.

The speaker comes to us highly recommended as a platform speaker and Sunday school specialist.

We invite the general public to both these services, assuring them that it is a rare opportunity to hear one of our official representatives without expense.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, of Accident, has had posters printed at this office advertising at puplic sale on Friday, March 31st, at his home in Accident, all of his personal property and real estate, the latter consisting of 34 acres of excellent farm land with first-class improvements. Dr. Ravenscroft contemplates locating near Oakland if sale is made of his property as advertised. He will be heartily welcomed by the people of Oakland and vicinity.

A parent is not under obligation to start his children in life with a fortune, but he is under obligation from every point of view to give them as fast as he may be able the means of fitting themselves for the duties of mature life, and there is no such means comparable to that of good education. When the Government gives to the children the opportunity of acquiring such an education, surely the parent has no right to deprive his children of it.

Capt. R. R. Sanner, former principal of the public schools of Oakland and afterwards of Friendsville, has been appointed military instructor at the Jumonville Orphans' School in Cumberland to succeed Major Barnett, who was dismissed some time ago. Capt. Sanner, who is at present teaching at Uniontown, will enter upon his new duties in about two weeks.

Slates are fast disappearing from schools all over the country. In many States the health boards have made regulations forbidding the use of slates in the schools, declaring them unsanitary. No more spitting on slates and then wiping them off with their sleeves for the boys of this generations. No more sponges to throw at each other. All the pleasures of our boyhood seems to be denied to the child of today, who must content himself with paper. Paper tablets are replacing the slates, and last year in the United States about $10,000,000 worth of paper tablets at retail prices were sold. This would make about 160,000,000 tablets.

If anybody has the left hind leg of a rabbit caught in the graveyard in the dark of the moon by a red-haired colored man he ought to send it to B. Zitzman. He is the victim of a hoodoo. Recently he was found lying almost frozen to death in the snow near his home; later when he recovered sufficiently to leave his bed his night clothing took fire from a gas stove and he was badly burned before the flames could be extinguished, and only a few days ago as he was descending from the haymow in his stable he slipped and fell, and in his rapid flight downward a ring which he wore on the fourth finger of his left hand caught on a nail and the flesh was literally stripped from the bone.—Barnerville Republican.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Bittinger, this county, who, during the War of the Rebellion, was a member of the 3rd Pa. Heavy Artillery, and after the capture of Jefferson Davis, as a commissioned officer of his Battery, had charge of the Southern chief, while he was incarcerated in Fortress Monroe, gives in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN some hitherto unwritten history bearing on the controversy which has been going on for some months between Gen. Miles, who commanded the troops at Fortress Monroe at the time, and Mrs. Davis, widow of the President of the Confederacy. Mr. Shoup's thorough knowledge of happenings and events transpiring within the walls of the Fort at the time made their indelible impress upon his mind and being known to many as a fluent and accurate writer he has been asked to prepare a magazine article with reference to the treatment of Mr. Davis during his detention as a prisoner, but has declined to do so and gives to our readers something of more than ordinary interest. The article is well worthy of preserving.

Good Coal at ow Prices.

I offer for sale at the mine located on the Cornelius Johnson place near Deep Creek good lump coal at $1 per ton. The supply is unlimited and on hand at all times. PETER SINES.

$1.000 IN GOLD

As a Reward for Hard Work Among Strangers.

Miss Love Warnick received from her uncle the sum of one thousand dollars in one dollar gold pieces on Tuesday last for her bravery and hard work among strangers during the year 1904. Miss Warnick is a highly respected lady of Garrett county, and also one among the leading milliners of that section. She will leave here the 12th of April for the state of Georgia, where she will complete her business. Her many friends are sorry to learn of her departure.—Cumberland Times.

False Arrest Alleged.

John Early Wood, Jr., a minor, son of Col. John E. Wood, by Lawyer William Colton, brought suit in the Superior Court at Baltimore Saturday against the United Railways and Electric Company asking $10,000 damages for alleged false arrest and prosecution. He says that on March 8 last, while riding in one of the defendant Company's cars, he was abused by the conductor and arrested and charged with disturbing the peace on the car. The charge was subsequently dismissed by justice Packard at the Eastern Police Station.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

County Grange Meeting.

The County Grange will meet in Naylor's Hall, Railroad street, Oakland, on Saturday, March 25th, at one o'clock p. m., when Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, of Swanton, will lecture on spraying fruit trees. All Grangers are requested to be present.

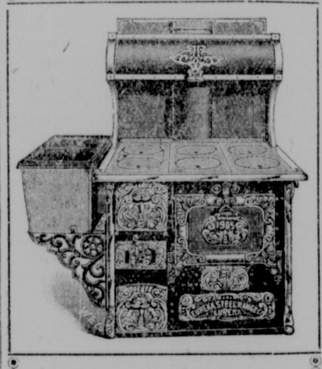
GEORGE E. BISHOFF, Lecturer.

NOTICE.

This to notify the public that my wife, Maria C. Michael, has left my bed and board with out just provocation and to warn all persons not to credit or harbor her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her.

2-3t A. J. MICHAEL.

Steel Range
FOR BEAUTY AND FINISH
LEADS THEM ALL



Nickel Front $22.50
Full Nickel 25.00

Has Oven 17 inches wide, 12 inches high, 21 inches deep; 6 eight-inch lids; top cooking surface 30x36 inches; has 15-gallon reservoir with patent pocket heater, gives plenty of hot water. Duplex grate. Burns wood or coal. Drop pouch feed door. Upper warming closet.

☞ Call and examine Range now on exhibition. .. ..

J. M. Davis
& SONS,
Oakland, - - Maryland.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Mch. 9, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 21, 1905,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring
Has
Appeared

AT OUR
STORE

Everything
:: New ::

H. C. Sincell & Co.

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face
BRICKS
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
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PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Notice to Contractors!

Notice of Letting the Contract for a Jail and Sheriff's Residence, for Garrett County, at It's County Seat, Oakland, Md.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, at Oakland, Md., for the furnishing of all materials and labor required for the erection and completion of a Jail and Sheriff's Residence according to the plans and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., copies of which are now on file at the Commissioners' Office and at the office of the above named Architects.

Said proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the

12th Day of April, 1905,

and will be opened the same day by the County Commissioners and as soon as the said proposals have been examined the said County Commissioners will take action towards the letting of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check of twenty-five per cent. of its amount, or a surety bond for a like amount made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett county as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a bond double the amount of his bid.

This bond must be issued by a regular Surety Guarantee Co., and furnished within a reasonable time after the contract has been signed.

The said check or bond shall become forfeited to the County Commissioners if for any reason the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and furnish the bond as aforesaid after its acceptance by the said County Commissioners.

This bond must be made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett County and the conditions of the said bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work according to the plans and specifications on file as aforesaid.

After the contract has been signed and the bond approved the certified checks will be returned to their respective makers and if the contract is not awarded within two weeks from the opening of the bids the obligation of the bidders will cease and their checks returned.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with samples of the material he intends to use for cell construction, with a full size sample of the grating 2 inches square, and samples of plates 4 inches square, also a model or full size drawing of the locking device with detail specifications covering its construction; also each bidder must accompany his bid with samples of the cut stone.

The County Commissioners will award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and they reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

By order of the Board.
1-5t. A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

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TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 6 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the said lands with guns, weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER,
S. M. T. STANTON.
W. W. FOLK,
C. C. MILLER.

1-3

Unloading The Golden Galleon

By..... WILLIS EMERY

Copyright, 1904, by Charles B. Etherington

HARLAND was a man of many enterprises, and his office was the lair of mysteries. His bank accounts were surprisingly, even suspiciously, numerous, and they were overdrawn every afternoon and made good every morning. He patched them up chiefly with notes which in the privacy of his sanctum he was accustomed to speak of as "wall paper," yet none of them went to protest. When not paid in full at maturity they were renewed in a perfectly regular and businesslike manner, and as the whirl of Harland's affairs became wider his credit miraculously improved.

Whenever I called at his office I wondered whether I should find him a bankrupt or a millionaire; but, upon the whole, I regarded him as steadily drifting toward sensational ruin. It was a pleasure to talk with him because he had so many worries which he bore so well. He was the only man of my acquaintance whose pecuniary affairs were worse tangled than my own, and, though his debts were greater than mine in the proportion of $10 to a penny, there was a certain similarity in our situations.

One day Harland said to me, "I've got some gold mines"—

"Gold mines!" said I.

"Certainly. They're in the Yellow creek region of New Mexico. Here's a map of the claims."

He pulled the map out of the litter that always incumbered his desk and laid it before me. It was printed in several colors, and I saw the name "Golden Galleon" in black letters upon an assemblage of yellow parallelograms on the right hand side. I judged that the parallelograms were the separate claims that made up the Golden Galleon mine.

"I've seen this Golden Galleon stock advertised for sale," said I; "but, of course, I didn't know that you were the bunko steerer behind it."

Harland was frowning at the map.

"This is the old one," he said and pulled out another from a drawer. The Golden Galleon in this revised presentation had moved to the exact center of the picture, and there were startling alterations in the adjacent territory.

"If you can write us a slashing good prospectus," said he, "we'll pay real money for it. These clippings of our advertising will show you the line of talk that we like, and if you need any more facts"—

"Any more what?"

"Facts," said he impressively. "If you need any more facts, Mr. Adams, our superintendent will give them to you. He happens to be in town at this time."

I went to see Mr. Adams, who was as pleasant a liar as ever I had met with up to that time. He had a bright, breezy style and an air of sincerity that were hard to resist. Against all reason, judgment and experience I began to believe in this mine, but the impression faded as soon as I turned my back upon Adams. That evening in my humble boarding house I had much trouble in persuading myself to take up the task of writing the prospectus. I have enough conscience to make me uncomfortable, but not nearly enough to make me virtuous.

"WE'LL PAY REAL MONEY."

The prospectus was finished on the third day, and by that time I was far beyond the pale of moral obligations. The whirl of imagination and literary effort inside my head and the grinding pressure of pecuniary troubles from without had reduced my whole fabric of conscious existence to an aching pulp, and the necessity for haste had been like an enormous spoon stirring the aforesaid pulp more and more frantically. Harland was in a hurry for the prospectus; I was in a hurry for his money in order that I might pass it to various people who were in the worst hurry of all. So when I took the copy to Harland's office I talked aloud to myself in the street car and pounded my legs with my clinched fists whenever there was a stop.

Harland liked the prospectus. He said that it was a ripping good story, and Adams heartily agreed with him. They were especially pleased with certain flights of fancy evolved by me in moments of torture more acute than the average. For instance, I had described a belt made of twenty dollar gold pieces around the slender waist of a beautiful girl, and then I had stated that the amount of yellow metal actually known to exist in the Golden Galleon mine would make a belt of that kind large enough to encircle the moon.

"How does that figure out?" asked Adams doubtfully.

"Nobody will bother to calculate it," said Harland. "Let it stand. The women will like it."

I shuddered. It had not occurred to me before that women might be led to risk their money on the Golden Galleon. My imagination had pictured men with little, restless eyes and sloping foreheads drawn toward this lure of gold as rats are drawn toward a trap, more than half aware of the peril, yet unable to resist the promptings of their own greediness and the fragrance of the bait. The typical male investor is barely worthy of sympathy, but to women the passion for gold may be forgiven because they spend it with such delight upon the things which they believe to be beautiful.

I was recalled from such thoughts by the voice of Harland saying: "Pass me that check book, Adams, like a good fellow. No, not that one—the third from the bottom of the pile. That account is overdrawn only about a couple of thousand, so a little thing like this won't matter."

And he drew me a check for a hundred and fifty. My existence could have been preserved another day for half that sum, and I was speechless with gratitude. Moreover, Harland told me where I could get the check cashed, though it was then after banking hours.

My landlady was sitting on the stoop when I returned home after dining at a club with Harland and Adams. The lady in question is past fifty and has begun to feel the infirmities of age. She carries too much weight and is laden with many cares, mostly pecuniary, if one may judge from her conversation.

"How are you this evening, Mrs. Von Glahn?" said I cheerily.

"I never felt better nor had less," she replied, with a sigh. And then to show me that this remark had no application to my account with her, which had been piling up for two or three weeks, she gave me a very friendly glance.

Mrs. Von Glahn was a German by birth, but she had been in America long enough to speak the language almost like a native except when she was in a hurry. She was a woman of a generous heart and had done enough in unobtrusive charity to insure her a rich reward hereafter unless all our faith is vain. But in the visible affairs of her daily life she exercised an amusing parsimony. When her husband carved a steak for dinner she measured every piece with her eye and suffered great distress if he erred in the direction of liberality. The instant that the last person was "helped" the remainder of the steak vanished. A trained servant removed it with the celerity of a conjurer.

Mrs. Von Glahn worried about money, but I never regarded her as grasping or miserly.

"I have some money for you, Mrs. Von Glahn," said I, proudly displaying the fruits of my honest toil for Harland.

"Oh, me, oh, my!" said she, with an affectionate glance at the money. "Where did you find so much?"

"I dug it out of a gold mine," I replied.

"A gold mine!" she echoed, with a sigh. "I wish I had one. You own a part of it, eh?"

"No," said I. "I've been writing a little book for the owners. They are selling some of the stock in order to develop the property."

With that instinct which makes a woman shop when she does not wish to buy, Mrs. Von Glahn asked me about the price of this stock. I explained to her that the par value was a dollar a share and that the present price was 25 cents. Then, because my mind was loaded with the subject, I told some wild tales about the advance in the value of shares of other mines located close beside the Golden Galleon and working in ore which the best experts pronounced to be indistinguishable from that of the wonderfully rich deposits of the G. G.

In due time my prospectus was printed, and a very pretty little book it made, with a Spanish galleon on the cover. The vessel was in red gold on a dark green sea lighted by a pale gold moon. Harland was so pleased with it that he gave me another job and paid me liberally, throwing in a small block of the stock for good measure. I laughed at the gift of the stock, but Harland said, "You just wait!" in a tone that startled me.

About a fortnight later I was waiting for Harland in his office when a member of his staff approached me and asked if I had any Golden Galleon stock. I answered in the affirmative. The man put his forefinger into my waistcoat pocket.

"Spout your watch," said he, "and buy some more."

I was about to request an explanation when Harland entered hurriedly, as he always did, and the whirlwind accompanying his progress carried me along into his private room.

"Look at this," said he and laid before me a brief report from Adams, who was then at the mine. It was accompanied by figures of assays.

"Harland," said I after examining these documents, "is this story straight?"

"Straight as a string," he replied. And I knew that he was telling the truth.

"I want some stock."

"You can't have it at the old price, my son," said he, with a chuckle; "not today."

"Oh, yes, I can," I rejoined. "That price is open to me up to noon tomorrow."

Harland liked a bluff, and I knew it. He laughed.

"For how much stock?" he asked.

"Ten thousand shares," said I at a venture.

He hesitated a moment and then said, "It goes."

Ten thousand shares at 25 cents call for $2,500, and I couldn't raise a fifth of that sum. I had not spoken for myself alone, however. I had been thinking of good old Mrs. Von Glahn and her pitiful worries. Here was a chance to free her mind from care and give her peace for the remainder of her days. It was a perfect certainty that an investment in Golden Galleon shares at 25 cents would result in quadrupling one's money, for the stock would certainly go to par immediately upon the announcement of the new discoveries at the mines. Why should not this honest and kindly woman reap some share of profit from my present opportunity?

She was sitting in her accustomed place on the stoop when I reached the house, and my heart sank when I perceived that she was reading from a little volume bound in dark green with a picture of a golden ship upon the cover.

"WALL PAPER," SAID HARLAND.

The obvious falsity and exaggeration of that prospectus must be clear to any sane mind, as it seemed to me.

"Is it true," said Mrs. Von Glahn dreamily as I approached—"is it true what you say here about those twenty dollar gold pieces reaching round the moon?"

I groaned.

"Don't you care what I've written in that book," said I. "Attend, if you please, to what I shall tell you now."

Mrs. Von Glahn attended, and the result was that I bought 8,000 shares of Golden Galleon stock for her before noon next day. Within a week from that date she could have sold the stock at par, and within a month there were bona fide sales as high as $3 per share. Unprejudiced persons familiar with such matters told me that the stock would go to $10 before the 1st of September. I had made my landlady's fortune.

Alas, we rarely know what is good for us or for others in this perplexing world! Instead of accomplishing the end which I had sought the result was precisely contrary. So far from conferring the blessing of peace upon my landlady, I had driven her almost to distraction. She could not sit still in a chair. She could not eat her dinner, but would sit with half shut eyes making calculations upon the tablecloth with the handle of a coffee spoon. She neglected her work and her personal comfort that she might sit on the stoop, even on rainy days, fretting for my return that I might tell her news of the Golden Galleon.

At last, to my inexpressible relief, her demeanor changed. She became calm. Whether some chance word of mine had accomplished this result or the lapse of days had brought an adjustment of her own powers of mental resistance I could not determine, nor did I give much thought to it.

My mind grew so easy about her that I ceased to visit Harland's office daily, and my reports to Mrs. Von Glahn were often imaginary. But one day I thought best to get a little authentic information.

"Where have you been?" demanded Harland when I entered his private room.

"Why—why"— I stammered in surprise.

"Why in blazes haven't you looked in?" said he. "I'd have put you on. But it's too late now."

"Too late?"

"Yep," said he. "We've unloaded. You see, there was a crowd trying to get control of the Golden Galleon, and they've been bidding up the stock. They thought they were buying from small holders, but really they've been getting mine and the holdings of other insiders through dummies that we fixed up for them. Now we're out of it, and they're stuck."

"Stuck!"

"Yes. The vein's pinched out. All gone."

"And the stock?"

"Wall paper," said Harland.

Mrs. Von Glahn was sitting placidly on the stoop when I came home.

"Well," said she cheerily, "how about the gold mine stock?"

I clung to the stone railing, as pale as a ghost.

"Busted, eh?" said she. "Gone up?"

"I'll make it good to you."

"Oh, neffer mind me," said she. "I sell him. Dr. Dahlen said I kill myself mit worry, so I sell out—to him on his advice. Don't you tell him I tolt you."

"The rascal!" I exclaimed. "He thought he was cheating you."

"Is it so?" she said, folding her hands serenely. "Well, I make pretty good. I sell him for $3 a share."

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Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
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HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

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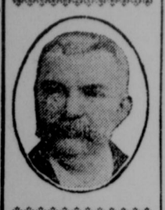

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

CHAPTER VII.

SIMPLE PLEASURES.

DO you find life amusing in these days? For my part, on the whole, it seems rather depressing, and I fear that my opinion is not altogether personal. As I observe the lives of my contemporaries and listen to their talk I find myself unhappily confirmed in the opinion that they do not get much pleasure out of things. And certainly it is not from lack of trying. But it must be acknowledged that their success is meager. Where can the fault be?

Some accuse politics or business, others social problems or militarism. We meet only an embarrassment of choice when we start to unstring the chaplet of our carking cares. Suppose we set out in pursuit of pleasure. There is too much pepper in our soup to make it palatable. Our arms are filled with a multitude of embarrassments, any one of which would be enough to spoil our temper. From morning till night, wherever we go the people we meet are hurried, worried, preoccupied. Some have spilt their good blood in the miserable conflicts of petty politics; others are disheartened by the meanness and jealousy they have encountered in the world of literature or art. Commercial competition troubles the sleep of not a few. The crowded curricula of study and the exigencies of their opening careers spoil life for young men. The working classes suffer the consequences of a ceaseless struggle. It is becoming disagreeable to govern because authority is diminishing; to teach, because respect is vanishing. Wherever one turns there is matter for discontent.

And yet history shows us certain epochs of upheaval which were as lacking in idyllic tranquillity as is our own, but which the gravest events did not prevent from being gay. It even seems as if the seriousness of affairs, the uncertainty of the morrow, the violence of social convulsions, sometimes became a new source of vitality. It is not a rare thing to hear soldiers singing between two battles, and I think myself nowise mistaken in saying that human joy has celebrated its finest triumphs under the greatest tests of endurance. But to sleep peacefully on the eve of battle, or to exult at the stake, men had then the stimulus of an internal harmony which we perhaps lack. Joy is not in things; it is in us, and I hold to the belief that the causes of our present unrest, of this contagious discontent spreading everywhere, are in us at least as much as in exterior conditions.

To give oneself up heartily to diversion one must feel himself on a solid basis, must believe in life and find it within him. And here lies our weakness. So many of us—even, alas, the younger men—are at variance with life, and I do not speak of philosophers only. How do you think a man can be amused while he has his doubts whether, after all, life is worth living? Besides this, one observes a disquieting depression of vital force, which must be attributed to the abuse man makes of his sensations. Excess of all kinds has blurred our senses and poisoned our faculty for happiness. Human nature succumbs under the irregularities imposed upon it. Deeply attainted at its root, the desire to live, persistent in spite of everything, seeks satisfaction in cheats and baubles. In medical science we have recourse to artificial respiration, artificial alimentation and galvanism. So, too, around expiring pleasure we see a crowd of its votaries exerting themselves to reawaken it, to reanimate it. Most ingenious means have been invented; it can never be said that expense has been spared. Everything has been tried, the possible and the impossible. But in all these complicated alembics no one has ever arrived at distilling a drop of veritable joy. We must not confound pleasure with the instruments of pleasure. To be a painter, does it suffice to arm oneself with a brush, or does the purchase at great cost of a Stradivarius make one a musician? No more, if you had the whole paraphernalia of amusement in the perfection of its ingenuity, would it advance you upon your road. But with a bit of crayon a great artist makes an immortal sketch. It needs talent or genius to paint; and to amuse oneself, the faculty of being happy—whoever possesses it is amused at slight cost. This faculty is destroyed by skepticism, artificial living, overabuse; it is fostered by confidence, moderation and normal habits of thought and action.

An excellent proof of my proposition, and one very easily encountered, lies in the fact that wherever life is simple and sane true pleasure accompanies it as fragrance does uncultivated flowers. Be this life hard, hampered, devoid of all things ordinarily considered as the very conditions of pleasure, the rare and delicate plant, joy, flourishes there. It springs up between the flags of the pavement, on an arid wall, in the fissure of a rock. We ask ourselves how it comes and whence, but it lives, while in the soft warmth of conservatories or in fields richly fertilized you cultivate it at a golden cost to see it fade and die in your hand.

Ask actors what audience is happiest at the play. They will tell you the popular one. The reason is not hard to grasp. To these people the play is an exception. They are not bored by it from overindulgence. And, too, to them it is a rest from rude toil. The pleasure they enjoy they have honestly earned, and they know its cost as they know that of each sou earned by the sweat of their labor. More, they have not frequented the wings, they have no intrigues with the actresses, they do not see the wires pulled. To them it is all real. And so they feel pleasure unalloyed. I think I see the sated skeptic, whose monocle glistens in that box, cast a disdainful glance over the smiling crowd.

Poor stupid creatures, ignorant and gross.

And yet they are the true livers, while he is an artificial product, a manikin, incapable of experiencing this fine and salutary intoxication of an hour of frank pleasure.

Unhappily, ingenuousness is disappearing even in the rural districts. We see the people of our cities and those of the country in their turn breaking with the good traditions. The mind warped by alcohol, by the passion for gambling and by unhealthy literature, contracts little by little perverted tastes. Artificial life makes irruption into communities once simple in their pleasures, and it is like phylloxera to the vine. The robust tree of rustic joy finds its sap drained, its leaves turning yellow.

Compare a fete champetre of the good old style with the village festivals, so called, of today. In the one case, in the honored setting of antique costumes, genuine countrymen sing the folk songs, dance rustic dances, regale themselves with native drinks and seem entirely in their element. They take their pleasure as the blacksmith forges, as the cascade tumbles over the rocks, as the colts frisk in the meadows. It is contagious; it stirs your heart. In spite of yourself you are ready to cry: "Bravo, my children! That is fine!" You want to join in. In the other case you see villagers disguised as city folk, countrywomen made hideous by the modiste, and, as the chief ornament of the festival, a lot of degenerates who bawl the songs of music halls, and sometimes in the place of honor a group of tenth rate barn stormers, imported for the occasion, to civilize these rustics and give them a taste of refined pleasures. For drinks, liquors mixed with brandy or absinth—in the whole thing neither originality nor picturesqueness. License, indeed, and clownishness, but not that abandon which ingenuous joy brings in its train.

This question of pleasure is capital. Staid people generally neglect it as a frivolity; utilitarians, as a costly superfluity. Those whom we designate as pleasure seekers forage in this delicate domain like wild boars in a garden. No one seems to doubt the immense human interest attached to joy. It is a sacred flame that must be fed and that throws a splendid radiance over life. He who takes pains to foster it accomplishes a work as profitable for humanity as he who builds bridges, pierces tunnels or cultivates the ground. So to order one's life as to keep, amid toils and suffering, the faculty of happiness and be able to propagate it in a sort of salutary contagion among one's fellow men is to do a work of fraternity in the noblest sense. To give a trifling pleasure, smooth an anxious brow, bring a little light into dark paths—what a truly divine office in the midst of this poor humanity! But it is only in great simplicity of heart that one succeeds in filling it.

We are not simple enough to be happy and to render others so. We lack the singleness of heart and the self forgetfulness. We spread joy, as we do consolation, by such methods as to obtain negative results. To console a person what do we do? We set to work to dispute his suffering, persuade him that he is mistaken in thinking himself unhappy. In reality our language translated into truthful speech would amount to this: "You suffer, my friend? That is strange. You must be mistaken, for I feel nothing." As the only human means of soothing grief is to share it in the heart, how must a sufferer feel consoled in this fashion?

To divert our neighbor, make him pass an agreeable hour, we set out in the same way. We invite him to admire our versatility, to laugh at our wit, to frequent our house, to sit at our table. Through it all our desire to shine breaks forth. Sometimes, also, with a patron's prodigality we offer him the beneficence of a public entertainment of our own choosing, unless we ask him to find amusement at our home, as we sometimes do to make up a party at cards, with the arriere pensee of exploiting him to our own profit. Do you think it the height of pleasure for others to admire us, to admit our superiority and to act as our tools? Is there anything in the world so disgusting as to feel oneself patronized, made capital of, enrolled in a claque? To give pleasure to others and take it ourselves we have to begin by removing the ego, which is hateful and then keep it in chains as long as the diversions last. There is no worse kill-joy than the ego. We must be good children, sweet and kind, button our coats over our medals and titles and with our whole heart put ourselves at the disposal of others.

Let us sometimes live—be it only for an hour, and though we must lay all else aside—to make others smile. The sacrifice is only in appearance. No one finds more pleasure for himself than he who knows how, without ostentation, to give himself that he may procure for those around him a moment of forgetfulness and happiness.

When shall we be so simply and truly men as not to obtrude our personal business and distresses upon the people we meet socially? May we not forget for an hour our pretensions, our strife, our distributions into sets and cliques—in short, our "parts"—and become as children once more, to laugh again that good laugh which does so much to make the world better?

Here I feel drawn to speak of something very particular, and in so doing to offer my well disposed readers an opportunity to go about a splendid business. I want to call their attention to several classes of people seldom thought of with reference to their pleasures.

It is understood that a broom serves only to sweep, a watering pot to water plants, a coffee mill to grind coffee, and likewise it is supposed that a nurse is designed only to care for the sick, a professor to teach, a priest to preach, bury and confess, a sentinel to mount guard; and the conclusion is drawn that the people given up to the more serious business of life are dedicated to labor, like the ox. Amusement is incompatible with their activities. Pushing this view still further, we think ourselves warranted in believing that the infirm, the afflicted, the bankrupt, the vanquished in life's battle and all those who carry heavy burdens are in the shade, like the northern slopes of mountains, and that it is so of necessity; whence the conclusion that serious people have no need of pleasure and that to offer it to them would be unseemly, while as to the afflicted, there would be a lack of delicacy in breaking the thread of their sad meditations. It seems therefore to be understood that certain persons are condemned to be always serious, that we should approach them in a serious frame of mind and talk to them only of serious things. So, too, when we visit the sick or unfortunate, we should leave our smiles at the door, compose our face and manner to dolefulness and talk of anything heartrending. Thus we carry darkness to those in darkness, shade to those in shade. We increase the isolation of solitary lives and the monotony of the dull and sad. We wall up some existences, as it were, in dungeons, and because the grass grows round their deserted prison house we speak low in approaching it, as though it were a tomb. Who suspects the work of infernal cruelty which is thus accomplished every day in the world! This ought not to be.

When you find men or women whose lives are lost in hard tasks or in the painful office of seeking out human wretchedness and binding up wounds, remember that they are beings made like you; that they have the same wants; that there are hours when they need pleasure and diversion. You will not turn them aside from their mission by making them laugh occasionally, these people who see so many tears and griefs. On the contrary, you will give them strength to go on the better with their work.

And when people whom you know are in trial, do not draw a sanitary cordon round them, as though they had the plague, that you cross only with precautions which recall to them their sad lot. On the contrary, after showing all your sympathy, all your respect, for their grief, comfort them, help them to take up life again, carry them a breath from the out of doors—something, in short, to remind them that their misfortune does not shut them off from the world.

And so extend your sympathy to those whose work quite absorbs them; who are, so to put it, tied down. The world is full of men and women sacrificed to others, who never have either rest or pleasure and to whom the least relaxation, the slightest respite, is a priceless good. And this minimum of comfort could be so easily found for them if only we thought of it. But the broom, you know, is made for sweeping, and it seems as though it could not be fatigued. Let us rid ourselves of this criminal blindness which prevents us from seeing the exhaustion of those who are always in the breach. Relieve the sentinels perishing at their posts; give Sisyphus an hour to breathe; take for a moment the place of the mother, a slave to the cares of her house and her children; sacrifice an hour of our sleep for some one worn by long vigils with the sick. Young girl, tired sometimes perhaps of your walk with your governess, take the cook's apron and give her the key to the fields. You will at once make others happy and be happy yourself. We go unconcernedly along beside our brothers who are bent under burdens we might take upon ourselves for a minute. And this short respite would suffice to soothe aches, revive the flame of joy in many a heart and open up a wide place for brotherliness. How much better would one understand another if he knew how to put himself heartily in that other's place, and how much more pleasure there would be in life!

I have spoken too fully elsewhere of systematizing amusements for the young to return to it here in detail, but I wish to say in substance what cannot be too often repeated: If you wish youth to be moral do not neglect its pleasures or leave to chance the task of providing them. You will perhaps say that young people do not like to have their amusements submitted to regulations and that, besides, in our day they are already overspoiled and divert themselves only too much. I shall reply, first, that one may suggest ideas, indicate directions, offer opportunities for amusement, without making any regulations whatever. In the second place, I shall make you see that you deceive yourselves in thinking youth has too much diversion. Aside from amusements that are artificial, enervating and immoral, that blight life instead of making it bloom in splendor, there are very few left today. Abuse, that enemy of legitimate use, has so befouled the world that it is becoming difficult to touch anything but what is unclean; whence watchfulness, warnings and endless prohibitions. One can hardly stir without encountering something that resembles unhealthy pleasure. Among young people of today, particularly the self respecting, the dearth of amusements causes real suffering. One is not weaned from this generous wine without discomfort. Impossible to prolong this state of affairs without deepening the shadow round the heads of the younger generations. We must come to their aid. Our children are heirs of a joyless world. We bequeath them cares, hard questions, a life heavy with shackles and complexities. Let us at least make an effort to brighten the morning of their days; let us interest ourselves in their sports, find them pleasure grounds, open to them our hearts and our homes; let us bring the family into our amusements; let gayety cease to be a commodity of export; let us call in our sons, whom our gloomy interiors send out into the street, and our daughters, moping in dismal solitude; let us multiply anniversaries, family parties and excursions; let us raise good humor in our homes to the height of an institution; let the schools, too, do their part; let masters and students—schoolboys and college boys—meet together oftener for amusement. It will be so much the better for serious work. There is no such aid to understanding one's professor as to have laughed in his company, and, conversely, to be well understood a pupil must be met elsewhere than in class or examination.

And who will furnish the money? What a question! That is exactly the error. Pleasure and money—people take them for the two wings of the same bird! A gross illusion! Pleasure, like all other truly precious things in this world, cannot be bought or sold. If you wish to be amused you must do your part toward it. That is the essential. There is no prohibition against opening your purse, if you can do it and find it desirable, but I assure you it is not indispensable. Pleasure and simplicity are two old acquaintances. Entertain simply, meet your friends simply. If you come from work well done, are as amiable and genuine as possible toward your companions and speak no evil of the absent, your success is sure.

(To be continued.)

LARGE SHIPMENT.

One of the largest shipments that ever came to the town, in the china and dish line was received by J. M. Davis & Sons this week, consisting of nine large casks shipped direct from the factory. The goods were made to order and consist of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy and Plain Goods, five and ten cent lines suited to all classes of trade.

Financial Statement.

Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland, Maryland, from the First day of March, 1904, to the 28th day of February, 1905, Inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer per last report		$ 175 14
Geo. W. Legge, collector on account taxes 1903		1,522 77
Geo. W. Legge, collector on account taxes 1904		2,459 65
Town Licenses		1,658 50
Garrett County Levy		800 00
Town Scales		40 65
Fines		13 00
Platforms		112 37
Total		$6,782 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

First National Bank, Oakland, on acct old drafts	$1,500 00	
Labor on streets and platforms		575 23
Fee bills and election expenses		16 00
Hardware		25 83
Lumber		550 76
Brick		13 58
Platforms, sewer pipe, etc.		98 71
Attorney, Mayor and Treasurer salaries (1903)		175 00
Councilmen and Clerk's salaries (1903)		226 00
Assessments and pauper car fare		23 76
Rent and interest on old drafts		213 58
Police protection, etc.		982 31
Recording bonds, election returns, etc.		13 15
Light and extra wiring, etc.		831 65
Fire Department supplies		40 75
Miscellaneous		18 66
Transferred to Sinking Fund (Order Council)		850 00
Printing		82 10
		$6,035 07
Bal. on hand Mch. 1, 1905		$ 747 01

LIABILITIES.

Kennedy drafts held by First National Bank	$3,391 19
Drafts Nos. 376 and 406	10 77
Total	$3,401 96

ASSETS.

Bal. on hand Mch 1, 1905	$ 747 01	
Unpaid platform bills	98 26	
" Taxe 1903	47 69	
" Taxes 1904	1,918 48	$2,811 44
Net indebtedness for years 1903-04		$ 590 52

SINKING FUND.

Received from taxes 1904	$1,093 22
Amt transferred from General Acct.	850 00
Total	$1,943 22
Bonds redeemed	$1,000 00
Int. Coupons paid by Treas.	820 00 1,820 00
Balance Mch. 1, 1905	$ 123 22
Bonds outstanding $19,000 00	
By Real Estate	$800 00
" Fire Apparatus	800 00

HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.

Test:
J. C. DUNHAM.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

G. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

NOON

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
†3 30‡	6 30†	2 35x lv	Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	‡9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10‡	7 15†	3 15x ar	Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	‡8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
	x8 50	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 20	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 27	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

JOHN W. ASH

PLUMBING
GAS FITTING

STEAM
AND
HOT WATER
HEATING

Centre St. PHONE 62 Keyser, W. Va.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity. Office in McComas Building, Second street.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street. Office in McComas Building.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.

Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md. Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND, MD.

Office at residence on Liberty street. GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate. P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

All business given prompt attention. Office—First National Bank Building. KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building. Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury

ARCHITECTS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 27, 1904.

The following time table of the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains run by Central Standard Time as follows:

GOING WEST

No. 3—Daily	7 17 A. M.
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.56 A. M.
No. 55—Daily	4.23 P. M.
No. 1—Daily	6.26 P. M.
No. 7—Express	11 54 P. M.

GOING EAST

No. 4—Daily	12.57 A. M.
No. *8—Daily	6.04 A. M.
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M.
No. 46—Express, daily	4 24 P. M.
No. 12—Daily	8 52 P. M.

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Funeral of Mr. Jacob P. Gauer.

Last Thursday Mr. Jacob Peter Gauer, of near Sunnyside school house, aged 66 years, 5 months and 19 days, was laid to rest in the grave yard at the Red House church. Notwithstanding the inclement weather a large concourse of people gathered at the church to pay their last tributes of respect to a kind neighbor, friend, and a faithful brother member of the church.

The widow of the departed husband was too ill to accompany the funeral party to the church and consequently the funeral sermon will be preached at some future time.

The cause of Mr. Gauer's death was an affection of the lungs complicated with other causes.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Oakland, officiated at the funeral.

Uses the Newspapers.

The loser of a gold watch or a valuable piece of jewelery or a roll of bills never seeks to recover his property by sending out circulars, or hiring sandwitch men to parade the streets, or posters. He advertises his loss in the newspapers, if he has good judgment. Common sense tells him that he can reach the greatest number of people with least expense in that way. It gives the advertiser more for his money than he can obtain through any other channel of publicity.

Court and Normal School Boarders.

The Browning House is prepared to accommodate court and normal school boarders at very reasonable rates. The house is heated with steam and lighted throughout by electricity. 2-4t.

$33.00 Pacific Coast.

Tickets on sale daily from Chicago March 1st to May 15th via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Corespondently low rates from all points. Daily and personally conducted excursions through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland only $7.00 for double berth. Full particular on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M. C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Sons. June 1

Greatly Reduced One Way Colonist Fares to the West Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commencing February 28th, and continuing daily to and including May 14th, 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have on sale from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. May 1.

S. L. Townshend & Son.

Mr. Arthur Townshend, who has been associated with S. L. Townshend & Son for the past 20 years, has retired from the firm.

We invite you to call and would be pleased to have your orders.

Yours truly,
MRS. S. L. TOWNSHEND.

Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48 4t

Land and Acreage.

In Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana the best agricultural section in the United States. Secure a home in the *Sunny South* where the lands are yet cheap. Special low rates to Homeseekers. A Personally Conducted excursion party in charge of a competent agent is run the first and third Thursday of each month. Join one of these parties and see for yourself.

Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. Richter, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 617 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. Davis & Sons, Agents,
50 4t. Oakland, Md.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. Davis & Sons. June 1.

Get it at Naylor & Co.'s.

How Stocksby Lost A Diamond Scarfpin

Stocksby came home to dinner looking glum. When his wife asked him the reason he said:

"I had a diamond scarfpin when I went out this morning, didn't I? Don't see it now, do you?

"Well, a fellow from Indianapolis has been calling on me for a week about a scheme in my line of business that seemed pretty good. He never sat down, but walked about as he unfolded his plans. Nervous sort of chap. Occasionally he stopped and picked a bit of lint off my coat or pecled one of your precious hairs off my collar. He seemed to see a bit of thread on me halfway across the room. You find plenty of men who have a habit of picking at your clothes like that, and I paid no attention to him, although it made me nervous.

"This morning he buttonholed me on the street close to the office. Couldn't come in, he said, feeling around my collar for bits of household material I had brought from home. Would call again. It was not until an hour later that I discovered my diamond pin was missing. Oh, I was easy for that fellow!"—New York Press.

An Eye to Business.

Passerby—I thought you were blind?

Mendicant—Well, times is so hard and competition is so great that even a blind man has to keep his eyes open nowadays if he wants to do business at all.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

To the hosiery department of a store went a woman leading by the hand a dark skinned, black haired little boy. To the sales girl she said:

"I want a pair of stockings for my little boy. Six is the size, I think. At any rate, it is the number that goes with a No. 10 shoe."

"Five and one-half is the size," said the girl. "What color?"

"Black, I think. Lisle thread."

"Feet white or black?" asked the sales girl.

The woman looked dazed, then angry. "You impertinent hussy!" she gasped. "Of course my boy's feet are white. I'll report you to the management and withdraw my custom from the store."

The girl cried, the floorwalker bustled up, and it took half an hour to make satisfactory explanations.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Worse.

Ely—Some one gave my wife a pair of red gloves for her birthday, and now she wants me to buy her a red dress to go with them.

Sly—That's nothing to my wife. She bought an automobile veil the other day, and now she wants me to buy an automobile to go with it.—Detroit Free Press.

Economizing.

Wife—George, I wouldn't buy any more accident insurance tickets. It's a mere waste of money.

Husband—Why, my dearest?

Wife—Because you are never lucky enough to use them. They never do us any good.—Judge.

Which?

He (philosophizing)—I used to think that I knew a great deal—that I was wise, in fact—but the older I become the more I realize that I know nothing.

She—Agnostic or plain ignoramus?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Those Girls!

Bertha—Frank says the days seem awfully long when he doesn't see me.

Minnie—He was telling me a little while ago he did enjoy the good long days.—Boston Transcript.

A Generous Offer.

He—I told your father that I couldn't live without you."

She—What did he say?

He—He offered to pay all funeral expenses.

Sugar Pans.

We have a supply of Sugar Pans in stock for quick delivery, in eight and ten foot lengths.

1 3t Naylor & Co.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to inter ect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
51 5t Petitioners.

Mardi Gras Rates to New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile

LOW rate excursion tickets will be sold by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from Washington to above points, March 1st to 6th. Stop over allowed.

For information address
H. W. COLE, P. A.,
1421 Penna. Ave.,
Washington, D. C

Order of Publication.

Gertrude C. Jeffers, who sues by her husband and next friend, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, infants, who sue by their next friend, George Warnick, and George Warnick, plaintiffs, v. Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick, Ida R. Duckworth and Stephen A. Duckworth, her husband, John C. Brydon, Louis B. Brydon and Gilmor S. Hamill, defendants.

No. 1338 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, containing fifty acres each, situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the parties to this cause in proportion to their several interests.

The bill states that the said Gertrude C. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, for the use and benefit of her three infant children, the said Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, George Warnick, Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick and Ida R. Duckworth are each seized and possessed in fee simple of an undivided one seventh interest in and to said Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that a certain Truman P. Warnick was likewise seized and possessed of an undivided one-seventh interest in the said lands, the derivation of title to said respective interests being fully set forth in the several exhibits filed with said bill; and that the said Truman P. Warnick, on the 15th day of February, 1902, executed and delivered to the defendant, Gilmor S. Hamill, a mortgage upon his undivided one-seventh interest, and that having defaulted in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, on the 18th day of February, 1905, the said Hamill, mortgagee, exercised the power of sale contained in said mortgage and sold the interest of the said Truman P. Warnick in said lands to John C. Brydon and Louis B. Brydon to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and to himself, the said Gilmor S. Hamill, to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and duly reported said sale to this Court in a cause standing as No. 1315 Equity on the docket of said court as appears by the exhibit filed with said bill relating to said proceedings.

The bill further states that the plaintiffs together with the defendants are seized and possessed in fee simple, as tenants in common of the aforesaid Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that the parties to this suit above named are the only persons interested in said lands; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties interested therein, and that in order to make division of said interests and more especially to protect and advance the interests of said infant children, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

That the said Louis B. Brydon is a non-resident of the State of Maryland; that all the other parties to this cause reside within the State of Maryland, and that all of said parties are adults with the exception of the three infants above named.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate, a distribution among the parties according to their respective interests and for general relief, process and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, the 16th day of March, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 1st day of May next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 2-5

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, commitee appointed by the Circuit Court of Garrett County, for the person of Solomon Tasker, late of Garrett County, deceased, to all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. M. JUNKINS, Commitee.
51 Deer Park, Md.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate

Near Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from George W. Ward to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 30th day of November, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 41, folios 239, etc. one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred in the payment of said mortgage debt, the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 25th Day of March, 1905,

At the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being near Oakland, in Garrett county, and State of Maryland, described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a post standing at the beginning of Military Lot No 846 and also at the end of the first line of Military Lot No. 844 and running thence with the first line of Military Lot No. 846 South 67 degrees East, 13¾ perches, South 23 degrees West, 59 perches, North 78 degrees West, 8 perches, North 88¾ degrees West, 6 perches, to the second line of Military Lot No. 844 and with it reversed North 23 degrees East, 67½ perches to the beginning, containing

FIVE ACRES

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, a stable and other necessary outbuildings, excellent spring water and some fruit trees and is a most desirable property.

Terms of Sale—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

L. E. HANSON Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Prices

VERY LOW RATES to the MARDI GRAS

New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile :: ::
VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

EXCURSION tickets on sale March 1 to 6 inclusive, and valid for return until March 11, inclusive. Extension of return limit to March 25, 1905, may be secured on deposit of ticket and payment of fifty (50) cents additional.

For details apply to any B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

Safe Deposit Vaults
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

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R. R. Henderson	James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir	

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY E. MORRIS,

late of Preston county, W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 16th day of Sept. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of March, 1905.

LILLIAN B. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
D. Y. MORRIS,
Kingwood, W. Va.,
1 3t Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905.

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NORMAN JACOBS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1905.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Administrator,
2 4t Lonaconing, Md.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

$25 REWARD.

THE Garrett County Telephone Company will pay a reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who tamper or in any manner interfere with the lines of the said company.

W. A. MAFFETT, Pres't,
Garrett County Telephone Co
Oakland, Md., Feb. 20, 1905. 51 3t

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 27, 1905.

THE Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County will be in session on

Tuesday, March 21st, 1905,

when the use of school houses will be granted for Normal schools for the coming season.

All applications must be on file by that time.

By order of the Board,
2 3t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. Stonehouse, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905. NUMBER 3

FRIENDSVILLE HAD AN EARLY MORNING BLAZE

Last Saturday When the Store Building of William Ryland was Destroyed.

LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

Fire Started In Second Story and Had Gained Considerable Headway When Discovered by Residents.

Saturday morning about three o'clock the large and very commodious store building belonging to Mr. William Ryland at Friendsville, this county, was discovered to be on fire by some of the residents of that town, the discovery being made long after the fire had started and when it was at its height. Nothing could be done to extinguish the fire, the town being without fire fighting apparatus of any description except that furnished by the volunteer bucket brigade, and as a result the building along with its contests consisting of a stock of groceries owned by Mr. Ryland, was entirely consumed.

The people worked manfully to save adjacent property to that which was burned succeeded in saving the building of Mr. D. S. Custer, located next to it, but not until after the Custer building had been on fire numerous times and was badly damaged. The proprietor of this property was seriously burned while fighting to save his house, his neck, arms, hands and ears being scorched very badly a physician's services being required to administer to him.

The Ryland property was built about ten years ago and cost in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. The insurance on the property amounted to $4500, being placed through the agency of Mr. Chas. A Tower in Oakland.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there is come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
50-4t. Oakland, Md.

TAXPAYERS' MEETING TUESDAY EVENING

Was Well Attended and Many Speeches Made—Committee Appointed to Meet Commissioners.

Tuesday night in accordance with the suggestion made in these columns last week, a crowd numbering nearly two hundred tax payers of the county, among them being some of the most prominent business men and heaviest tax payers, assembled in the opera house for the purpose of discussing the change in location of the proposed jail. Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, was elected chairman of the meeting with Mr. Samuel Lawton as secretary. The chairman explained the purpose of the gathering and in doing so read from a memorandum the locations, with the number of square feet in each, which could be secured for public buildings, which was followed by a general discussion upon the merits of the various proposed sites, those engaged in the discussion including Mayor McConas, Mr. Gilmor S Hamill, Mr. John H. Cuppett, Mr. William R. Offutt, Mr. A. D. Naylor, Mr. E. H. Sincell, Rev. John M. Davis, Mr. Chas. S. Davis, Mr. Thomas S. Martin and others, all of whom favored a change from the present location of the proposed jail.

At the conclusion of the speeches upon the matter a committee consisting of seven members along with Judges Henderson and Keedy were appointed, the chairman to arrange with the commissioners for a hearing upon the question when arguments were to be submitted for a change in the location, the time for such meeting to be left with the Commissioners.

In compliance with the power conferred, two members of the committee called upon the Commissioners last night and aked when it would be agreeable for that body to confer with the court and committee when two of the commissioners which is a majority, absolutely refused to consider a conference, basing their action for such refusal upon the fact that they had already selected the site for the jail and to make a change now would entail an additional expenditure of a few thousand dollars and subject them to censure by the people.

For the present the matter rests here. Another chapter may be added later.

Grange Lecture.

On Saturday of this week at 10 o'clock Prof. T. B. Symons, State Entomologist and a prominent Granger, will be at the Grange meeting to be held at Naylor's Hall in Oakland and at 1.30 in the afternoon he will give a practical demonstration of spraying an orchard near by, followed at 3.30 by a lecture on the subject at the hall.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Farmers!

GET YOUR

Fertilizer

AT

Dixon & Kelso's

WHO will supply you with any kind in market at the lowest possible prices and you need not pay ONE CENT IN CASH, but can pay in produce this Fall. We have the following brands in stock:

South Carolina Rock
Dissolved Bone Phosphate
Little Giant
Economizer
Special for Potatoes and Vegetables
Special for Corn and Oats
Special for Buckwheat

Also see us for PRICES on Fancy Timothy & Clover Seed

DIXON & KELSO

MARCH TERM CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Henderson Opened Court Monday and Judge Keedy Arrived the Same Evening.

THE CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Delivered by Judge Henderson—Document Concise Touching Upon Condition of County Buildings—List of Grand Jurors.

Monday morning the March Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county was convened with His Honor Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench, and on Tuesday morning was joined by Judge Keedy, who arrived from his home in Hagerstown Monday afternoon.

The grand jury is composed of the following gentlemen:

Col. A. G. Sturgiss, foreman; Peter J. Lohr, Jonas Wampler, John H. Miller, John F. Ashby, D. O. DeWitt, Emil F. Droege, Joseph M. Conneway, Judson Foster, Samuel D. Brenneman, Jerome DeWitt, Floyd Duckworth, Eugene Teats, Donald Simpson, Henry Zinkan, John H. Sanders, F. L. Otto, M. T. Broadwater, Chas. L. Hoge, John L. Michael, John D. Taggart, Otto Kleopfel, Stuart F. Mason.

Judge Henderson's charge to the grand jury, printed below, is concise, and dwells at some length upon the condition of the present county buildings, the Court deprecating the risk incurred by property owners by the records being exposed to fire in the court house. The charge is as follows:

"You are now qualified as a part of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, with high powers and important duties. These are comprehensively and impressively defined in the oath you have just taken. Keep its provisions constantly in mind as watchwords of your office. If necessary get from the Clerk of the court a copy of its terms and make yourselves familiar with its spirit and meaning. Abide by it and the fulfillment of your duties will be assured. The sovereignty the State is behind you to protect you and inforce your proper orders.

"A few words as to the approved methods to be pursued by you in your work are all that I need say to you. It is usual and, in fact, necessary, that you have competent clerks to keep sufficient records of your doings. These records are of course covered by your oath of secrecy and must be carefully preserved.

"The first cases to be disposed of should be the jail cases: next recognizance cases, and then any other matters which may come up in a proper way.

"Each of you is bound to disclose any violation of law known to you whether you know of other witnesses or not. The jury as a body can determine how far to go in such cases.

"The long established rule for the determination of the question of indictment or not, is that you shall take no account of a probable defense or explanation of crime, if the evidence of guilt standing alone would be sufficient to justify you, if you sat as a petit jury, in convicting. Injustice is, of course, possible under this rule, but it is extremely improbable and approved practice has sanctioned it.

"I am told by the State's Attorney that the general peace and good order of the community, since our last session, have been preserved reasonably well. I need therefore only call your attention to certain laws which the law requires you to be apprised of. These are—Article 27, section 3, of the Code upon abortion; Article 27, section 47, regarding defalcation of public officers; the Act of 1902, Chapter 124, in regard to the mining laws. The States Attorney, who is your adviser, will explain these more fully to you.

"You must examine and report upon the condition of the county building before you adjourn.

"A new jail having been provided for, the present unsafe and unsanitary condition of that building will soon be relieved.

"The people of this county have apparently decided that this court house is adequate to their needs. Nothing but a destructive fire will, it seems convince them of the danger they are courting in exposing their records to the present fire risk, but the action of the people in voting down the proposed issue of court house bonds in no way excuses the County Commissioners from the duty of keeping this building, such as it is, in a proper and safe condition.

"The Court thinks that it has discharged its full duty by the reiteration for many years of its warning upon the subject. You are free, of course, to make such recommendations as seem proper. You must, however, report upon the condition of this building and you may hold those in responsibility up to a full discharge of their duties. If, in your investigation, of the liquor law it appears that there is not sufficient protection against abuse of the liquor traffic, you can recommend to your representatives such changes as seem wise, although this is not a part of your duties. You must see, however, that violators of the law are prosecuted.

"You will be expected to be prompt and regular in your attendance and not to absent yourselves without the permission of the Court.

"Any violation of your pledge of secrecy will be a contempt of court and a crimnal breach of your oath.

"The Court believes you are animated by a desire and purpose to do your full duty and expects no trouble upon that score.

"You may now retire to your room."

Upon Judge Henderson completing his charge to the grand jury a motion was made by Mr. Julius C. Renninger for the admission to the bar of Mr. A. Totten Matthews, of Oakland, who recently passed the State Bar examination in law. Judge Henderson ordered the applicant to be admitted to practice and accordingly he was sworn by Clerk Tower and signed the test book.

The several dockets were then called over and the usual entries made therein. A great number of cases, owing to the absence of Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, who is in Washington, where he is undergoing a course of treatment, were continued and the length of the term will be very much curtailed as a result.

Resolutions upon the death of the late Edwin L. Mitchell, a member of the bar, were introduced and read by Mr. Thayer, followed by short addresses in memory of the deceased delivered by Attorneys Gilmor S. Hamill, N. S. Heindel, J. C. Renninger and G. S. Hamill, Jr., at the close of which Judge Henderson announced adjournment of Court for the balance of the day as a further mark of esteem and respect to the deceased.

TUESDAY SESSION.

Tuesday morning the civil appeal docket was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Stark vs. Whetsell; replevin; judgment for plaintiff. Renninger, Hamill.

Trials on the criminal appeal docket were disposed of:

State vs. D. Long; disturbing the public peace; guilty; $1 and costs Thayer, Renninger & Offutt.

State vs, John W. McCullough; polluting stream; guilty; fined $50 and costs. Thayer, Hamill.

State vs. Meadow Mountain Lumber Co.; same; plea of guilty confessed; fined $50 and costs. Thayer, Gordon.

State vs. Mahlon Glotfelty; same; not guilty. Same counsel.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

As this paper goes to press C. L. Helcowitz is being tried upon the charge of criminally assaulting Mrs. Schmidt.

The court will probably run into the middle of next week.

Grand jury expects to be discharged tomorrow morning.

Church Services.

METHODIST

At Hoyes Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and preaching at 10.30; preaching at Elder Hill at 3 o'clock; at Friendsville, Sunday School at 2. p. m.; League devotional services at 7. p. m., led by Clarence V. Guard, followed with preaching by the pastor. Junior League meets at 3 o'clock every Saturday afternoon. All are welcome to all of these services.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Faust will preach at Elder next Sunday at 11 o'clock, his subject being "At Ease in Zion." At Thayerville, 3 p. m., subject "Duty Neglected."

Sermons to Young Ladies.

Sunday evening at 7.30 the pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church will deliver the first of a series of sermons to young ladies, subject, "A Sister's Devotion and What Came of it."

In the absence of the pastor Sunday morning Rev. J. M. Davis will have charge of the service at 10.30.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

MARYLAND DAY IN THE SCHOOLS

Proclamation Of The Governor For Its Observances.

STUDY OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The Public Schools To Foster State Pride As A Patriotic And Civic Virtue—Press Called Upon to Assist.

Governor Edwin Warfield last Friday issued his proclamation to the people of Maryland for the proper observance of Marylynd Day on March 24. The proclamation says:

"There is a growing conviction with the people of Maryland that more opportunities should be offered and greater efforts put forth to foster State pride, instill lessons of patriotism and encourage obedience to and respect for established law, more especially in the minds and hearts of our boys and girls of school age.

"There can be found no more potent inspiration to patriotism than the study of our early history, thus familiarizing ourselves with the sacrifices made by those hardy pioneers who planted deep the seed of human liberty.

"The State Board of Education, recognizing that our schools should do something more to accomplish this end, did at its meeting held on February 25, 1903, designate March 25 (the day on which the Maryland pilgrims landed) of each year as Maryland Day, and recommended that said day of each year be devoted in all the public schools to the effective presentation of some particular event in the history of the State.

"The State Board of Education, acting in conjunction with the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Maryland, selected 'Religious Toleration in Maryland' as the topic for presentation and consideration on Maryland Day this year.

"Now, therefore, I, Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby designate Saturday, March 25, 1905, as Maryland Day; but inasmuch as that date will fall on Saturday, a day when the public schools are not in session, the anniversary will be observed in the schools on Friday, March 24, 1905. That day shall be especially devoted to the study of the act of religious toleration or the separation of church and state in this colony.

"In order to direct general attention to this important event in our history, I request that all the public and private schools and colleges in the State will on that day devote attention to the study of this particular topic.

"The patriotic societies are accomplishing so much in creating an interest in our local history and in perpetuating the memory thereof, will, I hope, see fit to observe the celebration of this momentous event in a proper manner either on March 24 or March 25.

"Especially do I desire to enlist the interest and aid of those educators of the people—the newspapers of the State—and request that they will publish each year special articles on the topic selected for Maryland Day. They will thus make valuable contributions to the history of the State and at the same time instruct the people as can no other agency. The cooperation of all these educational forces cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind, and this will necessarily result in a greater interest in Maryland's glorious history and inspire a loftier State pride and a more intelligent, earnest and loyal patriotism."

In accordance with the proclamation above by the Chief Executive the day will be observed by the schools of Oakland, the exercises to be held in the opera house beginning at 10 o'clock, when Hon. George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, will be the orator of the day, that gentleman having accepted an invitation from Prof. McBee, principal, to come to Oakland on the accommodation train tomorrow morning when he will be met by a reception committee selected from the different professional and business callings represented in Oakland. From the train Senator Wellington will be escorted to the Commercial Hotel by the committee where he will remain until the scholars from the school are marched from the building down past the hotel when they as a body will escort him to the opera house. The scholars in their march from the school building will be headed by the Oakland band.

At the opera house the following program will be carried out, in the arrangement of which Prof. McBee has been untiring in his efforts:

Song, "Maryland, My Maryland.,"
Prayer, Rev. J. B. Workman,
Reading of the Governor's proclamation, Prof. J. Frank McBee.
Song, "Star Spangled Banner."
Essay, "What Maryland Day Means," Ralph Thayer.
Flag exercises, members of primary grade.
Recitation, selected, Reta Fraley.
Solo, "My Own United States, Grace Falkenstein.
Recitation, "Maryland," Nellie Workman.
Song, "Red, White and Blue."
Recitation, "Maryland, My Native State," Mary West..
Collection for Statute of Cecelius Calvert.
Addess, "Religious Toleration in Maryland," Hon. George L. Wellington.
Song, "America."
Benediction, Rev. John A. McClelland.

Levy Session.

By advertisement published elsewhere in this paper today the Board of County Commissioners give notice that a meeting of that body will be held on Tuesday, April 12th, for the purpose of laying the annual levy.

WE desire to state to the public that we have secured the agency for the

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO. FENCE

and will have same in stock the last of this week, and would be glad to have you come in and examine same, and you are at liberty to ask us all the questions you care to in regard to the fence as every rod is guaranteed perfect, and not like the fence with a solid stay, when bent down stay down, but the AMERICAN FENCE when properly put up will retain its shape under any and all conditions. We also have one of the neatest and most durable lawn, also chicken and rabbit fence on the market. They guaranteed their fence because they know of what it is made, how it is made and what it will do

Because the steel is produced from their own mines, and in its selection and treatment spare neither pains nor expense. The enviable reputation of the AMERICAN FENCE is not based on theory or what we say about it, but upon well tested and established merit. We will be glad to mail you catalogues, upon receipt of a postal card, telling all about same. We also carry in stock both smooth and barbed wire Fencing. Watch this space next week.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Dealers in HARDWARE, ROOFING, PAINTS, OILS, QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905. NUMBER 3

FRIENDSVILLE HAD AN EARLY MORNING BLAZE

Last Saturday When the Store Building of William Ryland was Destroyed.

LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

Fire Started In Second Story and Had Gained Considerable Headway When Discovered by Residents.

Saturday morning about three o'clock the large and very commodious store building belonging to Mr. William Ryland at Friendsville, this county, was discovered to be on fire by some of the residents of that town, the discovery being made long after the fire had started and when it was at its height. Nothing could be done to extinguish the fire, the town being without fire fighting apparatus of any description except that furnished by the volunteer bucket brigade, and as a result the building along with its contests consisting of a stock of groceries owned by Mr. Ryland, was entirely consumed.

The people worked manfully to save adjacent property to that which was burned succeeded in saving the building of Mr. D. S. Custer, located next to it, but not until after the Custer building had been on fire numerous times and was badly damaged. The proprietor of this property was seriously burned while fighting to save his house, his neck, arms, hands and ears being scorched very badly a physician's services being required to administer to him.

The Ryland property was built about ten years ago and cost in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. The insurance on the property amounted to $4500, being placed through the agency of Mr. Chas. A Tower in Oakland.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there is come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hogs and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
50-4t. Oakland, Md.

TAXPAYERS' MEETING TUESDAY EVENING

Was Well Attended and Many Speeches Made—Committee Appointed to Meet Commissioners.

Tuesday night in accordance with the suggestion made in these columns last week, a crowd numbering nearly two hundred tax payers of the county, among them being some of the most prominent business men and heaviest tax payers, assembled in the opera house for the purpose of discussing the change in location of the proposed jail. Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, was elected chairman of the meeting with Mr. Samuel Lawton as secretary. The chairman explained the purpose of the gathering and in doing so read from a memorandum the locations, with the number of square feet in each, which could be secured for public buildings, which was followed by a general discussion upon the merits of the various proposed sites, those engaged in the discussion including Mayor McConas, Mr. Gilmor S Hamill, Mr. John H. Cuppett, Mr. William R. Offutt, Mr. A. D. Naylor, Mr. E. H. Sincell, Rev. John M. Davis, Mr. Chas. S. Davis, Mr. Thomas S. Martin and others, all of whom favored a change from the present location of the proposed jail.

At the conclusion of the speeches upon the matter a committee consisting of seven members along with Judges Henderson and Keedy were appointed, the chairman to arrange with the commissioners for a hearing upon the question when arguments were to be submitted for a change in the location, the time for such meeting to be left with the Commissioners.

In compliance with the power conferred, two members of the committee called upon the Commissioners last night and aked when it would be agreeable for that body to confer with the court and committee when two of the commissioners which is a majority, absolutely refused to consider a conference, basing their action for such refusal upon the fact that they had already selected the site for the jail and to make a change now would entail an additional expenditure of a few thousand dollars and subject them to censure by the people.

For the present the matter rests here. Another chapter may be added later.

Grange Lecture.

On Saturday of this week at 10 o'clock Prof. T. B. Symons, State Entomologist and a prominent Granger, will be at the Grange meeting to be held at Naylor's Hall in Oakland and at 1.30 in the afternoon he will give a practical demonstration of spraying an orchard near by, followed at 3.30 by a lecture on the subject at the hall.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Farmers!

GET YOUR

Fertilizer

AT

Dixon & Kelso's

WHO will supply you with any kind in market at the lowest possible prices and you need not pay ONE CENT IN CASH, but can pay in produce this Fall. We have the following brands in stock:

South Carolina Rock
Dissolved Bone Phosphate
Little Giant
Economizer
Special for Potatoes and Vegetables
Special for Corn and Oats
Special for Buckwheat

Also see us for PRICES on Fancy Timothy & Clover Seed

DIXON & KELSO

MARCH TERM CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Henderson Opened Court Monday and Judge Keedy Arrived the Same Evening.

THE CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Delivered by Judge Henderson—Document Concise Touching Upon Condition of County Buildings—List of Grand Jurors.

Monday morning the March Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county was convened with His Honor Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench, and on Tuesday morning was joined by Judge Keedy, who arrived from his home in Hagerstown Monday afternoon.

The grand jury is composed of the following gentlemen:

Col. A. G. Sturgiss, foreman; Peter J. Lohr, Jonas Wampler, John H. Miller, John F. Ashby, D. O. DeWitt, Emil F. Droege, Joseph M. Conneway, Judson Foster, Samuel D. Brenneman, Jerome DeWitt, Floyd Duckworth, Eugene Teats, Donald Simpson, Henry Zinkan, John H. Sanders, F. L. Otto, M. T. Broadwater, Chas. L. Hoge, John L. Michael, John D. Taggart, Otto Kleopfel, Stuart F. Mason.

Judge Henderson's charge to the grand jury, printed below, is concise, and dwells at some length upon the condition of the present county buildings, the Court deprecating the risk incurred by property owners by the records being exposed to fire in the court house. The charge is as follows:

"You are now qualified as a part of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, with high powers and important duties. These are comprehensively and impressively defined in the oath you have just taken. Keep its provisions constantly in mind as watchwords of your office. If necessary get from the Clerk of the court a copy of its terms and make yourselves familiar with its spirit and meaning. Abide by it and the fulfillment of your duties will be assured. The sovereignty the State is behind you to protect you and inforce your proper orders.

"A few words as to the approved methods to be pursued by you in your work are all that I need say to you. It is usual and, in fact, necessary, that you have competent clerks to keep sufficient records of your doings. These records are of course covered by your oath of secrecy and must be carefully preserved.

"The first cases to be disposed of should be the jail cases; next recognizance cases, and then any other matters which may come up in a proper way.

"Each of you is bound to disclose any violation of law known to you whether you know of other witnesses or not. The jury as a body can determine how far to go in such cases.

"The long established rule for the determination of the question of indictment or not, is that you shall take no account of a probable defense or explanation of crime, if the evidence of guilt standing alone would be sufficient to justify you, if you sat as a petit jury, in convicting. Injustice is, of course, possible under this rule, but it is extremely improbable and approved practice has sanctioned it.

"I am told by the State's Attorney that the general peace and good order of the community, since our last session, have been preserved reasonably well. I need therefore only call your attention to certain laws which the law requires you to be apprised of. These are—Article 27, section 3, of the Code upon abortion; Article 27, section 47, regarding defalcation of public officers; the Act of 1902, Chapter 124, in regard to the mining laws. The States Attorney, who is your adviser, will explain these more fully to you.

"You must examine and report upon the condition of the county building before you adjourn.

"A new jail having been provided for, the present unsafe and unsanitary condition of that building will soon be relieved.

"The people of this county have apparently decided that this court house is adequate to their needs. Nothing but a destructive fire will, it seems convince them of the danger they are courting in exposing their records to the present fire risk, but the action of the people in voting down the proposed issue of court house bonds in no way excuses the County Commissioners from the duty of keeping this building, such as it is, in a proper and safe condition.

"The Court thinks that it has discharged its full duty by the reiteration for many years of its warning upon the subject. You are free, of course, to make such recommendations as seem proper. You must, however, report upon the condition of this building and you may hold those in responsibility up to a full discharge of their duties. If, in your investigation, of the liquor law it appears that there is not sufficient protection against abuse of the liquor traffic, you can recommend to your representatives such changes as seem wise, although this is not a part of your duties. You must see, however, that violators of the law are prosecuted.

"You will be expected to be prompt and regular in your attendance and not to absent yourselves without the permission of the Court.

"Any violation of your pledge of secrecy will be a contempt of court and a crimnal breach of your oath.

"The Court believes you are animated by a desire and purpose to do your full duty and expects no trouble upon that score.

"You may now retire to your room."

Upon Judge Henderson completing his charge to the grand jury a motion was made by Mr. Julius C. Renninger for the admission to the bar of Mr. A. Totten Matthews, of Oakland, who recently passed the State Bar examination in law. Judge Henderson ordered the applicant to be admitted to practice and accordingly he was sworn by Clerk Tower and signed the test book.

The several dockets were then called over and the usual entries made therein. A great number of cases, owing to the absence of Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, who is in Washington, where he is undergoing a course of treatment, were continued and the length of the term will be very much curtailed as a result.

Resolutions upon the death of the late Edwin L. Mitchell, a member of the bar, were introduced and read by Mr. Thayer, followed by short addresses in memory of the deceased delivered by Attorneys Gilmor S. Hamill, N. S. Heindel, J. C. Renninger and G. S. Hamill, Jr., at the close of which Judge Henderson announced adjournment of Court for the balance of the day as a further mark of esteem and respect to the deceased.

TUESDAY SESSION.

Tuesday morning the civil appeal docket was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Stark vs. Whetsell; replevin; judgment for plaintiff. Renninger, Hamill.

Trials on the criminal appeal docket were disposed of:

State vs. D. Long; disturbing the public peace; guilty; $1 and costs Thayer, Renninger & Offutt.

State vs, John W. McCullough; polluting stream; guilty; fined $50 and costs. Thayer, Hamill.

State vs. Meadow Mountain Lumber Co.; same; plea of guilty confessed; fined $50 and costs. Thayer, Gordon.

State vs. Mahlon Glotfelty; same; not guilty. Same counsel.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

As this paper goes to press C. L. Helcowitz is being tried upon the charge of criminally assaulting Mrs. Schmidt.

The court will probably run into the middle of next week.

Grand jury expects to be discharged tomorrow morning.

Church Services.

METHODIST

At Hoves Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and preaching at 10.30; preaching at Elder Hill at 3 o'clock; at Friendsville, Sunday School at 2. p. m.; League devotional services at 7. p. m., led by Clarence V. Guard, followed with preaching by the pastor. Junior League meets at 3 o'clock every Saturday afternoon. All are welcome to all of these services.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Faust will preach at Elder next Sunday at 11 o'clock, his subject being "At Ease in Zion." At Thayerville, 3 p. m., subject "Duty Neglected."

Sermons to Young Ladies.

Sunday evening at 7.30 the pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church will deliver the first of a series of sermons to young ladies, subject, "A Sister's Devotion and What Came of it."

In the absence of the pastor Sunday morning Rev. J. M. Davis will have charge of the service at 10.30.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-St.

MARYLAND DAY IN THE SCHOOLS

Proclamation Of The Governor For Its Observances.

STUDY OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The Public Schools To Foster State Pride As A Patriotic And Civic Virtue—Press Called Upon to Assist.

Governor Edwin Warfield last Friday issued his proclamation to the people of Maryland for the proper observance of Marylynd Day on March 24. The proclamation says:

"There is a growing conviction with the people of Maryland that more opportunities should be offered and greater efforts put forth to foster State pride, instill lessons of patriotism and encourage obedience to and respect for established law, more especially in the minds and hearts of our boys and girls of school age.

"There can be found no more potent inspiration to patriotism than the study of our early history, thus familiarizing ourselves with the sacrifices made by those hardy pioneers who planted deep the seed of human liberty.

"The State Board of Education, recognizing that our schools should do something more to accomplish this end, did at its meeting held on February 25, 1903, designate March 25 (the day on which the Maryland pilgrims landed) of each year as Maryland Day, and recommended that said day of each year be devoted in all the public schools to the effective presentation of same particular event in the history of the State.

"The State Board of Education, acting in conjunction with the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Maryland, selected 'Religious Toleration in Maryland' as the topic for presentation and consideration on Maryland Day this year.

"Now, therefore, I, Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby designate Saturday, March 25, 1905, as Maryland Day; but inasmuch as that date will fall on Saturday, a day when the public schools are not in session, the anniversary will be observed in the schools on Friday, March 24, 1905. That day shall be especially devoted to the study of the act of religious toleration or the separation of church and state in this colony.

"In order to direct general attention to this important event in our history, I request that all the public and private schools and colleges in the State will on that day devote attention to the study of this particular topic.

"The patriotic societies are accomplishing so much in creating an interest in our local history and in perpetuating the memory thereof, will, I hope, see fit to observe the celebration of this momentous event in a proper manner either on March 24 or March 25.

"Especially do I desire to enlist the interest and aid of those educators of the people—the newspapers of the State—and request that they will publish each year special articles on the topic selected for Maryland Day. They will thus make valuable contributions to the history of the State and at the same time instruct the people as can no other agency. The cooperation of all these educational forces cannot fail to make a deep impression on the public mind, and this will necessarily result in a greater interest in Maryland's glorious history and inspire a loftier State pride and a more intelligent, earnest and loyal patriotism."

In accordance with the proclamation above by the Chief Executive the day will be observed by the schools of Oakland, the exercises to be held in the opera house beginning at 10 o'clock, when Hon. George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, will be the orator of the day, that gentleman having accepted an invitation from Prof. McBee, principal, to come to Oakland on the accommodation train tomorrow morning when he will be met by a reception committee selected from the different professional and business callings represented in Oakland. From the train Senator Wellington will be escorted to the Commercial Hotel by the committee where he will remain until the scholars from the school are marched from the building down past the hotel when they as a body will escort him to the opera house. The scholars in their march from the school building will be headed by the Oakland band.

At the opera house the following program will be carried out, in the arrangement of which Prof. McBee has been untiring in his efforts:

Song, "Maryland, My Maryland.,"
Prayer, Rev. J. B. Workman,
Reading of the Governor's proclamation, Prof. J. Frank McBee.
Song, "Star Spangled Banner."
Essay, "What Maryland Day Means," Ralph Thayer.
Flag exercises, members of primary grade.
Recitation, selected, Reta Fraley.
Solo, "My Own United States, Grace Falkenstein.
Recitation, "Maryland," Nellie Workman.
Song, "Red, White and Blue."
Recitation, "Maryland, My Native State," Mary West.
Collection for Statute of Cecelius Calvert.
Addess, "Religious Toleration in Maryland," Hon. George L. Wellington.
Song, "America."
Benediction, Rev. John A. McClelland.

Levy Session.

By advertisement published elsewhere in this paper today the Board of County Commissioners give notice that a meeting of that body will be held on Tuesday, April 12th, for the purpose of laying the annual levy.

WE desire to state to the public that we have secured the agency for the

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO. FENCE

and will have same in stock the last of this week, and would be glad to have you come in and examine same, and you are at liberty to ask us all the questions you care to in regard to the fence as every rod is guaranteed perfect, and not like the fence with a solid stay, when bent down stay down, but the AMERICAN FENCE when properly put up will retain its shape under any and all conditions. We also have one of the neatest and most durable lawn, also chicken and rabbit fence on the market. They guaranteed their fence because they know of what it is made, how it is made and what it will do

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New Use of the Subjunctive

By CATHERINE BURGESS

Copyright, 1904, by Catherine Burgess.

Margaret White was tired of commuting, tired of the daily ride on the elevated road from Christopher street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, very tired of the crowded class room at the end of it, so it is not strange that her mind, idle through design and strenuous through habit, picked out the broad shouldered young man who strode into the car at Forty-second and off again at One Hundred and Sixteenth street regularly as the morning came as a pleasant enough plaything.

Not that he was particularly good looking. He was distinguished only by a general purposefulness, eyes that looked neither to the right nor to the left, but buried themselves in the morning paper; a general air of being alone and liking it, which appealed to her state of being alone and not liking it.

Lately, instead of the newspaper, he had each morning drawn a book from his pocket and immediately become absorbed in it. It was not altogether a pleasant book, to judge from his face, which betrayed at times great irritation of spirit. Its covers were protected by a paper slip, calculated to balk the curiosity of whomsoever it might not concern. Margaret undoubtedly fell within this category, but that did not occur to her. An intentional device to arouse her curiosity could not have succeeded better.

One morning it chanced that the side of the car he always took was occupied by Italian laborers, dirty and malodorous. With hardly a glance at them and none at her, the man dropped into the seat at Margaret's side and produced his book. Alas! A side glance at it revealed only a Spanish grammar! Margaret could not have told what she had expected, but the unromantic fact suddenly let the whole affair down to the level of every day. The world again seemed cut out of one dingy piece, and all its uses flat, stale and unprofitable.

HE GUIDED HER TOWARD A COMPARATIVELY QUIET STREET.

Then habit asserted itself; the instinct of the teacher triumphed; in the student she forgot the man. His brow was knit as he searched the pages for something he apparently could not find. At last, oblivious to his surroundings, he muttered with emphasis, "Oh, hang!" The sound of his own voice recalled him. He glanced around guiltily. The Italians were stolidly unconscious of his existence, but he flushed as he met Margaret White's friendly gaze.

"Let me help you," she said softly.

Then hastily flushing in her turn at the wonder in his eyes, "I—I am a teacher, you see—and you seemed in difficulty."

His face cleared. Of course that explained everything. He answered frankly:

"I am. It's the subjunctive mood. I thought I was doing a fine thing when I got a native Spanish teacher, but he doesn't know much more English than I do Spanish, and between us heaven knows what tongue I am acquiring."

"I know; I've been through it," she assured him, smiling. "But tell me what puzzles you."

"As I said, the subjunctive. It's really the—the"—

"Exactly," she assented quickly. "It really is."

At One Hundred and Sixteenth street he shut the book with a triumphant snap.

"I'm getting hold of it," he announced. "I say, do you come up on this train often?"

"Every morning."

"Then"— But the train was already starting again. He had just time to dash to the platform and bow to Margaret at her window before it was gone. His smile, as he stood bareheaded in her last glimpse of him, completed the broken sentence.

Commuting lost its terrors after that. Many things may be said in twenty minutes, and, though Margaret conscientiously held her pupil to questions of syntax, she learned a good deal about him in spite of herself—that his name, for instance, was Harold Bond; that he was in the employ of a firm of piano manufacturers; that they were extending their business into Cuba and South America, and that he had the chance to represent them there if he could acquire a working knowledge of the language within two months.

She did not inquire when the two months would be up. She was not sure that she cared to know. Early in their friendship he had asked permission to visit her in her home, but she had replied that it would be embarrassing to introduce so irregular an acquaintance to the relatives with whom she lived, and he had not insisted. Perhaps she was a little disappointed that he had not.

One morning in June he squared his shoulders defiantly toward One Hundred and Sixteenth street and met her surprised glance with a look of decision.

"I am going on with you," he declared, "and I am going to walk over to school with you, and tonight I shall wait for you at the visitors' entrance and go home with you."

"Have I nothing to say about it?" she inquired.

"Certainly. You will say, 'I shall be very glad, indeed, my dear friend, to see you this afternoon and have an opportunity of presenting you to my family.'"

"And if I don't choose to say that?"

"Then I will introduce myself."

She was silent. For the first time her heart misgave her. What had been a pleasant adventure, something to brighten day dreams and think of vaguely between sleeping and waking, was turning into urgent reality.

At the foot of the elevated stairs he guided her toward a comparatively quiet street.

"I shall be late," she murmured, but obeyed.

"It doesn't matter," he replied. "Margaret, I have a confession to make. The first time we spoke to each other I asked you if you came up often by this route. I knew it without asking. I knew it before you ever noticed me—long before the days of the subjunctive mood. I followed you up here. I followed you to school. I held up a boy outside and found out who you were and what you taught, and then I bought a Spanish grammar. Margaret, sweetheart, forgive me"—for she had grown very pale. "I love you; I loved you then. I hated to do it, but we had no common friends, as people have in books. No accident ever happened in which I could rescue you. I couldn't speak to you first. I just had to depend upon your professional spirit and the subjunctive mood. Say you forgive me."

"And Cuba and your position and the rest of it?" she gasped.

"True as gospel," he answered. "Cuba is simply holding its breath till it can get our pianos. My 'position' is that of junior partner in the firm, and I am really going there—on my wedding trip, unless you would rather go somewhere else." Then pleadingly, "You wouldn't, would you?"

And Margaret surprised herself by whispering, "No." Afterward she reflected it was what she had meant to say all along.

Beef Tea.

This story was told by an old physician who had practiced for nearly fifty years in a small country town. One day he was summoned to a farmhouse, where he found a woman in a high fever and evidently exceedingly ill. He said to her husband, who was the only other person in the house:

"Your wife is very sick and must have nothing to eat except milk and beef tea, but I want you to give her a cup of one or the other every two hours." When he came the next morning and asked about his patient her husband said:

"That beef tea don't agree with her, doctor; it certainly don't. She began to feel bad as soon as she took it."

"That's odd," said the doctor. "You didn't give her any little bits of the meat in it, did you?"

"No, sir; I strained it first on account of the grounds."

"Grounds!" roared the doctor. "What did you make that beef tea out of?"

"Corn beef and the best green tea. I boiled 'em together all yesterday afternoon to get the strength out. But it don't agree with her, doctor; it certainly don't."

Your Watch Is a Compass.

"Most men who own a good watch," said a jeweler, "think they know all about it. They have the number fixed in their memory in case it is stolen. They could probably pick it out from fifty other watches with their eyes shut. But how many men know that their watch is a compass and will tell north from south as accurately as it will tell the time of day? Stanley, the explorer, did not know it until he had groped his way through the dark continent and met a Belgian sailor on the coast. Every watch is a compass. If you point the hour hand to the sun, the south is exactly halfway between the hour and the figure XII on the dial. Suppose, for instance, it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun and II on the watch is exactly south. If it is 8 o'clock, point the hand indicating 8 to the sun and the figure X on the dial is due south. No man need get lost if he carries a watch."

Only Art.

The studio "tea" had been a great success. The one small and very youthful member of the company had walked softly about, looking at the pictures. Just before the party broke up the artist discovered him surveying a picture of a lion with awe and interest.

"Don't be afraid, little chap," said the artist genially, patting his small guest on the head. "He won't hurt you."

"Oh, I'm not afraid at all," came the response in a clear treble that caused every one to listen. "He doesn't look a bit as if he were alive, you know."

"What Fur?"

SNUB NOSED, red haired, freckled lad;
Never had no chance er had
What y' might call schoolin'—jest
Raised among th' outriest.
Always seemed t' want t' know
Jest why things was thus an'
Look up in y'r face an' say
In th' most inquirin' way,
"What fur?"

Always tinkerin' around
Railroad shops an' always found
Somethin' there t' ask about;
Always findin' somethin' out.
Never saw a chain er shaft,
Belt er pulley but he'd hatt
T' look up in his curius way—
Look up in y'r face an' say,
"What fur?"

Wasn't satisfied t' know
That th' wheels went thus an' so;
Nothin' 'd ever satisfy
Him until he found out why.
Never saw a thing but he
Followed right t' A B C.
When he saw a wheel go round
Never give up till he found
"What fur."

Got a place—how, I can't say—
In th' railroad shops one day;
Always kep' his busy eye
Peeled an' always askin' why.
When a hole was bored—well, he
Would look down an' presently
Look up at some one an' say
In his own inquirin' way,
"What fur?"

Well, sir, next thing that I hear
He'd rigged up a h'istin' gear
All his own, discovered by
His eternal askin' why.
Got a patent fur it, then
Wuth a mint o' money. When
We told him we s'posed he'd quit
He jest says an' smiled a bit,
"What fur?"

Money jest come rollin' in
Faster 'n ever waves o' sin
Beat on earth. He didn't care;
Jest kep' cool an' stayed right there
'Side of us an', when we 'lowed
He'd forget th' common crowd,
Looked up, jest as when a child,
When he said an' sort o' smiled,
"What fur?"

Pardon, stranger; that 'ere tear
I've dropped on this castin' here
Is fur him. We liked him so;
Never proud a bit, y' know.
Typhoid, so the doctor said;
Don't perfess t' be well read
Er t' understand, but we
Nary one of us could see
"What fur."

—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

A Telephonic Danger.

Paterfamilias (who has just rung up the call office and has his attention diverted by his little daughter)—Hello, dear, coming to kiss me good night?

Voice of Female Telephone Clerk (severely)—I beg your pardon!

His Reasons.

"No, I haven't got along very well in life," says our friend the dentist. "You see, I have seven children, and the expense of raising them is something great. Then business hasn't increased as I expected it would."

"Too many mouths to fill," we commiserate.

"Yes, and not enough teeth to fill," he adds.—Judge.

A Compliment.

"Did you ever have an editor say anything flattering to you?" asked the poet's friend.

"Yes. The editor of the Diurnal did once," replied the poet.

"Why, they don't pay for poetry."

"That's just what he said to me, intimating that my stuff was poetry."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Ambition.

"Why don't you try to make a name that will be respected by future generations?"

"My dear sir," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "my vanity does not go so far. I am content to make a fortune that is respected by the present generation."—Washington Star.

Preferred the Cash.

"My husband trusts you, doctor, implicitly."

"That's very kind of your husband, madam, but I'm not quite so sure that I can implicitly trust him."—Boston Herald.

Good Idea.

"They say Miss Highstepper is going to marry an army officer."

"Well, I should think that a man who makes a business of war might be able to get along with her."—Detroit Free Press.

A Symptom.

Mrs. Ascum—What makes you think your husband is seriously ill? He doesn't complain, does he?

Mrs. Wise—No; that's why I think he must be sick.—Baltimore News.

His Receptive Capacity.

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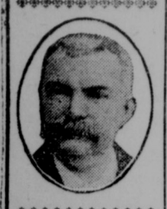

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MERCENARY SPIRIT AND SIMPLICITY.

WE have in passing touched upon a certain widespread prejudice which attributes to money a magic power. Having come so near enchanted ground, we will not retire in awe, but plant a firm foot here, persuaded of many truths that should be spoken. They are not new, but how they are forgotten!

I see no possible way of doing without money. The only thing that theorists or legislators who accuse it of all our ills have hitherto achieved has been to change its name or form. But they have never been able to dispense with a symbol representative of the commercial value of things. One might as well wish to do away with written language as to do away with money. Nevertheless this question of a circulating medium is very troublesome. It forms one of the chief elements of complication in our life. The economic difficulties amid which we still flounder, social conventionalities and the entire organization of modern life have carried gold to a rank so eminent that it is not astonishing to find the imagination of man attributing to it a sort of royalty. And it is on this side that we shall attack the problem.

The term money has for appendage that of merchandise. If there were no merchandise there would be no money, but as long as there is merchandise there will be money, little matter under what form. The source of all the abuses which center around money lies in a lack of discrimination. People have confused under the term and idea of merchandise things which have no relation with one another. They have attempted to give a venal value to things which neither could have it nor ought to. The idea of purchase and sale has invaded ground where it may justly be considered an enemy and a usurper. It is reasonable that wheat, potatoes, wine, fabrics, should be bought and sold, and it is perfectly natural that a man's labor procure him rights to life and that there be put into his hands something whose value represents them, but here already the analogy ceases to be complete. A man's labor is not merchandise in the same sense as a sack of flour or a ton of coal. Into this labor enter elements which cannot be valued in money. In short, there are things which can in nowise be bought—sleep, for instance, knowledge of the future, talent. He who offers them for sale must be considered a fool or an impostor, and yet there are gentlemen who coin money by such traffic. They sell what does not belong to them, and their dupes pay fictitious values in veritable coin. So, too, there are dealers in pleasure, dealers in love, dealers in miracles, dealers in patriotism, and the title of merchant, so honorable when it represents a man selling that which is in truth a commodity of trade, becomes the worst of stigmas when there is question of the heart, of religion, of country.

Almost all men are agreed that to barter with one's sentiments, his honor, his cloth, his pen, or his note, is infamous. Unfortunately this idea, which suffers no contradiction as a theory and which thus stated seems rather a commonplace than a high moral truth, has infinite trouble to make its way in practice. Traffic has invaded the world. The money changers are established even in the sanctuary, and by sanctuary I do not mean religious things alone, but whatever mankind holds sacred and inviolable. It is not gold that complicates, corrupts and debases life; it is our mercenary spirit.

The mercenary spirit resolves every thing into a single question. How much is that going to bring me? and sums up everything in a single axiom. With money you can procure anything. Following these two principles of conduct, a society may descend to a degree of infamy impossible to describe or to imagine.

How much is it going to bring me? This question, so legitimate while it concerns those precautions which each ought to take to assure his subsistence by his labor, becomes pernicious as soon as it passes its limits and dominates the whole life. This is so true that it vitiates even the toil which gains our daily bread. I furnish paid labor; nothing could be better. But if to inspire me in this labor I have only the desire to get the pay nothing could be worse. A man whose only motive for action is his wages does a bad piece of work. What interests him is not the doing, it's the gold. If he can Mer- wrench in pains without lessening his gains, be assured that he will do it. Plowman, mason, factory laborer, he who loves not his work puts into it neither interest nor dignity—is, in short, a bad workman. It is not well to confide one's life to a doctor who is wholly engrossed in his fees, for the spring of his action is the desire to garnish his purse with the contents of yours. If it is for his interest that you should suffer longer, he is capable of fostering your malady instead of fortifying your strength. The instructor of children who cares for his work only so far as it brings him profit is a sad teacher, for his pay is indifferent and his teaching more indifferent still. Of what value is the mercenary journalist? The day you write for the dollar, your prose is not worth the dollar you write for. The more elevated in kind is the object of human labor, the more the mercenary spirit, if it be present, makes this labor void and corrupts it.

There are a thousand reasons to say that all toil merits its wage, that every man who devotes his energies to providing for his life should have his place in the sun and that he who does nothing useful—does not gain his livelihood, in short—is only a parasite. But there is no greater social error than to make gain the sole motive of action. The best we put into our work—be that work done by strength of muscle, warmth of heart or concentration of mind—is precisely that for which no one can pay us. Nothing better proves that man is not a machine than this fact: Two men at work with the same forces and the same movements produce totally different results. Where lies the cause of this phenomenon? In the divergence of their intentions. One has the mercenary spirit, the other has singleness of purpose. Both receive their pay, but the labor of the one is barren; the other has put his soul into his work. The work of the first is like a grain of sand, out of which nothing comes through all eternity; the other's work is like the living seed thrown into the ground. It germinates and brings forth harvests. This is the secret which explains why so many people have failed while employing the very processes by which others succeed. Automatons do not reproduce their kind, and mercenary labor yields no fruit.

Unquestionably we must bow before economic facts and recognize the difficulties of living. From day to day it becomes more imperative to combine well one's forces in order to succeed in feeding, clothing, housing and bringing up a family. He who does not rightly take account of these crying necessities, who makes no calculation, no provision for the future, is but a visionary or an incompetent and runs the risk of sooner or later asking alms from those at whose parsimony he has sneered. And yet what would become of us if these cares absorbed us entirely—if, mere accountants, we should wish to measure our effort by the money it brings, do nothing that does not end in a receipt, and consider as things worthless or pains lost whatever cannot be drawn up in figures on the pages of a ledger? Did our mothers look for pay in loving us and caring for us? What would become of filial piety if we asked it for loving and caring for our aged parents?

What does it cost you to speak the truth? Misunderstandings, sometimes sufferings and persecutions. To defend your country? Weariness, wounds and often death. To do good? Annoyance, ingratitude, even resentment. Self sacrifice enters into all the essential actions of humanity. I defy the closest calculators to maintain their position in the world without ever appealing to aught but their calculations. True, those who know how to make their "pile" are rated as men of ability. But look a little closer. How much of it do they owe to the unselfishness of the simple hearted? Would they have succeeded had they met only shrewd men of their own sort, having for device, "No money, no service?" Let us be outspoken. It is due to certain people who do not count too rigorously that the world gets on. The most beautiful acts of service and the hardest tasks have generally little remuneration or none. Fortunately there are always men ready for unselfish deeds, and even for those paid only in suffering, though they cost gold, peace and even life. The part these men play is often painful and discouraging. Who of us has not heard recitals of experiences wherein the narrator regretted some past kindness he had done, some trouble he had taken, to have nothing but vexation in return? These confidences generally end thus: "It was folly to do the thing!" Sometimes it is right so to judge, for it is always a mistake to cast pearls before swine. But how many lives there are whose sole acts of real beauty are these very ones of which the doers repent because of men's ingratitude! Our wish for humanity is that the number of these foolish deeds may go on increasing.

And now I arrive at the credo of the mercenary spirit. It is characterized by brevity. For the mercenary man the law and the prophets are contained in this one axiom: "With money you can get anything." From a surface view of our social life nothing seems more evident. "The sinews of war," "the shining mark," "the key that opens all doors," "king money"—if one gathered up all the sayings about the glory and power of gold he could make a litany longer than that which is chanted in honor of the Virgin. You must be without a penny, if only for a day or two, and try to live in this world of ours, to have any idea of the needs of him whose purse is empty.

I invite those who love contrasts and unforeseen situations to attempt to live without money three days and far from their friends and acquaintances—in short, far from the society in which they are somebody. They will gain more experience in forty-eight hours than in a year otherwise. Alas for some people! They have this experience thrust upon them, and when veritable ruin descends around their heads it is useless to remain in their own country, among the companions of their youth, their former colleagues, even those indebted to them. People affect to know them no longer. With what bitterness do they comment on the creed of money! With gold one may have what he will; without it, impossible to have anything. They become pariahs, lepers, whom every one shuns. Flies swarm round cadavers; men round gold. Take away the gold, nobody is there. Oh, it has caused tears to flow, this creed of gain—bitter tears, tears of blood, even from those very eyes which once adored the golden calf!

And, with it all, this creed is false, quite false. I shall not advance to the attack with hackneyed tales of the rich man astray in a desert who cannot get even a drop of water for his gold, or the decrepit millionaire who would give half he has to buy from a stalwart fellow without a cent his twenty years and his lusty health; no more shall I attempt to prove that one cannot buy happiness. So many people who have money and so many more who have not would smile at this truth as the hardest ridden of saws. But I shall appeal to the common experience of each of you, to make you put your finger on the clumsy lie hidden beneath an axiom that all the world goes about repeating.

Fill your purse to the best of your means and let us set out for one of the watering places of which there are so many—I mean some little town formerly unknown and full of simple folk, respectful and hospitable, among whom it was good to be, and cost little. Fame with her hundred trumpets has announced them to the world and shown them how they can profit from their situation, their climate, their personality. You start out on the faith of Dame Rumor, flattering yourself that with your money you are going to find a quiet place to rest and, far from the world of civilization and convention, weave a bit of poetry into the warp of your days.

The beginning is good. Nature's setting and some patriarchal costumes, slow to disappear, delight you. But as time passes the impression is spoiled. The reverse side of things begins to show. This which you thought was as true antique as family heirlooms is naught but trickery to mystify the credulous. Everything is labeled; all is for sale, from the earth to the inhabitants. These primitives have become the most consummate of sharpers. Given your money, they have resolved the problem of getting it with the least expense to themselves. On all sides are nets and traps, like spiders' webs, and the fly that this gentry lies snugly in wait for is you. This is what twenty or thirty years of venality has done for a population once simple and honest, whose contact was grateful indeed to men worn by city life. Homemade bread has disappeared, butter comes from the dealer, they know to an art how to skim milk and adulterate wine; they have all the vices of dwellers in cities without their virtues.

As you leave you count your money. So much is wanting that you make complaint. You are wrong. One never pays too dear for the conviction that there are things which money will not buy.

You have need in your house of an intelligent and competent servant. Attempt to find this rara avis. According to the principle that with money one may get anything, you ought, as the position you offer is inferior, ordinary good or exceptional, to find servants unskilled, average, excellent, superior. But all those who present themselves for the vacant post are listed in the last category and are fortified with certificates to support their pretensions. It is true that nine times out of ten when put to the test these experts are found totally wanting. Then why did they engage themselves with you? They ought in truth to reply as does the cook in the comedy, who is dearly paid and proves to know nothing:

Why did you hire out as a cordon bleu?
It was to get bigger commissions.

That is the great affair. You will always find people who like to get big wages. More rarely you find capability. And if you are looking for probity the difficulty increases. Mercenaries may be had for the asking; faithfulness is another thing. Far be it from me to deny the existence of faithful servants, at once intelligent and upright. But you will encounter as many, if not more, among the ill paid as among those most highly salaried. And it little matters where you find them, you may be sure that they are not faithful in their own interest; they are faithful because they have some what of that simplicity which renders us capable of self abnegation.

We also hear on all sides the adage that money is the sinews of war. There is no question but that war costs much money, and we know something about it. Does this mean that in order to defend herself against her enemies and to honor her flag a country need only be rich? In olden time the Greeks took it upon themselves to teach the Persians the contrary, and this lesson will never cease to be repeated in history. With money ships, cannon, horses may be bought, but not so military genius, administrative wisdom, discipline, enthusiasm. Put millions into the hands of your recruiters and charge them to bring you a great leader and an army. You will find a hundred captains instead of one, and a thousand soldiers. But put them under fire; you will have enough of your hirelings! At least one might imagine that with money alone it is possible to lighten misery. Ah, that, too, is an illusion from which we must turn away. Money, be the sum great or small, is a seed which germinates into abuses. Unless there go with it intelligence, kindness, much knowledge of men, it will do nothing but harm, and we run great risk of corrupting both those who receive our bounty and those charged with its distribution.

Money will not answer for everything; it is a power, but it is not all powerful. Nothing complicates life, demoralizes man, perverts the normal course of society, like the development of venality. Wherever it reigns everybody is duped by everybody else; one can no longer put trust in persons or things, no longer obtain anything of value. We would not be detractors of money, but this general law must be applied to it: Everything in its own place. When gold, which should be a servant, becomes a tyrannical power, affronting morality, dignity and liberty; when some exert themselves to obtain it at any price, offering for sale what is not merchandise, and others, possessing wealth, fancy that they can purchase what no one may buy, it is time to rise against this gross and criminal superstition and cry aloud to the imposture, "Thy money perish with thee!" The most precious things that man possesses he has almost always received gratuitously. Let him learn so to give them.

(To be continued.)

PARENTS OWE TO THEIR CHILDREN

Obligations Which Should Be Borne In Mind.

We hear and read so much of what the child owes the parents, that it is well to keep in mind the fact that parents owe much to the child. Their duty is not done when the child has been fed, clothed, and sent to school, although many parents think they have done all that God or man demands when this is accomplished.

It is right to exact obedience from a child, and show him why it is best to certain things. The pert and precocious child is never obedient. He thinks himself above the law of obedience, and grows into a disgreeable young person who makes no friends.

Parents owe it the children to make of them men and women whom all will delight to honor. This must be done by both precept and example. It is useless to tell a boy it is wrong to gamble, and then play cards for stakes in *his presence*. The precocious child will always see a chance of making money in an easy way, and before he is old enough to gamble in cards he will use his marbles and playthings as a source of revenue. He learned the fundamental principle from his parents, and they have only themselves to blame.

The parents owe it to the child to teach him honesty, not because it is the best policy, but because it is right. The child should be taught to respect the belongings of every member of the family. Honesty begins there. These belongings are not common property, and he should be made to understand this; nor should he be permitted to impose upon his playmates, and rob them of their toys. Their marbles and other playthings must not be obtained fraudulently, unless the parents are willing to see him grow up without honor and principle. The precious boy can usually "get on in the world," but he does not always accomplish it fairly.

If parents indulge in liquors in the presence of the child, they can scarcely expect him to grow into a sober man. If he does, it is by sheer force of his own good sense and principle. Precept and example must be the motto of the parents. They cannot follow "The primrose path of dalliance," and expect the child to climb "the steep and thorny way to heaven." Shakespeare taught us more wisely than that.

The life of the parents must be one of self-denial, and a renunciation of everything that makes life pleasant, if that be necessary to the proper training of the child. He who is so brought up surely will never go astray. It is usually the pert boy, feels that he is just a little wiser than his parents, who becomes the bragging, irresponsible man.

The child will often place the blame of some personal shortcoming on the parents of an excuse for himself. Said I to a boy, one day:

"Why do you smoke? Your father did not use tobacco."

"No," he replied, "I inherit my taste from my grandfather."

That was not a manly nor a kind thing to say, but he was one of the irresponsible who put upon the shoulders of others his own shortcomings. He was a precocious boy who reasoned for himself.

After all, the highest ambition of parents for the child should not be to make of him the most brilliant and successful man, but the best and kindest. Kindness is one of the things to be prayed for every day.

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DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
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Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table of the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST

No. 3—Daily	7 15	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9 26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4 53	P. M
No. 1—Daily	6 26	P. M
No. —Express	11 54	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12 27	A. M
No. *8—Daily	6 04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6 31	A. M
No. 72—Accommodation except Sunday	5 12	P. M
No. 56—Express, Daily	4 34	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8 32	P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

HIGHWAY ENGINEERS.

The Necessity Of Employing Them in Road Building.

The condition of the highways is an index of the progressiveness of the people. In addition to the importance of shortcoming distance by bringing the buyer and seller closer together and thus giving to the farmer a more available market for his produce, good roads help on to a wonderful degree the social and educational advancement of the rural district.

The doctrine of good roads has been thoroughly preached, and their advantages seem to be so thoroughly recognized throughout the entire country that public sentiment is unanimously in favor of road reform, writes Colonel Albert Pope in *Good Roads Magazine*. This is true even among the people of smaller towns and rural districts, where they are awakening to the realization of the direct bearing of good roads on business prosperity.

The question that confronts us today is not "Shall we have good roads?" but "What is the best way to secure them?" It must be conceded that an initiative step is to give up everywhere the time worn and pernicious system of working out a road tax. In many communities a direct road tax has been substituted, the proceeds of which are expended on the highways under the supervision of experts. The subject of state and national highways has been broadly discussed and generally approved, though there is still a mooted point as to how much the general government shall furnish, how much the state shall pay and and what proportion of the expense shall be borne by the counties and townships.

I believe the counties and towns should meet practically half the expense of construction and that the state should own the road when completed. While Massachusetts has appropriated liberal sums for this important work, it would be a financial investment to increase this expenditure on this plan, because many regions willing to stand their proper part of the expense cannot under the present arrangement get a part of the appropriation and others cannot get enough.

To have good roads we must have skilled road engineers. Therefore the first step to be taken by any community should be to secure the services of trained men, under whose guidance new roadways would be constructed and both old and new kept in repair.

The work accomplished by Massachusetts has attracted a great deal of attention because of the system attained under the system adopted by that state. Work on the highways is always supervised by skilled men. Sections of state roads have been built in all parts of the commonwealth with the idea of practically demonstrating to the people in the different localities the best methods to be pursued in the building and maintainance of good roads, and of late the work has been to connect these sections and thus complete through roads. This plan has worked successfully in that it has by these object lessons interested towns and counties to follow the example of the state highway commission in extending good roads. In many instances smaller townships have purchased and are working stone crushing plants and such other machinery as is necessary to keep their highways in proper condition.

The leading educational institutions of the country have recognized the importance of this question, and many have put into their curriculum a special coures in road engineering. If I were living in a community whose interests demanded the improvement of the highways I would urge the paramount importance of getting hold of skilled men. Under them there should be made a careful topographical survey of the region to be improved and its available road materials located and tested. With this preliminary task accomplished the work of the road building can be successfully and economically pushed.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. Wiley Welling, working at Grafton, Mr. M. M. Schrock Mr. C. S. May spent Sunday with their families at the Park.

Mr. Emery Flowers, of Grafton, came to the Park Monday last. He will work for the Messrs. Weber.

Mr. John Beachy, of near Bittinger, spent Monday evening with his sister, Mr. M. M. Schrock, at this place.

Mr. Eugene Teats, of Cranseville, W. Va., spent Monday evening with his sister, Mrs. Whetzel, at Loch Lynn.

Mr. James Jarboe, Jr., of Clarksburg, spent the Sabbath at this place Mr. Jerry Uphole unloaded a car of lime last Thursday. The lime was placed in C. M. Rathbun & Sons lime house, on account of the road being so bad.

Mr. R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont, W. Va., was a visitor at the Park last Friday.

Mrs. Barsall, of Parkersburg, W. Va., visited the Park last Friday and rented Dixie Cottage, which she will fit up for a boarding house.

Cuppett, Leighton & Co. unloaded a car of corn last Monday.

Preacher Metheny is holding cottage prayer meeting in the Park this week.

Mrs. Clinton Larrabee, of Baltimore, has rented the J. H. Cuppett home on G street.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins, after spending the winter at Cincinnatti, returned to the Park on Friday morning, greatly improved in health.

Dr. J. G. McLain, wife and daughters, Miss Kate and Miss Margaret, stopped off at the Park Saturday morning and spent the day here, taking No. 55 for Wheeling. They had just returned from a delightful tour of Cuba, Porto Rico and South America.

Mr. E. W. Williams and wife were Park visitors last Saturday enroute home from a sojourn at Southern Pines, N. C.

The National Casualty Co. paid out the past few weeks for sick benefits, the sum of $52.70 to its policy holders residing at Deer Park, Friendsville and Oakland.

Miss Edna Elliott went to Oakland Tuesday to visit friends for a week or so.

Rev. H. E. Friend, of Hoyes, spent Tuesday night with his son Edward at this place.

Mr. N. J. Caddle, of the Park Poultry Ranch, went to Laurel, Md., Wednesday.

Mr. J. C. Harper, of Hagerstown, Md. was a Park visitor Tuesday.

Miss Corel Feather went to Baltimore Wednesday morning.

The Ryan Cottage is to have a coat of paint as soon as the weather will permit.

Mr. Milton Echart will add to his house on the corner of Philadelphia avenue and E street, a kitchen and pantry. The roof will be taken off from the dining room and over the dining room and kitchen will be placed three bed rooms and bath room.

Mr. Art Flowers, of Bond, Md., and Clinton Pierce, of Buckhannon, W. Va., were visitors at the Park the early part of this week.

The rain of the past few days has caused the "Little Yough" to overflow its banks.

Saturday evening next Rev. Mr. Metheny will begin a revival meeting in the Methodist Church of this place. During the meeting he expects the assistance of Revs. Ward and Workman, of Oakland.

Mr. J. W. Wood, a contractor of Parkersburg, W. Va., and his foreman, C. W. Wyatt, came to the Park Tuesday last. Mr. W. has the contract to remodel Mr. J. M. Dare's house on F street. The wings on the "Young Cottage" are to be taken away and the main part of the cottage joined to Mr. Dare's house. Porches are to be added and other improvements made.

Mr. M. G. Ford has the contract to paint Mr. S. C. Baker's barn and the interior of his house. Mr. B. is arranging to build a silo. Mr. Baker is one of our up-to-date, reading, investigating farmers.

Mr. Wm. H. Landon is confined to his home by an attack of the grippe.

Mr. Chas. Bolgiano, the leading seed dealer of Baltimore, with his family, will occupy "Eastwood" the coming season.

The revival meetings in the U. B. Church closed last Sabbath evening. The converts are now in the hands of the churches to be led and cared for so as to become useful citizens and consistent Christians.

Notice.

John H. Thomas of Markleysburg, Pa., holds two notes of $1,000 each, given by his wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Thomas, of Addison, Pa. dated July 11, 1903, payable one in 1904 and one in 1905. These notes were given without any consideration, and are now being contested in the courts of Garrett county, Md., and the public is hereby warned not to buy said notes.

3-3t. MARY JANE THOMAS.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

BITTINGER.

Almost every community has in its midst an uncouth philosopher from whose uncomely speech we catch occasional glimpses of the rarest gems of thought, the richness and beauty of which outshine the empty fluency of speech commonly called culture as does the rarest diamond outshine the paste imitation on a dude's cheap linen. We find honest men in ragged jackets, helpful thoughts in humble minds, and he who first finds diamonds, finds them first in "the rough."

Sugar making began in this region last week. Some sap was gathered and converted into sugar and syrup. All camps were not opened however, owing to the inability to get about on account of snow which still lay to considerable depth in some localities.

The first smile of spring has been beaming upon us for a few days and the robin and blue bird make a cheerful noise all the day long. Hail joyous spring-time with thy balmy breezes and fragrant flowers.

Constable Stahl was in this vicinity last week summoning various of our citizens to appear before the court at its present session.

Miss Agnes Bittinger spent a portion of the past week at Jennings with her sister Mrs. George Yommer, who was ill.

Mrs. K. A Bittinger lost a fine cow last week. The loss will be sorely felt by Mrs. Bittinger, and it is hoped our good people will see to it that the loss be repaid.

Mr. J. L. Beechy is running Jeff. Lohr's sugar camp this season.

Mr. Jonas Bittinger, who was housed up for a few days with the grippe, is about again.

Miss Laura Facenbaker, who was employed at Jennings for a few weeks, is home again.

Miss Carrie Hetrich is helping Mrs. Frances Bittinger through the busy spring season.

In a wreck on the Jennings Railroad last Friday two cars laden with lumber were derailed and traffic was delayed for some time.

Mrs. G. W. Engle who spent the winter in Baltimore, is expected home this week.

Tribute to Silas Young.

Our old veteran friend who died on the 2d of March last, Mr. Silas Young, was borne in Rockingham county, Viginia, 82 years ago, and at the age of 18 moved to Nicholas county, West Virginia, and when the war between the States broke out, in 1861, he joined the Union army, and served until discharged at the close of that struggle and was honored by a memorial given him for his heroism in many of the battles in and around Petersburg and Richmond and was promoted corporal after the battle of Hatcher's Run, near Richmond, in 1864.

This kind friend often talked to the writer of his boyhood days in the Valley of Virginia and of many families that it was my pleasure to become acquainted with in the vicinity in which he lived until 18 years old. He often spoke of the old school house near Mt. Clinton, known as "Crawford school house," which was very familiar to all of McNeil's Command as we often camped in it during the war, and if this comes to the notice of James W. Mason, Henry W. Ridder, and Wm. H. Pool, and others of the Rough Riders, it will bring back pleasant recollections of our Valley campaign.

In closing this tribute to this ex-soldier friend, I must say I never met a more generous foe of forty years ago who was so gentle and kind in speaking of those dark and bloody days, and in all of his remarks about the great heroes on both sides—Lee, Jackson and Grant—were his ideals of the true and gallant soldier and as military geniuses he ever compared them to Napoleon.

Good kind friend, you have gone to answer the last roll-call and I feel assured by your pure and honest record left behind that you will meet "The Great Captain" with the plaudit "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

With all the warmth of my heart going out to the bereaved daughter left behind, I say peace to his ashes.

A FRIEND.

Making Cement Bricks.

In Salisbury, Md., Frank C. Todd is installing a plant for making ornamental face bricks of concrete, as well as building blocks from the same material.

The methods of mixing the cement with earth and the manufacturing of the brick is original with Mr. Todd. It is something similar to the German sand-lime method, excepting no lime is used. This is mainly where the secret lies. Artificial heat is used to dry the brick, and it requires from five to seven days after the brick is made before it is ready for delivery. Mr. Todd has been experimenting with this method of brick making for the last two years, and he thinks has at last struck the real thing in something new. There is but one other place in the country that Mr. Todd is aware of where bricks are manufactured in the same manner, but each is original in itself.—Salisbury Courier.

LAW IN REGARD TO CIGAR BOXES

Dealers Must Not Give Them Away or Sell Them After May 1.

Cumberland dealers in cigars have been notified during the past few days that on and after May 1st they will not be permitted to give away or sell empty boxes. The latter, while usually regarded as inoffensive things which the average merchant is glad to give away in order to get rid of them, have been causing the revenue authorities no end of trouble in the large cities and those sections where cigars are manufactured on a more extensive scale than in this vicinity.

In those parts where tobacco is grown on an extensive scale there are many small manufacturers of cigars. These small manufacturers are the ones who have been causing the trouble. It is alleged they frequently make cheap cigars and place them in empty boxes that had contained high-priced cigars. Through unscrupulous dealers it is an easy matter to get the cigars on the market. Not only is the Government cheated in this way but the manufacturers of high grade cigars suffer.

It has been suggested that the only way in which dealers will be able to protect themselves will be to destroy the boxes the moment the last cigar is removed. Otherwise the box might accidently fall into the hands of another party. Under the law both parties would be liable. The law, in part follows:

Whenever any person sells, gives, purchases or receives any box **** branded or marked in any way so as to show that the contents or intended contents thereof have been duly inspected, or that the tax thereon has been complied with, whether such **** branding otherwise without authority of law, said box**** being empty he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred. And every person who makes, manufacturers or products any box **** branded or marked as above described, or **** brands or marks the same, as hereinbefore recited, shall be liable to penalty as before provided in this section. And every person who violates the foregoing provisions of this section, with intent to defraud the revenue, or defraud any person, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. And all articles sold, given, purchased, received, made, manufactured, produced, branded, stamped, or marked in violation of the provisions of this section, and all their contents shall be forfeited to the United States.

Commenting on the above the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says: It will be observed that the foregoing provisions of the law clearly denounce penalties for the making or using of any empty cigar box, branded or marked in any way purporting to show that any provisions of the internal revenue law have been complied with in respect to such box. These punishments, both corporal and pecuniary, are so severe that Internal Revenue Commissioner has in the past hesitated to provoke them for the prevention of the practice in the trade of making and using "dummy" cigar boxes for advertising purposes, a practice innocent enough in itself, and not ordinary resulting in any fraud on the revenue. When, however, the empty boxes or receptacles are marked or branded with factory numbers and caution notices there can be no doubt as to the applicability of the statute to them, and it becomes necessary that all parties interested, both manufacturers and dealers, should be informed that the practice of making and using such marked and branded boxes must be discontinued or the consequences suffered.

In view of the fact that the statute in question has not heretofore been applied in such cases, and to the prevalence of the practice of making and using marked and branded empty cigar boxes, it is deemed proper to give public notice that the practice must be stopped and that after a reasonable time violators of the statute will be prosecuted.

Any such empty marked and branded cigar boxes found in the hands of dealers on and after May 1, proximo, will be seized for forfeiture and personal proceedings will also be taken under the law provided for such cases. —Cumberland News.

THE above picture of the man and fish is the trade-mark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
409-415 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK
50c. and $1.00. All druggists.

Men Capable of Earning
$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

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FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

The Swanton Grange.

The Swanton Grange has never been so full of life and so prosperous, since its organization, as at this time.

On last Saturday night three of the most prosperous farmers in the District were initiated, and three other applicants for membership were elected. There have been eleven applications for membership since February 8th.

The Grange meets every Saturday night and is prosperous and steadily growing in interest in all the features of the Grange. A bright future for this Grange is predicted.

A. F. GEORGE,
Lecturer.

College of Music.

$34 pays six weeks instruction and board at the College of Music, Freeburg, Pa., Piano, organ, singing brass and string instruments taught

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ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Tips—That is what Robinson gives with most of his shoes.

Mr. R. A. C. Howard, of Bloomington, was here yesterday attening court.

Mr. Josephus Howell, of Bond, was in Oakland last Saturday when he made this office a brief visit.

Mr. James E. Wilburn, of Hoyes, was a business visitor at this office Tuesday.

Mr. F. H. Whaley, of Davis, W. Va., as in Oakland recently, the guest of Rev. Workman

'Twill put money in your pocket to visit the prosperity sale at Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store.

Mrs. J. M. Crane, of Morgantown, spent last night as the guest of relatives in Oakland.

Mr. Marshal N. Wilson, of the Wildell Company, Elkins, West Va., was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business.

Owing to the illness of School Commissioners C. E. Ellithorpe and George E. Bishoff no meeting of the Board of which they are members was held on Tuesday as advertised.

Prof. Ed. A Browning has been at Sang Run for the past week where he is engaged nursing William Browning, his nephew, who is suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. George C. MacFarlane, superintendent of the Monroe Coal Mining Company, whose works are located at Barnum, this county, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday.

The Misses Johnson, Parkersburg, W. Va., who were the guests last and part of this week of their sister. Miss Tekla Johnson, and Mrs. R. B. Ward, retnrned home Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. A. P. George, a Sunday school worker of national reputation, will deliver an address on Sunday school work in the M. E. Church this (Thursday) evening at 7:30. The public is invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Creed Dunnington, formerly of Terra Alta, but more recently of Mannington, W. Va., have moved to Oakland where they are occupying the Tower property recently purchased by Mr. James W. Leathers.

Messrs. Edward H. Sincell and Gilmor S. Hamill, trustees, advertise in this paper today the sale of the Kamp lands lying in District No. 5 of this county, the sale to be made on Saturday, April 15th, in front of the post-office in Oakland.

Among those attending court who visited this office during the past few days were Messrs. Michael Daily and J. J. Michael, of near Westernport; M. M. Fazenbaker, of Bond; A. J. Merrill, of Piedmont; Ezra Michaels, of District No. 4; John H. Cuppet, of Friendsville.

Mr. Ezra Michaels, of District No. 4, who was summoned as a juror to serve at the present term of court, was excused from service by Judge Henderson Monday afternoon when he returned to his home where his aged father, Mr. Kelita Michaels, is lying dangerously ill.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. John H. Cuppet, of Friendsville, this county, came up to Oakland from his home on Tuesday and yesterday afternoon left for Parkersburg, W. Va., and Athens, Ohio, on a business trip. He will return to his home via Uniontown and Confluence within the next week.

Mr. Robert Moorehead, of Bloomington, who was here at court this week, tendered his resignation to the Commissioners Tuesday as Constable of District No. 4, which office he had filled for four and a-half years to the satisfaction of the great majority of the people of his community.

Mr. W. H. Spedden, formerly of Oakland, but for several years a resident of Fairmont, W. Va., where he is one of the leading contractors and builders, was in Oakland yesterday going over the plans and specifications for the proposed new jail. His firm expects to make a bid for the erection of the building.

Rev. W. M. Lister, pastor of the Friendsville M. E. church, telephoned this office yesterday the following message, requesting its publication: "To correct a false report circulated by some misinformed person, everyone is invited to Sunday school and other services to be held in the Friendsville M. E. church."

John O. Michael, Esq., arrived in Oakland for the steenth time this morning and will again engage in business, having secured a room in the opera house block. He has promised to enter into bond to remain in Oakland for a term of at least twelve months provided the municipal authorities allows him to unpack his goods, George Mason and Austin Brown becoming his bondsmen.

Mr. Bert Ashby, of Crellin, was in Oakland Monday evening as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vaughn. Mr. Ashby is just recovering from a serious injury he sustained while engaged at work as lumber inspector for the Preston Company at Crellin, where he was struck in the side with a piece of lumber, which fractured his ribs and inflicted other injuries of a serious nature. He will resume his duties within a few days.

Death of John McKenzie.

John McKenzie died at his home near Avilton, in Garrett County, on the 5th of March, 1905, after an illness of some length. He was about 71 years of age; was intered at St Ann's Church nearby, on the 6th of the month. He was one of the three sons of Samuel F. McKenzie, one of Garrett county's very best citizens, who died a number of years ago. John McKenzie was a good and useful citizens; industrious, honest and true in all relations. He will be missed, not only in his immediate neighborhood, but beyond it. His wife, now widow, was one of the many daughters of the late Geo. W. Layman. She survives. They have a considerable family of children all grown. The McKenzie race takes in several revolutionary soldiers.

County Grange Meeting.

The County Grange will meet in Naylor's Hall, Railroad street, Oakland, on Saturday, March 25th, at one o'clock p. m., when Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, of Swanton, will lecture on spraying fruit trees. All Grangers are requested to be present.

GEORGE E. BISHOFF,
Lecturer.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Three Will Be Established in the County this Year.

Tuesday of this week arrangements were made by the Board of County School Commissioners for the establishment of three Normals in as many towns in this county, the term to continue for ten weeks, beginning on Monday, April 24th.

The points and instructors selected by the Board for these schools are as follows:

Oakland, with Prof. J. Frank McBee, A. M., as instructor.

Accident, Prof. J. C. Beahm, instructor.

Grantsville, Prof. J. C. Bender, instructor.

Get it at Naylor & Co.'s.

ENGINEER KILLED AT ROWLESBURG

James Kitzmiller Struck By B. and O. Helper Engine.

James Kitzmiller, engineer on the Third division of the Baltimore and Ohio, on engine No. 1866, was run over by a helper engine at Rowlesburg, early Friday morning and instantly killed. Kitzmiller's train had stopped at Rowlesburg and the engineer was out of the cab oiling his locomotive, when the helper backed down upon him. Death was instant and the remains were horribly mangled. They were picked up by the crew of the freight train and taken to the home of the deceased. Last summer Mr. Kitzmiller was knocked from the cab of his engine in Oakland by being struck on the head by the penstalk at the station but his injuries were of a slight nature.

Mr. Kitzmiller was about thirty-eight years of age and was one of the best known engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio. He lived in South Cumberland prior to a few months ago, when he was removed to Keyser. He was a cousin of the late George W. Kitzmiller, who dropped dead in Baltimore on March 5th.

DIED.

Abernathy—On Sunday, March 19th, at his home near Wilson, Mr. James Abernathy, aged 81 years, the deceased being one of the pioneer settlers of Garrett county. He was the father of ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy and was a good citizen in every sense of the word. His funeral took place from his late home on Tuesday of this week, the interment being made at Fairview church, of which the deceased was a devout and consistent member.

ASHBY—At Bond, on Saturday last, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ashby. The funeral took place at Crellin on Monday following.

KOCH—At the home of his father, south of Oakland, after an illness of a few days of pneumonia, Jesse, aged about twenty years, son of Mr. Christian Koch. The deceased had been employed at Swallow Falls where he was taken ill and brought to his late home on Wednesday of last week, his death occuring on Sunday. The funeral took place Tuesday.

Book of the Royal Blue.

The current issue of the Baltimore & Ohio's popular magazine—The Book of the Royal Blue—has devoted many pages to the International Convention of Christian Endeavor to be held in Baltimore July next, including a very concise history of the Society, a description of the Convention City, its many attractions and surroundings, and a full programme of the Convention. It is a splendid text book for prospective visitors.

Aside from this star feature, the number is especially interesting, having contributions from many of the best writers.

S. E. Kiser, of Chicago, has a short story, "How the Governor was Hoodwinked;" Elihu S. Riley, of Annapolis, tells the story of the "Headless Man of Annapolis." Among the poets who have contributed are Edmond Vance Cooke, the author and lecturer of Cleveland; S. W. Gillilan and Victor A. Hermann, of Baltimore.

A new department "Humor and the Humorist," which is conducted by the editor, has a series of heart to heart talks with and about the men who make you laugh.

Single copies will be mailed for five cents each; annual subscription, fifty cents. Address D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore.

Death of Highly Respected Citizen.

MOSSER.—At the his home near Fairfax, this county, on Sunday, the 19th inst., George L. Mosser, aged 78 years, 1 month and 19 days. His remains were buried at the Red House church on the 21st inst., Rev. D. W. Cunningham, of Terra Alta, W. Va., officiating. Rev. Cunningham delivered an impressive sermon from Rev. 14:13: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours and their works do follow them." A portion of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran choir rendered "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," and "Asleep in Jesus," two favorite hymns of the dead, in a very impressive manner.

He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church for fifty years and a regular attendant at all church services.

His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives, friends and neighbors, which manifested the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. Owen Brenegar, Patrick Flynn, Jonn Hamill, Oliver Feather, Isaac Stanley and Clinton L. Leonard. He now rests from his labours leaving an assurance that he is enjoying a crown of life beyond. H.

STEEL RANGE.

Your special attention is called to steel range as advertised by J. M. Davis & Sons.

SAN JOSE SCALE IN ORCHARDS

Pest Appearing in Fruit Trees in Allegany and Garrett Counties.

The destructive insect known as the San Jose Scale has been found in several orchards in the vicinity of McCoole, Md., and also at Swanton, Md. The centre of infection at McCoole seems to be in W. R. Walter's half grown orchard, where many of the trees were cut down before they had been inspected by Charles T. Sweet, state inspector for Garrett and Western Maryland counties, and before the real cause of the trouble was known. An effort will be made to stamp out the scale in that vicinity by concerted action on the part of the farmers and owners of orchards, and it is understood that a grange will be organized for that purpose. On Friday next, March 24th, at the Walter's orchard, a demonstration of properly spraying trees with a solution of lime, sulphur and salt will be given under the direction of Prof. Symons, Maryland State Entomologist, and in the afternoon a grange will be organized at the McCoole school house.

California.

California entertains every a host of visitors. By reason of this, she has gained a great reputation for hospitality. California WANTS you to visit her this spring. The Rock Island System would like to have you try its up-to-date service from Chicago or St. Louis to the Golden State. As a special inducement greatly reduced rates are offered daily March 1 to May 15. Ask your home agent or write to JohnSebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

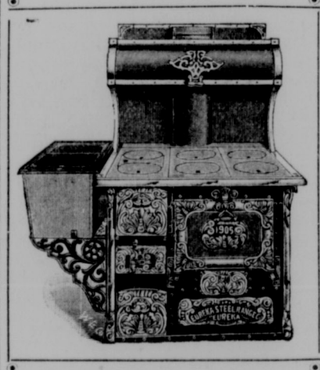
No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

NOTICE.

This to notify the public that my wife, Maria C. Michael, has left my bed and board with out just provocation and to warn all persons not to credit or harbor her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her

2-3t A. J. MICHAEL.

Steel Range
FOR BEAUTY AND FINISH
LEADS THEM ALL



Nickel Front $22.50
Full Nickel 25.00

Has Oven 17 inches wide, 12 inches high, 21 inches deep; 6 eight-inch lids; top cooking surface 30x36 inches; has 15-gallon reservoir with patent pocket heater, gives plenty of hot water. Duplex grate. Burns wood or coal. Drop pouch feed door. Upper warming closet.

☞ Call and examine Range now on exhibition.

J. M. Davis
& SONS,
Oakland, - - Maryland.

ORDER NISI.

Beryl Warnick, et al, vs. George Warnick. No. 1102 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 23rd day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, substituted trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week forthree successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring
Has
Appeared

AT OUR
STORE

Everything
:: New ::

H. C. Sincell & Co.

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face
BRICKS
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Notice to Contractors!

Notice of Letting the Contract for a Jail and Sheriff's Residence, for Garrett County, at It's County Seat, Oakland, Md.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, at Oakland, Md., for the furnishing of all materials and labor required for the erection and completion of a Jail and Sheriff's Residence according to the plans and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., copies of which are now on file at the Commissioners' Office and at the office of the above named Architects.

Said proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the

12th Day of April, 1905,

and will be opened the same day by the County Commissioners and as soon as the said proposals have been examined the said County Commissioners will take action towards the letting of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompaned by a certified check of twenty-five per cent. of its amount, or a surety bond for a like amount made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett county as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a bond double the amount of his bid.

This bond must be issued by a regular Surety Guarantee Co., and furnished within a reasonable time after the contract has been signed.

The said check or bond shall become forfeited to the County Commissioners if for any reason the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and furnish the bond as aforesaid after its acceptance by the said County Commissioners.

This bond must be made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett County and the conditions of the said bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work according to the plans and specifications on file as aforesaid.

After the contract has been signed and the bond approved the certified checks will be returned to their respective makers and if the contract is not awarded within two weeks from the opening of the bids the obligation of the bidders will cease and their checks returned.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with samples of the material he intends to use for cell construction, with a full size sample of the grating 2 inches square, and samples of plates 4 inches square, also a model or full size drawing of the locking device with detail specifications covering its construction; also each bidder must accompany his bid with samples of the cut stone.

The County Commissioners will award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and they reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

By order of the Board,
1-5t. A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

S L Townshend
& SON

We are offering a nice line of . .

WINTER
UNDERWEAR
AND
TROUSERS
AT
COST

And have made a general cut in price on our entire stock of seasonable Clothing

S L Townshend
& SON

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON.
W. W. FOLK.
1-3 C. C. MILLER

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson XII. John ix, 1-11. March 19, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

THE REVIEW

The early Church did well to select an eagle as the emblem of St. John. He soars high and sees far. The product of his pen is the most valuable portion of the Bible. It has been called the gospel of eternity and the heart of Christ. His style is unique. He does not attempt a minute or chronological narrative. His whiting is an argument. He states a proposition and addresses himself to the maintaining of it. His purpose is to is to cause the reader to believe that Jesus is the Christ. His method is to take some scenic incidents and typical persons and report that Jesus' words in connection with them so that there may be reciprocal illumination. He calls the readers to a halt that he may reflect, he epitomizes the argument, makes application, and before he closes swings the golden censer of praise to God.

Peculiar interest attaches to John's person as well as to his writing. An incident illustrates his character. It may, of course, be apocryphal, but Eusebius and Clement both affirm it to be true. The apostle left a young man in care of a certain bishop to be instructed. On his next visit he surprised the bishop by asking for his "deposit." The bishop denied that he had any "deposit," supposing St. John meant money. Then the apostle said, "I demand the young man." The bishop reluctantly admitted that he had allowed the catechumen to apostatize, and that he had become a robber chief. The apostle mounted a horse and put himself in the way of being captured by the robber in order that he might reclaim him. And in this he is said to have succeeded. If this tradition and others like it are true, sacred art has done an injustice to St. John when it has pictured him as effeminate. He was, in fact, a bundle of paradoxes: a fisherman, yet having social access to the high priest's palace; a Galilean, yet intimately familiar with Judea; of none of the schools, yet penning the noblest thing in literature; gentle, yet a son of thunder.

John's Gospel is the oral teaching of his whole ministry reduced to writing. It is a restatement of apostolic doctrine by the last living apostle. It is not a mere supplement to the other Gospels. He did not merely bring up the rear for the purpose of gleaning what others had passed by. He takes great scenic events, six miracles (or signs, as he significantly calls them) and three parables. He gives the setting and background of each and then interprets, or, better, makes the Lord His own interpreter by recording His saying in the connection. Thus, by a series of clusters of sayings, deeds, and events, he makes what Origen did not hesitate to call "the main Gospel."

There is not in literature a finer example of adaptation of style of subject. The noblest and profoundest thought is here clothed in language ample and royal. What she Sistine frescoes are in art, the exordium of the fourth Gospel is to written speech. Yet with all its stateliness there is an inherent simplicity. The similarity between the opening of the Book of Genesis and the opening of this Gospel will be readily recognized. The prologue is in the form of Hebrew poetry, which consists largely of the recurrence of previously expressed thoughts with altered phrase and added meaning.

John the Evangelist paints a noble and fadeless portrait of John the Baptist. He was intensely human. He had like passions to those of other men. The glory of it is that with these he yet acted divinely in a great national crisis. And that not because irresistibly impelled by a power external to himself. His ascetic life was a rational protest to the voluptuousness of his age. His solitariness rebuked the self-interested combinations in Church and State. He sought the desert that he might think to a finish a patriotic course of conduct and might fortify his soul with those matured convictions of truth which would inure him even to martyrdom. When at length he felt he was ready to speak and some at least ready to hear he went to the place where the most people would naturally congregate.

Now follow two illuminating incidents—the calling of the first disciples and the working of the first miracle. To them attaches the natural interest in first things. Origins always fascinating. Every book of Genesis is attractive. This is the beginning of the Christian Church. The interest ordinarily attaching to the start of things is in this instance greatly enhanced by the sacred character of the institution, its phenomenal history, and its world-wide and beneficent effects.

The visit of Nicodemus to Jesus ought to be viewed in the light of events then transpiring. The breach between the officials of the Hebrew Church and the reforming rabbi had already begun. Nicodemus rose superior to the prejudice of his clique and visited the Teacher. Wonder is not that he came at night, but that he came at all. What nonpulsed Nicodemus was to be told that he could only come into the kingdom as the proselyte came into the Hebrew Church. He considered himself a charter member. To find that it was not a question of higher or lower seat, but of any seat at all, was what dumfounded him.

The scenes shift in this absorbingly interesting panorama. Jesus conversation with the woman at Jacob's well, to whom He makes His first categorical declaration of Messiahship. The healing of the nobleman's son is a history of the generation, growth, and fruitage of faith all in epitome. Jesus, at the Pool of Bethesda, is a picture of His sympathy and power. The event also marks the beginning of official hostility to Jesus.

There is a philosophic continuity in John's presentation of incidents which is far more effective than a bald chronological series. He does not do violence to chronology, but he is not hampered by it. His purpose is to show the evolution of Jesus' character and work. Next in this order comes the miracle of the loaves and fishes, followed by the appearance of Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles, and closing with the miracle of the healing of the man born blind. This latter miracle was like so many others, an acted parable. Jesus refused to enter with His disciples into the current and favorite speculation which summed itself in the question whether the man or his parents were sinners; whether the suffering was sign of sin, and the degree of it indicated the degree of the sin. He turned from splitting hairs to opening eyes. It pleased Him to condescend to the use of the crude materia medica of the day in order to strengthen the growing faith of the unfortunate man and to make the cure the more conspicuous. John's glowing narative gives us a dissolving view, fascinating and impressive. The pitiful mendicant fades away, and in his stead appears a glorious confessor witty and dauntless meet to be enrolled in the noble army of the faithful.

Letter to J. W. White.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Here's a paint that's being sold to bargain-hunters:

10 per cent lead
50 " " zinc
20 " " barytes
20 " " whiting

Barytes and whiting are sand and whitewash, not paint.

Some people must like gold bricks. The name of that is——"pure lead-and-zinc." The dealer who sells it says it's as good as Devoe.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
52 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

LARGE SHIPMENT.

One of the largest shipments that ever came to the town, in the china and dish line was received by J. M. Davis & Sons this week, consisting of nine large casks shipped direct from the factory. The goods were made to order and consist of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy and Plain Goods, five and ten cent lines suited to all classes of trade.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

JUST OPENED

1000 gallons of Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paint that are strictly pure and free from all adulteration; also a complete line of stains, varnishes, oils, brushes and general supplies. If in need of anything along this line we invite you to examine our stock.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

Land and Acreage.

In Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana the best agricultural section in the United States. Secure a home in the *Sunny South* where the lands are yet cheap. Special low rates to Homeseekers. A Personally Conducted excursion party in charge of a competent agent is run the first and third Thursday of each month. Join one of these parties and see for yourself.

Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 617 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Sheridan at Five Forks

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

March 30-April 1, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

SHERIDAN reached the lines of the besieging army in front of Petersburg the 27th of March, 1865, bringing 13,000 cavalry from the Shenandoah valley. In anticipation of his arrival General Grant had ordered a movement of the infantry forces around the right flank of Lee's lines protecting the city. The object of this advance was to cut Lee's communications southward and if possible get between his army and Lynchburg.

Before the arrival of Sheridan the Army of the Potomac mustered 75,000 men for duty. Sheridan added 13,000, and 17,000 more were brought from the Army of the James, which confronted Richmond on the north side of the Appomattox, making a total in hand for the new movement of 105,000 and leaving a reserve before Richmond of 20,000. Lee had a total at Petersburg and Richmond of 57,000, spread over a defensive line twenty miles in length.

The several movements on the Federal left at Petersburg had crowded the Confederates back to one road running in a general direction southwest and lying between the Federal positions and Hatcher's run. Hatcher's run is a swampy stream and made a good barrier when defended at the fords. About thirteen miles west by south of Petersburg there is a good road crossing the run and leading to the South Side railroad. This railroad has Lynchburg and Danville connections and was of highest importance to Lee in Petersburg. At Five Forks this road was defended from the Federal positions by intrenchments, and at Dinwiddie Court House, five miles southeast, there were outposts and defenses to guard against a surprise at Five Forks. Sheridan and the corps of Warren, Wright and Humphreys moved together toward the Federal left, and Lee sent out General R. H. Anderson with detached divisions to cope with this strong force.

When General Lee learned of the presence of Sheridan on the Petersburg lines he promptly concentrated all of his available cavalry to co-operate with Anderson and placed General Fitz-Hugh Lee in command. Fitz Lee at the time was in front of Richmond with his own division and marched promptly to Five Forks. Early on March 30 the Confederate troopers with Lee rode out toward Dinwiddie Court House, which had been reached by Sheridan's advance. A sharp skirmish took place. Late that day Fitz Lee was joined by the cavalry divisions of General T. L. Rosser and General W. H. F. Lee, making a total of nearly 6,000 sabers in the corps. Lee retired his troopers to Five Forks, where General George E. Pickett, the hero of the famous charge at Gettysburg, arrived about the same time with nearly 7,000 infantry.

While Fitz Lee stood off the Federal advance with a cordon of sabers Pickett intrenched his infantry on a line extending about a mile east and west respectively of the junction of roads at Five Forks. The lines of cavalry extended still farther on each flank. During the 31st Sheridan's cavalry under the immediate command of General Wesley Merritt pressed close to Pickett's works on the direct front and engaged in considerable sharp fighting.

During the preliminary movements of the troops Sheridan had visited Grant at the headquarters of the army and received instructions to take command of the Fifth army corps and drive the enemy from Five Forks. General Pickett's works at Five Forks were ingeniously constructed to cover the forks of the roads and to protect nearly two miles of the White Oak road leading from Five Forks to Petersburg, which it was Lee's object to keep open.

Sheridan's plan of attack was to make a feint of turning the enemy's right flank close to the forks with cavalry while the Fifth infantry corps under General G. K. Warren stormed the intrenchments on the Confederate left by approaching the position diagonally and charging over the works and across the road at the same time.

The extreme end of Pickett's intrenched line was in the woods and could not be located within many hundred yards. The first and second divisions of Warren, marching by the flank, passed it, and the third and last division, which was also the smallest, led by Romayne B. Ayers, following the other two, received a galling fire from the Confederates posted behind the angle. Ayers quickly faced his reserve brigade toward the blazing guns. It was led by Colonel Frederick Winthrop of the Fifth New York, a cousin of Major Theodore Winthrop, the hero of Big Bethel. The brigade was composed entirely of New Yorkers. They charged at double quick, with Winthrop at their head. The Confederates had placed their best guns and men in the angle as a forlorn hope. It was defended gallantly, but Winthrop's soldiers plunged through the heavy fire poured on them and carried the works. Winthrop fell mortally wounded, the last brigade commander killed in the Army of the Potomac.

SHERIDAN'S MEN CHARGING PICKETT'S WORKS AT FIVE FORKS.

When General Pickett saw that his left flank had been broken by the Fifth corps he withdrew a brigade from the front line which faced the Federal cavalry, rallied the troops and guns driven from the captured angle and prepared to make a stand for the defense of his rear, which was in danger. This new line was quickly smashed by Warren's troops, and the Confederates moved down the line toward the forks.

Meanwhile General Devin's division of Federal cavalry moved to the attack on Pickett's direct front at Five Forks. Two mounted brigades of Custer's division charged at the same time upon the line held by W. H. F. Lee's mounted men. Custer delivered the attack with his usual dash, but Lee held his ground for a time. One of Devin's brigades broke over the Confederate works, capturing three guns of Pegram's battalion, with two battleflags and 1,000 prisoners.

In the fight with Devin the gallant boy colonel, Willie Pegram, fired his last shot. He fell beside his guns. Both General Pickett and Fitz Lee were absent from the front line when Warren sprung his fierce attack upon the angle. Owing to the density of the woods no sound of battle reached them. A courier notified Pickett that the fight was on, and, galloping down the road, he barely passed the angle when Warren's leading brigade broke through. Fitz Lee was cut off and waited inactive beyond Hatcher's run until his defeated troopers joined him.

At the close of the battle Sheridan relieved Warren of his command for the reason, as he alleged, that Warren had been dilatory in making attack and did not exert himself to inspire his troops while they were in action. Sheridan's victory at Five Forks cut Lee's direct communications between Petersburg and Lynchburg, but the line from Richmond to Danville and its Lynchburg connections remained intact.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Brains of Great Men Wanted.

An attempt is being made, says the Medical Record, to form a society which shall have for its object the education of the public to a realization of the advantages to science attending the study of the brains of illustrious personages. A committee of eminent psychologists has been appointed for the purpose of preparing a general form of brain bequest which will hold in law and not be rendered null by any action that may be taken by relatives of the person making the bequest.

The Powers of Love and Science

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK, German Author and Thinker

IT is well that men should be reminded that THE VERY HUMBLEST of them has the power of fashion, after a divine model, that he chooses not, a great moral personality composed in equal parts of himself and the ideal.

It is only in the depths of life that this great moral personality can be carved out, and only by means of INCESSANT REVELATIONS of the divine can we add to the stores of the ideal we require.

To every man is it given to attain IN SPIRIT to the heights of virtuous life and to know at all times what his conduct should be would he act like a hero or a saint. But more than this is needed. It is essential that the SPIRITUAL atmosphere about us should be transformed to such a degree that it ends by resembling the atmosphere of Swedenborg's beautiful countries of the age of gold, wherein the air permitted not a falsehood to leave the lips.

An instant comes then when the smallest ill that we fain would commit falls at our feet like a leaden ball upon a disk of bronze, WHEN EVERYTHING CHANGES, though we know it not, into beauty, love or truth.

* * *

But this atmosphere enwraps those only who have been heedful to ventilate their lives sufficiently by at times flinging open the gates of the other world. It is when we are near to those gates that we love, for to love one's neighbor does not mean only to give oneself to him, to serve, help and sustain others. We may possibly be neither good nor noble nor beautiful even in the midst of the greatest sacrifice.

THE NURSE WHO DIES BY THE BEDSIDE OF A TYPHOID PATIENT MAY PERHAPS HAVE A MEAN, RANCOROUS, MISERABLE SOUL.

To love one's neighbor in the immovable depths means to love in others that which is ETERNAL, for one's neighbor in the truest sense of the term is that which approaches the nearest to God—in other words, ALL THAT IS BEST AND PUREST IN MAN—and it is only by ever lingering near the gates I spoke of that you can discover the divine in the soul. Then will you be able to say with the great Jean Paul, "When I desire to love most tenderly one who is dear to me and wish to forgive him everything, I have but to look at him for a few minutes IN SILENCE."

TO LEARN TO LOVE ONE MUST FIRST LEARN TO SEE.

"I lived for twenty years by my sister's side," said a friend to me one day, "and I saw her for the first time at the moment of our mother's death." Here, too, it had been necessary that death should violently fling open an eternal gate SO THAT TWO SOULS MIGHT BEHOLD EACH OTHER in a ray of the primeval light. Is there one among us who has not near to him sisters he has never seen?

* * *

Happily, even in those whose vision is most limited there is always SOMETHING that acts IN SILENCE, as though they had seen. It is possible perhaps that to be good is only to be IN A LITTLE LIGHT what all are in darkness. Therefore, doubtless, it is well that we should endeavor to raise our life and should strive toward summits where ill doing becomes IMPOSSIBLE. And, therefore, too, it is well to accustom the eye to behold events and men in a divine atmosphere. But even that is not indispensable, and how small must the difference seem to the eyes of a God!

WE ARE IN A WORLD WHERE TRUTH REIGNS AT THE BOTTOM OF THINGS AND WHERE IT IS NOT TRUTH, BUT FALSEHOOD, THAT NEEDS TO BE EXPLAINED.

Those who think of nothing have the same truth as those who think of God. THE TRUTH IS A LITTLE FARTHER FROM THE THRESHOLD; that is all.

There are about us thousands and thousands of poor creatures who have nothing OF BEAUTY in their lives. They come, they go in obscurity, and we believe that all is dead within them, and no one pays any heed. And then one day a simple word, an unexpected silence, a little tear that springs from the source of beauty itself, tells us that THEY HAVE FOUND THE MEANS of raising aloft in the shadow of their soul an ideal a thousand times more beautiful than the most beautiful things their ears have ever heard or have their eyes ever seen.

A Poem for Today

THE WANDERER

By Eugene Field

UPON a mountain height, far from the sea,
I found a shell,
And to my listening ear this lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing—
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.

How came the shell upon the mountain height?
Ah, who can say
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand—
Whether there cast when oceans swept the land,
Ere the Eternal had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not? Far from its native deep,
One song it sang:
Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide,
Sang of the restless sea, profound and wide—
Ever with echoes of the ocean rang.

And as the shell upon the mountain height
Sang of the sea,
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away—
So do I ever, wandering where I may,
Sing, O my home! sing, O my home! of thee!

Hans and His Friend

The German Cobbler Hears How Voglestein Was Swindled, and He Tells Him How to Drown His Sorrows.

I VHAS putting some lifts on der heels of a pair of shoes for der plumber der odder day und wishing I vhas so rich I could haf diamonds eafery day in der year vhen my frendt, Mr. Voglestein, vhalks in und looks aroundt me und says:

"Vhell, Hans, I see you vhas workin' avhay for nottings, der same ash all der time before. If you can't be some smart mans in America, vhy don't you go back to Shermany und raise some cabbage?"

Dot hurts my feelings, und I don't say nottings, und by und by he puts his hat on his ear und whistles und says:

"If somepody haf brains he vhas all right und can see Niagara falls eafery day in der week. If he haf some sawdust in his head he can see only mud-puddles in der road."

"But somepody who has brains vhas swindled sometimes," I says.

"Maype dot vhas so, but I like you to understand dot nottings happens to me. How could dey vhen my name vhas Voglestein? You talk like I vhas swindled eafery day in der week. Can't I shust drop in to see how you vhas mitout you belief I vhas swindled? For a man who haf some brain in his head you vhas werry suspicious."

Und he vhalks aroundt und whistles und sings und makes oudt how big a man he vhas. By and by, vhen I don't say somethings, he speaks:

"Sometimes I vhas swindled, of course, because I vhas greenhorns, but dot vhas long ago, vhen I first come to dis country. I shust like to see somepody come some gum games on me now. He vhill find a mans who can see through a brick wall mit a hole in her in two minutes."

I don't speak to him aboudt dot, und he goes oudt doors und comes in again und says:

"You tell me you vhas my frendt, und yet you vhas always believin' I vhas some fools. Humph! A great big frendt you vhas! Maybe I vhas a leetle child or a crazy mans dot I can't take care of myself, but I like to hear some one say so. You vhas der crazy mans. If you only do ash I tells you years ago you vhas some rich mans now. I advise und advise, but you sit like some bumps on a log, und all my advise vhas thrown avhay."

"Vhell, vhat haf you done dis time?" I ask as he smokes his pipe und keeps quiet.

"Ha, ha, ha!" he goes ash he slaps his leg und grows red in der face mit

HE SHUST WANTS TO DIE AND BE BURIED.

laughter. "So you vhill belief I vhas played for a sucker, eh? Vhell, my name vhas Voglestein, und I like to tell you dot you vhas mistook. I vhas shust $400 in my pocket, und don't you forget her. If you do forget her, he vhas badt for you."

"How vhas it?" I says. "If you haf made a good thing, I like to hear aboudt it. Do you find a pocketbook in der street car, or maype you safe a man's life from some ice wagon?"

"It vhas nottings of dot kind. It vhas business und speculation—sometings to call for brains. I make $400 all right, but if it vhas you you don't make 2 cents. Dot vhas der difference between Voglestein und Hans."

"Vhell?"

"Vhell, maype you know vhat gold vhas?"

"Of course."

"She comes oudt of der ground—out of a gold mine."

"So somepody tells me one day."

"Do you eafer hear of some town called Lame River?"

"Lame River? Lame River? I neifer hear of it in my life. Maype you mean Cripple Creek?"

"Dot vhas her. She vhas oudt west somewhere. How you come to know so much surprises me. Maype you vhas going to haf some brains in your old age. Dot Cripple Creek vhas der place vhere der gold vhass so plenty dot nopody can plant potatoes. Two days ago a strange man comes in my soda water works. He vhas pale und sick. He leans his head down on der table und sighs und groans. He vhants no soda water und no cigars. He shust vhants to die und be buried und haf no more to do mit dis wicked world. It vhas a sad, sad case."

"But you let him die, of course?" I says.

"Vhat! Not on my life, sir. Do you belief I vhas some heathens mit no feeling in my soul? I goes oafer und talks mit him und tries to cheer him oop, of course. By und by he tells me he vhas from dot Cripple Creek. He owns der biggest gold mine oudt dere. Ehe vhas worth ten million dollar. His name vhas Brown, und he comes east to sell some stock to his friends und meets mit nothing but ingratitude. One old schoolmate of his throws him downstairs vhen he asks him to buy."

"I see."

"Vhat you see? Vhas it a crime for some mans to own a gold mine und like to make his old schoolmate rich? Hans, don't you make me belief you vhas a fool."

"If I vhas some fools I can't help her. Go on mit your story."

"Vhell, don't speak dot vhay to me any more. Dot man vhas sick. Ingratitude makes him sick. He also loses his bank book vhen he falls downstairs, but he happens to haf some stock in his pocket. She vhas for $500, und here she vhas. She vhas in der Bully Boy Gold mine. How you like der looks of her, eh? Gaze on dot und remember dot my name vhas Voglestein."

"She vhas a nice looking bit of paper, Mr. Voglestein. How mooch you pay for her?"

"Vhell, you see dot mans like me because I vhas tender hearted und don't throw him oudt of my place und gif him a kick. He must go to a doctor, send some telegrams und pay his hotel bill. Dot stock vhas for $500, but if I gif him one hoonered I shall hold it two days. If he don't come back in two days, der stock vhas mine. Two days vhas gone und he don't come back."

"Und so der stock vhas yours?" I says.

"Shust so, Hans; shust so, und I vhas $400 ahead of der game. Maype you like to shake hands mit a man named Voglestein?"

"Maype I shall by and by. Do you know vhat dis stock vhas really worth?"

"She vhas worth $500 anyhow, und maype twice dot. You vhas my old frendt, but I can't sell her to you for less dan $500."

"Dot vhas too bad. I vhas going to offer you twenty-fife cents for it to paste up on der wall."

"How—how you mean?" gasped Mr. Voglestein.

"Two days ago der plumber sells stock like dot to der ragman for fife cents a pound. Ash we vhas old frendts I gif you twenty-fife cents to help you oudt. You know der vhay down to der river, don't you?"

"Of course, but vhat haf I got to do mit dot river?"

"It vhas a good place to jump into."

"Do—do you really belief dot man vhas some swindlers?"

"I can prove her by three men. He don't own some gold mine. He vhasn't sick. He shust put oop some jobs on you, und you vhas tooken in. If you don't like to shump into der river, vhy not turn on der gas in your room und be found dead in der morning?"

"So—so I vhas swindled?" says Mr. Voglestein ash he stands oop mit his face ash white ash flour.

"You vhas. Mr. Voglestein, shake hands mit Hans, der German cobbler. We vhas old frendts, und I shall see to your funeral arrangements. I 'spose you like to be buried head downwards?"

He tries to say sometings, but he can't. He shust stands und looks red und white und waves his arms aboudt. I stand oop und pat him on der head und smooth him down der back, und den I take him by der arm und lead him to der door und put him oudt. He looks back at me mit tears in his eyes, und den he limps slowly avhay und goes aroundt der corner, und I see him no more.

M. QUAD.

A Comparison.

"You say you did not seek the office?"

"Yes, sir. The office sought me."

"I understand. You are like one of these men who claim credit because they set a trap for game instead of going out and shooting it."—Washington Star.

Up In the Air.

"Why don't you turn your pen to higher themes?" asked the well meaning friend.

"I'd like to," replied the funny man, "but there doesn't seem to be any demand for skyscraper jokes at present."—Chicago News.

Hackneyed Phrase.

"A stirring situation."
—New York World.

Useful Articles.

"Every household ought to have an encyclopedia," observed the professor.

"I think so, too," responded Miss Flutterby brightly. "They are so handy to press crumpled ribbons and flowers and letters and things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Feelings Hurt.

Mrs. Youngbride—Oh, I am so dreadfully afraid of lightning!

Mr. Youngbride—Don't say that, darling! It seems such a reflection on my ability to take care of you.—Somerville Journal.

College of Music.

$34 pays six weeks instruction and board at the College of Music, Freeburg, Pa.. Piano, organ, singing brass and string instruments taught

Notice.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of goods and all book accounts belonging to Chas. S. May at Swanton, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said May to make settlement at once at the store above mentioned.

The business will be continued at the old stand by a competent manager where all patrons will be fairly dealt with and a full stock of seasonable and merchantable goods kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of good produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Thbaking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am,

Very respectfully,
51 3t. P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy

Greatly Reduced One Way Colonist Fares to the West Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commencing February 28th, and continuing daily to and including May 14th, 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have on sale from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & [illegible] 1.

Court and Normal School Boarders.

The Browning House is prepared to accommodate court and normal school boarders at very reasonable rates. The house is heated with steam and lighted throughout by electricity. 2-4t.

Timber and Farm Lands.

Are you looking for an investment in oak, ash, cypress, or long leaf pine or other timber; or do you want to invest in Fruit, Truck, Stock, Dairy, Cotton, or General Farming Lands that will pay handsome returns on money invested? If so, write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R. No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

OAKLAND MODEL BKERY

BREAD

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

HENRY LAUER, Proprietor — OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD.

Now Open For Business — We solicit your Patronage

Equipped with a Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault. :: :: ::

PAYS 3 PER CENT. on Time Deposits. Interest Computed and Paid Semi-Annually.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

DEPOSITS BY MAIL and all correspondence given prompt attention.

Paid-up Capital $25,000.00
Liability to Stockholders . . . 25,000.00
Total Liability, $50,000.00

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hershberger.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

Make Money In California

If you are industrious and capable you can make money there. The big ranches are breaking up into small farms that need more workers to care for the increased product. The towns and cities are prosperous because the country is prosperous.

There are great valleys of the richest soil in America waiting for you. If you have a little capital you can own one of these small farms yourself, or you can rent one on shares and pay for it out of the product in a few years. We will send you descriptive booklets and folders giving full information about the money-making opportunities for every member of the family.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to *pay your expenses both ways* by taking advantage of the

Bargain Rates

Every Day March 1 to May 15

$33 From Chicago $30 From St. Louis

For one-way colonist tickets. Correspondingly reduced rates from almost any point East.

The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado.

Through tourist cars—lower rates than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—tri-weekly via Colorado. Dining-car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

The Rock Island has representatives throughout the United States; they are travel experts and can save you money. You can have their assistance in arranging the California trip for the asking. Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

Rock Island System — SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — EL PASO ROUTE

Remember the Rock Island runs more tourist cars to California than any other route. Many of them are of the latest pattern, with wide windows and lavatory and toilet rooms for both men and women, unusually large and complete in their appointments.

Cut out this advertisement, fill in spaces below, and mail to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and time tables—also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____

and would like information about _____ (NAME SECTION)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

As promised in my last "jottings" to give a full account of gross receipts of all crops raised on the famous "Altamont Springs Farm" and the cost of producing same showing the net income, etc., a letter from the manager states that the audit is not complete, but in connection with products of this fram I am informed that it furnishes large quantities of buck wheat flour and potatoes for the Washington market beside shipping in the last four months three car loads of Altamont spring water, containing over seven thousand five hundred gallons, and the demand for this pure medicinal water increasing with each order. The manager's meanderings on his late pleasant visit, with Col. Truesdell's complimentary position in the Inaugural parade will be given later.

We were pleased to inspect the three large ware rooms of Messrs. Walter Bros. of this place and were astonished to find some three car loads of machinery of every variety which farmers use. Mowers by the dozen, with reapers, hay rakes, buggies of all kinds, wagons of different makes, plows, with all the parts and fixtures in case of breakage, and in a word the many farmers and lumber friends of this genial and enterprising firm can get any thing from a lawn mover to a reaper and at prices to compete with any firm in Garrett county. We congratulate these friends who have built an up-to-date shop and three large ware room so as to display their wares where they can be inspected with no trouble to patrons.

We were both grieved and shocked on Thursday of last week to hear of the unexpected and sad death of the young wife of Mr. Edward Grim, leaving on interesting little family of four bright children. Mrs. Grimm died at Dodson, on the W. Va. C. & P. R. R., this county, on Wednesday of last week and was intered in the Deer Park cemetery, Rev. Percy W. Metheny officiating. A large concourse of friend and and relatives from Oakland, Mt. Lake and this place and vicinity, paid the last sad tribute of respect to this devoted wife and mother.

Rev. E. Manges is conducting a series of meetings at his church this week and Sabbath last some acquisitions were made in membership with more to join in the near future. Rev. Mr. Manges has the confidence and respect of all true christian people of all our different church organizations, and we know he is a devout God-fearing minister of the gospel.

The box supper at the Town Hall Friday night for the benefit of the M. E. church in purchasing a new organ, was a grand success in spite of the inclement weather and muddy roads. As our country friends could not get in to attend, yet the neat sum of over $30 was realized, after paying all expenses, and with this nucleus we are sure friends will come to the aid of these noble young ladies and help them get an organ that will contrast with their new and well appointed church edifice.

Our young friend, Mr. Wilford Chadderton, returned from Baltimore yesterday and reported his brother workman, Mr, Wm. B. Miller, well and getting along nicely at his trade as foreman for Walsh & Co., in building up the burned district of the metropolis of Maryland.

Mr. S P. Specht made a hurried trip to McHenry yesterday and reports the roads as almost impassible, but says he is glad he went so as to get back his daughter and her aunt who have been visiting at that place the past two week. Mr. Specht says "baching" don't suit him, hence this hasty trip to his native heath.

MORE ANON.

HUTTON

A. J. Broadwater, of Merrill, Garrett county was visiting his brother-in-law H. M. Miller, Tuesday.

Frank Watts, Cashier of one of the Frostburg banks, spent Sunday in town, the guest of U. G. Palmer.

The changeable March weather has caused much sickness. Drs. Legge, Offner and Longstreth all having patients here at present.

The sympathy of the whole community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Faherty, whose only child died last Friday.

Ventriloquism at Funeral.

Sam Jones is surely a devilish negro. The other day he went to a funeral in Maryland and as the body was being lowered into the grave, Sam gave a display of his remarkable powers as a ventriloquist. From the coffin, apparently, came a deep voice, and this it what it said:

"Let me down easy, boys!"

The colored pall-bearers, and every body else, minister included skedaddled. Say, it was a famous funeral, although not concluded for five hours. And they took Sam and imprisoned him.—Ex.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS March 14, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$117,661 98
Overdrafts, secured	38 20
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,754 37
Bonds, Securities, etc	8,860 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,077 61
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents	1,716 91
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,715 84
Due from approved reserve agents	3,678 23
Checks and other cash items	162 85
Notes of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	204 53
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $ 358 01	
Legal-tender notes 3,234 00	3,592 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,250 00
Total	$171,982 52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,639 19
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,018 40
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	191 50
Individual deposits subject to check	60,916 64
Time certificates of deposit	51,216 79
Total	$171,982 52

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1905.

EDWARD SCHLOSSNAGEL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
L. E. FRIEND,
WM. H. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
J. H. CUPPETT,
Directors.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
On BEAR CREEK, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, dated the 22nd day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1321 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Frederick Kamp et al. are complainants, and Henrietta Kamp et al. are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will on

Saturday, the 15th Day of April, 1905,

At the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., of said day, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those two lots or tracts of land situated, lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, known and designated as

Military Lots Nos. 2620 and 2624,

Containing fifty acres each, lying on the north prong of Bear Creek near Engles Mill.

These lands are covered with virgin forest consisting of Oak and other hard woods and the timber is valuable.

Also all that other tract of land the same being part of the tract of land called

The Rights of Man, Second Part,

Which is fully described in a deed for the same from William C. Pennington, trustee, to Henry Kamp, dated the 24th day of February, 1880, containing 172 acres, more or less, of which land, however, the said Henry Kamp in his lifetime conveyed to Frederick Kamp the quantity of 122 acres, leaving a balance of

42 Acres

To be sold as aforesaid. This land also lies on the north prong of Bear Creek aforesaid and is partly covered with timber. The minerals underlying said land will be offered separately from the timber and surface, and the timber may be offered separately from the surface, which ever in the judgment of the said trustees will be for the best interests of the parties concerned.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Mch. 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 12, 1905,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1905 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
SPECIAL LOW FARES
SUMMER SEASON 1905

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY, OCEAN CITY and SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., OCEAN CITY, MD., and REHOBOTH BEACH, DEL.—Special Excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good ten days.

BALTIMORE, MD.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

DENVER, COL.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 14, inclusive.

DENVER, COL.—G. A. R. Encampment. September 4-7.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Lewis & Clark Centenial Exposition. June 1-October 15.

Special announcements later.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Sugar Pans.

We have a supply of Sugar Pans in stock for quick delivery, in eight and ten foot lengths.

1 3t NAYLOR & Co.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to inter ect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
Petitioners.
51 5t

Mardi Gras Rates to New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile

LOW rate excursion tickets will be sold by the Seaboard Air Line Railway from Washington to above points, March 1st to 6th. Stop over allowed.

For information address
J. W. COLE, P. A.,
1421 Penna. Ave.,
Washington, D. C

Order of Publication.

Gertrude C. Jeffers, who sues by her husband and next friend, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, infants, who sue by their next friend, George Warnick, and George Warnick, plaintiffs, v. Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick, Ida R. Duckworth and Stephen A. Duckworth, her husband, John C. Brydon, Louis B. Brydon and Gilmor S. Hamill, defendants.

No. 1328 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, containing fifty acres each, situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the parties to this cause in proportion to their several interests.

The bill states that the said Gertrude C. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, for the use and benefit of her three infant children, the said Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, George Warnick, Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick and Ida R. Duckworth are each seized and possessed in fee simple of an undivided one seventh interest in and to said Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that a certain Truman P. Warnick was likewise seized and possessed of an undivided one-seventh interest in the said lands, the derivation of title to said respective interests being fully set forth in the several exhibits filed with said bill; and that the said Truman P. Warnick, on the 15th day of February, 1902, executed and delivered to the defendant, Gilmor S. Hamill, a mortgage upon his undivided one-seventh interest, and that having defaulted in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, on the 18th day of February, 1905, the said Hamill, mortgagee, exercised the power of sale contained in said mortgage and sold the interest of the said Truman P. Warnick in said lands to John C. Brydon and Louis B. Brydon to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and to himself, the said Gilmor S. Hamill, to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and duly reported said sale to this Court in a cause standing as No. 1315 Equity on the docket of said court as appears by the exhibit filed with said bill relating to said proceedings.

The bill further states that the plaintiffs together with the defendants are seized and possessed it fee simple, as tenants in common of the aforesaid Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that the parties to this suit above named are the only persons interested in said lands; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties interested therein, and that in order to make division of said interests and more especially to protect and advance the interests of said infant children, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

That the said Louis B. Brydon is a non-resident of the State of Maryland; that all the other parties to this cause reside within the State of Maryland, and that all of said parties are adults with the exception of the three infants above named.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate, a distribution among the parties according to their respective interests and for general relief, process and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, the 16th day of March, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 1st day of May next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 2-5

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

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IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

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Arthur Townshend

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber, commitee appointed by the Circuit Court of Garrett County, for the person of Solomon Tasker, late of Garrett County, deceased, to all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of May, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. M. JUNKINS, Commitee,
51 Deer Park, Md.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
Near Oakland, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from George W. Ward to The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, dated the 30th day of November, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 41, folios 239, etc. one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having occurred in the payment of said mortgage debt, the undersigned attorneys for the mortgagee named in said mortgage hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 25th Day of March, 1905,

At the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Maryland, they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being near Oakland, in Garrett county, and State of Maryland, described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a post standing at the beginning of Military Lot No 846 and also at the end of the first line of Military Lot No. 844 and running thence with the first line of Military Lot No. 846 South 67 degrees East, 13½ perches, South 23 degrees West, 59 perches, North 78 degrees West, 8 perches, North 88½ degrees West, 6 perches, to the second line of Military Lot No. 844 and with it reversed North 23 degrees East, 60½ perches to the beginning, containing

FIVE ACRES.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, a stable and other necessary outbuildings, excellent spring water and some fruit trees and is a most desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorneys for Mortgagee named in said Mortgage.

L. E. HANSON
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

Estimates Furnished

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

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Gas Fitting

All Work Done at Reasonable Prices

VERY LOW RATES to the MARDI GRAS

New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile :: ::

VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

EXCURSION tickets on sale March 1 to 6 inclusive, and valid for return until March 11, inclusive. Extension of return limit to March 25, 1905, may be secured on deposit of ticket and payment of fifty (50) cents additional.

For details apply to any B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent.

MEN WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY. The United States Naval Service offers to young men joining it a promising career and provision for life, or during good behavior. With the growth of the Navy, opportunities for advancement are increasing, and promotions to good positions can be attained by young men who are willing to work for them. Age requirements 17 years to 35 years. Particularly good opportunities are offered to mechanics. For information, apply or write to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Recruting Office, 326 North Calvert Street Baltimore, Md. 40—2m

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OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
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This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

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FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
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Send for prices

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY E. MORRIS,

late of Preston county, W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 16th day of Sept. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of March, 1905.

LILLIAN B. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
D. Y. MORRIS,
Kingwood, W. Va.,
1 3t Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905.

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NORMAN JACOBS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1905.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Administrator,
2-4t Lonaconing, Md.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.
Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

$25 REWARD.

THE Garrett County Telephone Company will pay a reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who tamper or in any manner interfere with the lines of the said company.

W. A. MAFFETT, Pres't,
Garrett County Telephone Co
Oakland, Md., Feb. 20, 1905. 51 3t

School Board Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 27, 1905.

THE Board of School Commissioners of Garrett County will be in session on

Tuesday, March 21st, 1905,

when the use of school houses will be granted for Normal schools for the coming season.

All applications must be on file by that time.

By order of the Board,
2t 3t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

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Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905. NUMBER 4

CIRCUIT COURT TERM ENDED THIS MORNING

A Session Held Last Night In Order to Close Proceedings.

PRISONERS SENTENCED YESTERDY

Three Sent to the Penitentiary and One to the House of Correction—Other Proceedings—Damage Suit Against City of Cumberland.

This morning at two o'clock after the jury which had been empaneled to sit in the case of Sanders vs. the City of Cumberland, had rendered its verdict, giving the plaintiff $1,000, the September Term of Court was closed by Clerk E. Z. Tower, under instructions from the Court.

The case above referred to was removed from the Allegany Circuit Court to this court, the City of Cumberland being the defendant in a suit brought by a Mrs. Sanders, of that city, who sued to recover damages to the amount of $25,000, her claim being based upon the grounds that the city had been negligent in allowing a pile of lumber to be carelessly piled along one of its streets and while her little child was passing along the pavement the lumber fell upon the child and its death ensued. The case was tried before a jury which brought in a verdict for $1,000 as above recited.

Yesterday morning His Honor Judge Henderson passed sentence upon those found guilty on criminal charges, the sentences being as follows:

James D. Uphole, incest, three years in the Penitentiary.

Nelson Wilt, arency, three years in the Penitentiary.

George Burkholder, larency, one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Hackney, larency, one year in the House of Correction.

On Friday last the Grand Jury made its report and was discharged, the report appearing elsewhere in this paper.

During the past week the following matters were disposed of by the court:

CIVIL APPEALS.

1, Peter Nathan vs Broadwater; continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

2, Cyrus Stark vs Albert Whetsell; trial; judgment affirmed: Hamill—Sincell, Heindel.

3, B. & O. R. R. vs G. H. Pritchard; trial before court; judgment for $17.76 for appellee: Hamili—Renninger.

4, Minnie Whetsell, claimant, vs E. H. Smouse et al.; settled; Sincell—Renninger.

5, Ira Culp vs Asa Humbertson; continued; Heindel—Thayer.

6. Wm. Broderick vs Mayor and Town Council of Oakland; settled; Sincell—Heindel.

CIVIL TRIALS.

1, Jas. T. Osborn vs Elijah Livengood; continued; Sincell—Mitchell.

2, L. A. Miller vs Jas A. Nugent; non prossed; Peddicord—Hamill.

3, L. T. Yoder et al. vs Elmira Hinebaugh; continued; Mitchell.

4, John Felty et al. vs Jacob H. Gauer et al.; dismissed.

5, Same vs same; same entry.

6, E. G. Perin vs Sarah Ashby et al.; continued; Mitchell—Sincell.

7, Sarah Kerfoot vs Monroe Coal Mining Co.; continued; Peddicord—Sincell.

8, Isaac I. Thompson et al. vs Joseph Ohayer; continued; Renninger & Offutt—Sincell.

9, Truman Root vs Bear Creek Lumber Co.; Sincell—Hamill.

10, Wm. H. Smouse vs B. & O. R. R. Co.; continued; Peddicord—Hamill.

11, Nancy C. Welling vs Chas. A. Hessen; dismissed; Hamill—Peddicord.

12, E. Z. Tower vs Mary Nethken et al.; continued; Hamill—Sincell.

34. Marion Hove, admr., vs John Shartzer et al.; continued; Hamill, Jr.—Renninger & Offutt,

25, Jas. R. Roy vs Isaac W. Thompson et al.; continued; Hamill, Jr.—Hamill.

43, C. A. A. Clause Co. vs Paul Kotchke; judgment for $135; Renninger.

51. W. H. Smouse vs E. F. Smouse; judgment for $312.75; Renninger.

52, Same vs Geo. P. White; judgment for $312.75; Renninger.

53, Frank I. Reed vs Dubois & Bond Bros.; dismissed; Peddicord, Offutt—Thayer.

54, E. J. Frantz vs Andrew McMillan; settled; Thayer—Hamill.

55, John C. McKillip vs Yough Manor Lumber Co.; settled; Renninger—Hamill.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

1, Chas. Mosser vs State of Md.; assault; trial before court; verdict not guilty; Renninger & Offutt—Thayer.

2, A. C. Ober vs. State; warrant quashed; Hamill—Thayer.

3, Jesse Long vs. State; breach of peace; trial before court; verdict guilty and fined $1 and costs; Renninger & Offutt—Thayer.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1, State vs A. R. Raymond; stet; Thayer—Sincell.

3, State vs Ora Rice et al.; stet; Thayer—Renninger.

6, State vs Meadow Mountain Lumber Co.; polluting fish stream; plea of guilty and fined $50 and costs; Thayer—Gordon.

7, State vs John McCullough; polluting fish stream; trial before court; guilty and fined $50 and costs; Thayer—Hamill.

9, State vs Peter Opel; polluting fish stream; trial before court; verdict not guilty; Thayer—Hamill, Renninger.

11, State vs Mahlon Glotfelty et al.; polluting fish stream; trial before court; verdict not guilty; Thayer.

12, State vs Collis Echard and David Shank; polluting fish stream; trial before court; verdict not guilty; Thayer—Renninger, Hamill.

13, State vs Jacob Hilkowitz; rape; trial before court; verdict not guilty, Thayer—Sincell, Gordon.

16, State vs Wm. Atkinson; larceny; plea of not guilty confessed by State; Thayer—Hamill, Williams.

17, Same vs same; same entry.

18; State vs Nelson Wilt; larceny; trial before court; verdict guilty; Thayer—Renninger, Hamill.

14, State vs James Flynn; robbery; trial before court; verdict not guilty; Thayer—Hamill, Semmes.

19, States vs James D. Uphole; incest; plea of guilty confessed; sentenced to three years in penitentiary; Thayer—Hamill.

20, State vs Geo. Burkholder; larency; nolle prossed; Thayer—Hamill, Renninger.

22. State vs Geo. Burkholder; larency; plea of guilty; Thayer—Hamil, Reuninger.

21. State vs D. M. Saroff; assault with intent to murder; stet; Thayer—Offutt by court.

23. State vs Charles Hackney; larency; submitted to the court, verdict guilty; Thayer—Hamill, Jr., by court.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN

Rev. W. D. Herndon, of Buckhannon, W. Va., will conduct quarterly meeting at Crellin Saturday, April 1 and 2, as follows: Preaching Saturday at 7.30 o'clock p. m., and Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of the Deer Park Baptist church, will preach as follows: Deer Park Sunday, at 11 a. m., subject, "Perseverance of the Saints." Loch Lynn 7.30 p. m., Sunday, "Job's Great Question—If a Man Die, Shall he Live Again?".

LUTHERAN.

Rev. E. Manges will preach in Oakland Sunday at 7.30 p. m., and announces a Council meeting to be held at the office of Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

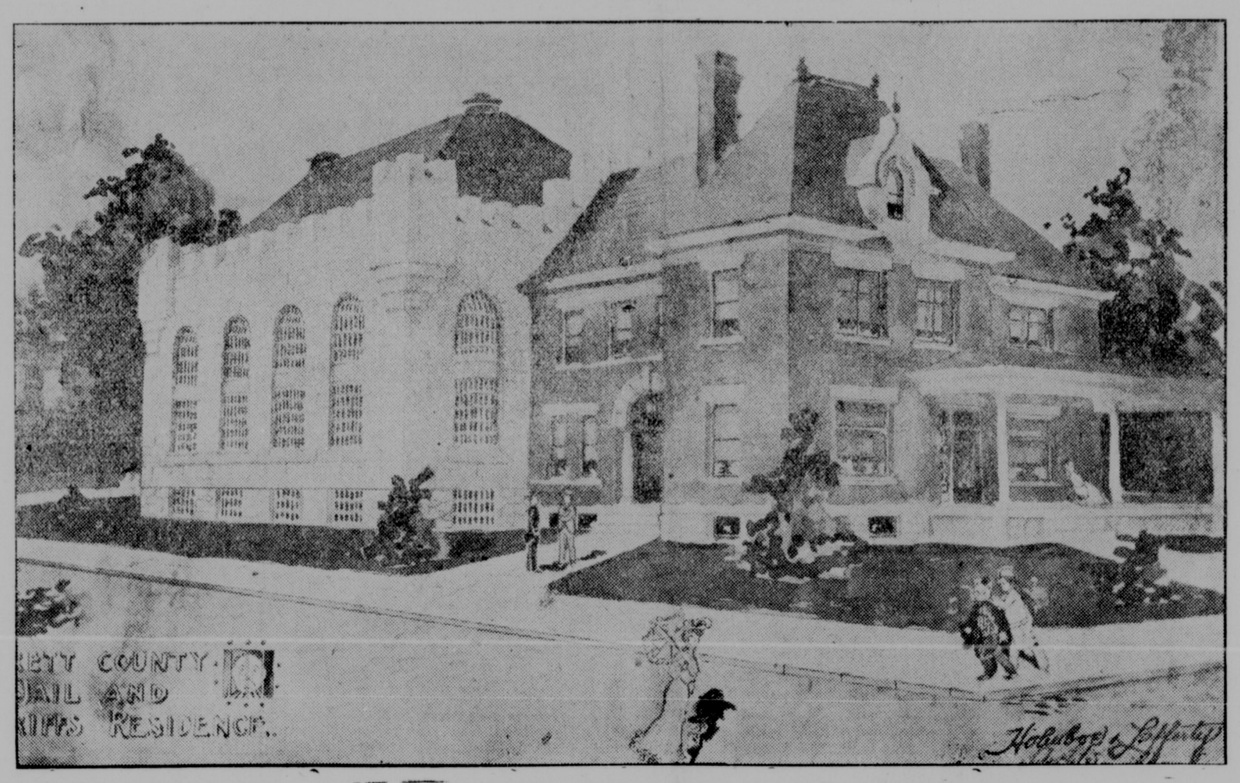
A Practical Demonstration.

On next Friday, April 7th, Prof. T. B. Symons, State Entomologist, will give a practical demonstration of making the solution and spraying for scale insects in the orchard of Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, opposite the depot, at Swanton, this county. The demonstration will be given at 1.30 o'clock and to it all orchardists and agriculturalists are cordially invited.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Ora M. Hoge, Mr. J. S. McIntosh, Columbia Phonograph Co.

PROPOSED NEW JAIL AND SHERIFF'S RESIDENCE TO BE ERECTED IN OAKLAND.



The above is a faithful representation of the proposed new jail and sheriff's residence to be erected in Oakland, the contract for which has been advertised to be let by the Board of County Commissioners on April 12th next.

The following description of the proposed building is taken from the specifications on file in the Commissioners' office:

Jail building is 42x61 feet; sheriff's residence, 41x42 feet, the latter of select brick, while the jail proper is cut stone laid in regular range courses, of a Romanesque design. The structure will be slate roofed, heavy foundations, heated by steam and with hot and cold water throughout. The jail will contain thirty-two cells of the following dimensions: Twenty-seven cells 5x7 feet; one dungeon, 5x7 feet; two detention cells for children 7x10 feet; one hospital cell 13x17 feet; one women's department cell 13x17 feet, and a consultation booth for convicts' friends or attorneys. The floors will be cemented and a large portion of the inside walls will be of chrome or tool-proof steel, absolutely burglar defying. The basement will be so designed that cells may be installed therein at any time. The cell doors will be so arranged that all may be opened or closed from the outer corridor or any particular one, two or three may be opened or closed without entering the jail proper. The corridor within the jail is designed to afford exercise for the prisoners and is four feet from the outer wall at all points. The entire plumbing is concentrated in an utility corridor and is at all times open to the immediate investigation of plumbers should their services be required.

The building will be ventilated by an improved indirect type, the same being deemed the most efficient for the purpose. Special care has been given the sanitation throughout, each cell being provided with its separate arrangement in this respect. Shower and tub baths are also provided in the plans for the use of prisoners.

A dumb waiter runs from the kitchen to each floor for the purpose of facilitating the feeding of persons confined in the jail.

The sheriff's residence contains a general office, private office for jailer, reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen for jail and also one for the sheriff with all appointments, such as commodious storage pantries, etc., on the first floor. On the second floor three chambers for the sheriff's family a large room for jury or the turnkey, small bed room and bath room have been provided. The attic is left unfinished for the present.

The probable cost of the structure complete will be in the neighborhood of $40,000.

MARYLAND DAY IN THE OAKLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL

Was Fittingly and Patriotically Celebrated Last Friday.

SEN. WELLINGTON WAS ORATOR

And Delighted a Large Audience of Scholars and Patrons—Exercises Were Held in the Opera House—Collection for Statue Was $14.75.

Last Friday, the 24th inst., in accordance with the proclamation issued by Governor Warfield, "Maryland Day," commemorating the landing of Cecelius Calvert, and the separation of State and Church in Colonial Maryland, was very beautifully and patriotically celebrated by the public schools and friends of education in Oakland, when the published program was faithfully carried out, the exercises being conducted in the opera house, where a large audience gathered to hear Senator Wellington, the orator of the day, and the local talent who took part in the program.

Senator Wellington arrived here from his home in Cumberland about 9:30 o'clock, being met at the station by the committee of reception and from thence escorted to the Commercial Hotel in front of which he joined in the procession of scholars from the school building to the opera house. The pupils had been formed into a column, and with a large number of National and State flags unfurled made a very beautiful appearance to the on-looker. The several grades were under the immediate charge of the respective teachers in the school, Principal McBee heading the procession on the march.

At the opera house the program was carried out and included singing, reading of essays and recitations and an oration on "Religious Toleration in Maryland," which was delivered by Senator Wellington in his usual forceful and masterly style. The address was attentively listened to by the large audience present which filled every nook in the building and at its close the orator was roundly applauded.

The collection taken for the purpose of adding to the fund for the erection of a statue to Lord Baltimore amounted to $14.75, which has been forwarded to the proper person by Principal McBee.

Schools to Close.

The public schools of Garrett county will close on Friday, April 7th, and according to the school law separate reports for the five days of April will be required from all teachers. All schools which have been closed by order of the board of health or by the School Board will be allowed to make up lost time by making application to and receiving permission from the School Commissioners.

$1000 WORTH OF LEATHER DAILY.

This is the Amount Wanted by a Boston Firm from Garrett Leather Co.

Messrs. F. L. Rice and F. A. Page, of Boston, Mass., were at Hutton on Monday as the guests of Mr. U. G. Palmer, manager of the Garrett Leather Company, having visited that place with the purpose of perfecting arrangements with the Leather Company for the delivery in Boston of $1000 worth of leather every day for a period of a number of moths.

Mr. Rice is a member of the firm of Rice & Hutchins, manufacturers of the All America shoe, which took first prize at the St. Louis Fair. The firm is among the largest shoe manufacturers in this country, the output of their factories aggregating 22,500 pairs of finished shoes per day.

Get it at Naylor & Co.'s.

Farmers!

GET YOUR

Fertilizer

AT

Dixon & Kelso's

WHO will supply you with any kind in market at the lowest possible prices and you need not pay ONE CENT IN CASH, but can pay in produce this Fall. We have the following brands in stock:

South Carolina Rock
Dissolved Bone Phosphate
Little Giant
Economizer
Special for Potatoes and Vegetables
Special for Corn and Oats
Special for Buckwheat

Also see us for PRICES on Fancy Timothy & Clover Seed

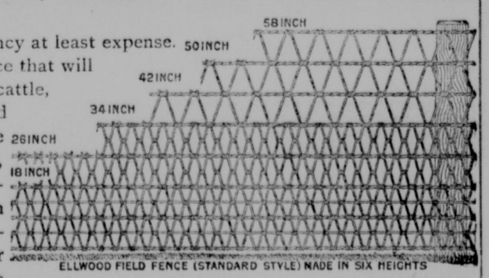
DIXON & KELSO

Hinebaugh & Edwards

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ELLWOOD ALL STEEL woven FIELD FENCE,

POULTRY, RABBIT AND LAWN FENCE.



ELLWOOD FIELD FENCE (STANDARD STYLE) MADE IN SIX HEIGHTS

Absolute efficiency at least expense. A practical fence that will positively turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs. A fence that is strong, practically everlasting, proven thoroughly efficient under every possible condition.

EVERY ROD OF ELLWOOD FENCE IS GUARANTEED.

If you want your fencing problems satisfactorily solved, call and see the ELLWOOD FENCE and let us show you for how little money you get absolute satisfaction.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Dealers in HARDWARE, ROOFING, PAINTS, OILS, QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.

A Dangerous Acquaintance

By WILLIS EMERY

Copyright, 1904, by Charles B. Etherington

THREE flights of stairs, steep and uneven, led up to Stephen Churchill's studio. They presented serious difficulties, especially on a hot afternoon, to so plump a man as John Gregory, art editor of the Traveler, and he paused at the head of the second flight and vainly tried to fan himself with a soft alpine hat.

He was somewhat sensitive in regard to his weight, and so he made a thin excuse for this halt, pretending that he had something to say to his companion, a brown eyed girl in a white dress.

"Remember," said he as impressively as he was able with the breath that was in him, "remember that I am not responsible for Steve Churchill. He is a good artist and a bad man—a dangerous man."

"We have flirtatious men at home," said she. "In that respect Mr. Churchill will not be a novelty. But we have no men there who could have painted 'The Cliff's Edge.' It is Mr. Churchill, the artist, whom your little country cousin wants to meet. Lead on, Jack, when you get your breath."

"I despise these fellows who pursue every pretty face," he began.

"Perhaps he won't think I'm pretty," said she demurely. "Besides, I'll tell him right away that I'm engaged."

"Well, that may do some good," muttered Gregory, "as the sailor said when he dropped an anchor with no cable fastened to it."

There were other visitors in Churchill's studio when Gregory and his cousin entered, and in the midst of them stood the artist at his easel, hard at work. He was a man of unimpressive appearance except for his air of earnestness. He had blue eyes and light brown hair, a clear skin and a fairly good figure—altogether a commonplace young man whose looks did not give the smallest suggestion of his ability unless one happened to remember that "genius is the capacity for taking infinite pains." Churchill certainly had the facial expression which would fit that definition.

He did not lay down his palette when Gregory introduced him to "the country cousin," and he seemed to take no especial interest in her except at the mention of the fact that she was an artist. Then he looked at her sympathetically, as if Gregory had said that she suffered from some chronic and painful ailment. Immediately he returned to his work without offering an apology, but for several minutes he continued to converse with Gregory and Miss Talbot, wandering ever farther away from them until his voice seemed to become inaudible in the far background of the landscape on the easel.

Helen Talbot laughed softly all the way down the three flights of stairs,

HE LOOKED AT HER SYMPATHETICALLY.

and her enjoyment was the greater because of Gregory's extraordinary muttering and head shaking.

"I'll tell you what's a fact, Helen," he said as they came out upon the sidewalk, "something has struck Steve Churchill. I never saw him act like that before."

"Dangerous, dangerous man!" laughed the girl. "Where on earth did you get that idea of him?"

"The thing that makes me afraid for you, Helen," said he, "whether it's a question of trolley cars, express wagons or unprincipled men, is that you treat peril by the faith cure and deny its existence."

"And you imagine its existence," she retorted. "But, seriously, Jack," she added, "I am tremendously obliged to you for taking me to see Mr. Churchill. I have paid $100 for a course of lessons and have learned less from it than I learned from the pictures in that studio and from the man himself at work."

"Churchill not only has individual method," said Gregory, "but he has all kinds of method. You can't help picking up something that will help you. However, I'm interested in the man just now, not in the artist. What the dickens has come over him?"

Helen offered no solution of the problem, and presently they parted. A few days later the girl appeared in the art department of the Traveler, and every artist looked over the top of his drawing board while she was passing through the room. Indeed they never failed to do so. It would have been possible for Helen to deny them this pleasure by taking a somewhat longer route to her cousin's room—perhaps a dozen yards longer, involving the loss of several seconds—but she always convinced herself that she was in a hurry. Admiration is of course pleasant to a pretty girl, and there is no reason why she should go out of her way to avoid it.

"I've learned that Mr. Churchill has a class of art," said she. "Why didn't you tell me?"

"It slipped my mind," answered Gregory, frowning at a drawing.

"Well," said Helen, "I've joined it."

Gregory settled down a little farther into his chair.

"Mr. Churchill is a great natural teacher," the girl continued, "but he discourages me."

"Why?" inquired Gregory.

"Because he evidently does not think I have any ability," she replied. "He gives me all the attention I could ask, but it is perfectly obvious that he does so because his conscience compels him."

"Churchill's conscience!" muttered Gregory.

"By the way," said Helen, "I asked some of the other pupils whether they had noticed any change in him, and they hadn't. But none of them knew him very well."

"No," said Gregory. "I guess they didn't."

"It certainly seems to me," persisted Helen, "that Mr. Churchill has something on his mind. He talks to me as if he didn't see me at all. I should think he was looking at somebody standing behind me. Do you suppose he can have met with any misfortune?"

"None that he doesn't deserve," growled Gregory.

Helen rose from her chair with the air of one who has reached the limit of patience.

"Well, it's not very flattering," said she, "and I'd like to know what it means. However," she added after a momentary pause, "I'm bound to say that so far as I can see he treats all the other girls just the same way."

"Churchill always had an indifferent manner," responded Gregory. "It's not that that makes me think him changed. There seems to be a new purpose in the fellow, an energy and an ambition that I never saw before. Upon my word, I could almost believe that he has been caught at his own game and that some girl has made a dent in his vulcanized rubber heart."

"The same notion occurred to me," said Helen. And presently she went away without having given any satisfactory reason why she had called.

It may have been about two weeks later that Helen happened to be in the vicinity of Churchill's studio about an hour before the time for the assembling of the class. It seemed better to wait in the studio than anywhere else that she could think of at the moment. Doubtless some of the other pupils would arrive early and keep her company. Churchill himself would be no company at all, as she had already learned. He would attend strictly to his work and forget her existence.

Upon this occasion, however, the artist was not at work, or, to be more exact, he was not at his usual task. He sat by a desk upon which were many letters which he had written. When Helen entered he looked at her for some seconds intently, as if trying to bring his mind to her from some remote region.

"How do you do?" said he in a far-away voice. And then when she was seated he resumed his place at the desk and slowly tore all the letters into very small pieces. Afterward he put something which looked like a locket or very small metal picture frame into a drawer of the desk and turned the key upon it.

"Mr. Churchill," said she, "I have been talking with my cousin about you."

"Yes?" he responded, with only the faintest show of interest.

"He finds you greatly changed," said the girl.

Immediately a very obvious and surprising change revealed itself in the man. He rose with energy, and his eyes grew bright.

"I have good reason," he said.

She smiled and pointed to the drawer in the desk.

Churchill hesitated and then slowly turned. He opened the drawer and took from it something which the girl could not see until he held it toward her. It was, as she had guessed, a small round frame of plain gold containing a face cut from a photograph, the face of a very pretty girl, yet not such a girl as might be expected to accomplish a great and beneficial change in a man like Churchill.

To be honest about it, she looked vain and silly. As a mat for a genius she might fulfill the doleful traditions in regard to this subject, but youth always fights against tradition. Certainly Helen rebelled at the thought that such a doll should sway the destinies of a man whose most commonplace idea and lowliest aspiration she must always be totally unable to appreciate.

"Isn't she lovely?" she exclaimed. "Blue eyes, of course, like yours. How odd!"

"It's odd that any girl should care a penny for me," responded Churchill, relapsing into his former manner. "I'm not worth it."

He began to pace restlessly up and down the studio, in which exercise he was interrupted by the entrance of some members of his class.

It may have been a month after this that Helen came early to the studio again, but this is not to say that she had never done so in the meantime. A peculiar fascination had brought her there more than once. Why so, save she surely did not know. Churchill never seemed particularly glad to see her, and their conversation was often depressing, though Helen always strove to lift it to the highest level of aspiration and artistic enthusiasm.

If she had any comprehensible purpose it was to put the man at his best. Really she was fighting against the doll's face in the gold frame, protest-

SHE WAS STARING AT A PHOTOGRAPH.

ing against the ascendency of the worse side of Churchill's nature, for, after all, when a man leaves running after pretty faces and begins to run after one pretty face he is not much the better for the change. A man's higher nature should impel him to seek a suitable mate, a woman who can help him and in some measure comprehend him. It seemed to Helen almost a duty to show Churchill that not all pretty women were dolls; that one of them might possibly be a companion and even an equal in her own way.

Upon the day that has been mentioned Churchill was not looking his best. He was somewhat pale; he seemed to have grown older, and all the lines in his face were intensified. He greeted her with his customary indifference, and then it all suddenly fell away from him.

"Helen," said he—for she had permitted him that liberty with her name—"I am going to say goodby to you now before any one else comes, though I may see you again even after today."

"Goodby!" she echoed, amazed.

"I'm going away," he said hurriedly. "I'm going abroad—or somewhere. I'm all out of sorts—broken down. I can't work. I need a change."

"Why, what in the world is the matter?" she demanded.

He hesitated and then almost sprang to his desk. In another instant he had shown her the gold frame, empty.

"It's all over," said he. "Better for her—much better for her. And for me, perhaps—I don't know—there's been another influence—I'm not the same man."

"What influence"— she began.

He looked into her eyes. She started back.

"No, no!" she cried. "I did not mean to do this."

He smiled sadly and extended his hand.

"Goodby," said he.

In the moment that followed they both heard steps upon the stairs.

"In a few days you'll have forgotten all about it," said he. "I shall be gone"—

"No!" she cried. "I don't want you to go."

His hand closed tighter upon hers, and then some one knocked at the door.

At the close of the session of the class Helen went to the Traveler office. She wanted to see Gregory, whom she recognized as her best available mentor, and yet she had by no means decided to tell him what had happened. In fact, she did not know what really had occurred except that she had broken Churchill's engagement. Her own sentiments were in wild confusion. She seemed to be two different girls, one of whom still remained bound in honor and affection to the man who held her promise, while the other was whirling away into another part of the universe.

Gregory was not in his office, and no one seemed to know what had become of him. While waiting Helen could not be idle. She seized upon the portfolios of the department and ran through endless stores of portraits and scenes, as if in frantic search for something.

When Gregory entered she was rigid as stone, staring at a photograph which she held in her hand.

"Jack," said she, "who is this?"

He glanced over her shoulder.

"English beauty," he replied. "Used to be on the stage. Dead, poor girl."

"Dead?"

"Yes, three or four years ago. I thought I'd thrown the picture away."

"Jack," said she, "Mr. Churchill had this girl's picture in a frame. Was he ever engaged to her?"

"To her! Why, he never saw her. She was never in this country nor he abroad. He made a portrait of her once long ago for the Traveler."

"Why, he told me"—

"Yes," said Gregory, sitting down heavily. "He told you that you had interrupted a romance. Old game. Wish you'd informed me sooner. But you didn't think I knew enough to make it worth while."

"Jack," said she, "I'm going home,—no, I'll go somewhere else for a week or two, and then I'll go home and stay."

"That's my good little cousin," said he heartily. "I'm glad to hear it."

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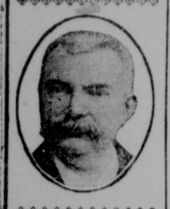

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

CHAPTER IX.

NOTORIETY AND THE INGLORIOUS GOOD.

ONE of the chief puerilities of our time is the love of advertisement. To emerge from obscurity, to be in the public eye, to make oneself talked of—some people are so consumed with this desire that we are justified in declaring them attacked with an itch for publicity. In their eyes obscurity is the height of ignominy, so they do their best to keep their names in every mouth. In their obscure position they look upon themselves as lost, like shipwrecked sailors whom a night of tempest has cast on some lonely rock and who have recourse to cries, volleys, fire, all the signals imaginable, to let it be known that they are there. Not content with setting off crackers and innocent rockets many, to make themselves heard at any cost, have gone to the length of perfidy and even crime. The incendiary Erostratus has made numerous disciples. How many men of today have become notorious for having destroyed something of mark, pulled down—or tried to pull down—some man's high reputation; signaled their passage, in short, by a scandal, a meanness or an atrocity!

This rage for notoriety does not surge through cracked brains alone or only in the world of adventurers, charlatans and pretenders generally. It has spread abroad in all the domains of life, spiritual and material. Politics literature, even science, and, most odious of all, philanthropy and religion are infected. Trumpets announce a good deed done, and souls must be saved with din and clamor. Pursuing its way of destruction, the rage for noise has entered places ordinarily silent, troubled spirits naturally serene and vitiated in large measure all activity for good. The abuse of showing everything, or, rather, putting every thing on exhibition, the growing incapacity to appreciate that which chooses to remain hidden and the habit of estimating the value of things by the racket they make have come to corrupt the judgment of the most earnest men, and one sometimes wonders if society will not end by transforming itself into a great fair, with each one beating his drum in front of his tent.

Gladly do we quit the dust and din of like exhibitions to go and breathe peacefully in some faroff nook of the woods, all surprise that the brook is so limpid, the forest so still, the solitude so enchanting. Thank God there are yet these uninvaded corners! However formidable the uproar, however deafening the babel of merry andrews it cannot carry beyond a certain limit. It grows faint and dies away. The realm of silence is vaster than the realm of noise. Herein is our consolation.

Rest a moment on the threshold of this infinite world of inglorious good of quiet activities. Instantly we are under the charm we feel in stretches of untrodden snow, in hiding wood flowers, in disappearing pathways that seem to lead to horizons without bourn The world is so made that the engines of labor, the most active agencies, are everywhere concealed. Nature affects a sort of coquetry in masking her operations. It costs you pains to spy her out, ingenuity to surprise her, if you would see anything but results and penetrate the secrets of her laboratories. Likewise in human society the forces which move for good remain invisible, and even in our individual lives; what is best in us is incommunicable, buried in the depths of us And the more vital are these sensibilities and intuitions, confounding themselves with the very source of our being, the less ostentatious they are They think themselves profaned by exposure to the light of day.

There is a secret and inexpressible joy in possessing at the heart of one's being, an interior world known only to God, whence, nevertheless, come impulses, enthusiasms, the daily renewal of courage and the most powerful motives for activity among our fellowmen. When this intimate life loses in intensity, when man neglects it for what is superficial, he forfeits in worth all that he gains in appearance. By a sad fatality it happens that in this way we often become less admirable in proportion as we are more admired. And we remain convinced that what is best in the world is unknown there, for only those know it who possess it, and if they speak of it in so doing they destroy its charm.

There are passionate lovers of nature whom she fascinates most in byplaces, in the cool of forests, in the clefts of canyons, everywhere that the careless lover is not admitted to her contemplation. Forgetting time and the life of the world they pass days in these inviolate stillnesses, watching a bird build its nest or brood over its young or some little groundling at its gracious play. So to seek the good within himself one must go where he no longer finds constraint or pose or "gallery" of any sort, but the simple fact of a life made up of wishing to be what it is good for it to be, without troubling about anything else.

May we be permitted to record here some observations made from life? As no names are given they cannot be considered indiscreet.

In my country of Alsace, on the solitary route whose interminable ribbon stretches on and on under the forests of the Vosges, there is a stonebreaker whom I have seen at his work for thirty years. The first time I came upon him I was a young student setting out with swelling heart for the great city. The sight of this man did me good, for he was humming a song as he broke his stones. We exchanged a few words, and he said at the end: "Well, goodby, my boy! Good courage and good luck!" Since then I have passed and repassed along that same route, under circumstances the most diverse, painful and joyful. The student has finished his course, the breaker of stones remains what he was. He has taken a few more precautions against the seasons' storms, a rush mat protects his back, and his felt hat is drawn farther down to shield his face. But the forest is always sending back the echo of his valiant hammer. How many sudden tempests have broken over his bent back, how much adverse fate has fallen on his head on his house, on his country! He continues to break his stones, and coming and going I find him by the roadside, smiling in spite of his age and his wrinkles, benevolent, speaking above all in dark days—those simple words of brave men, which have so much effect when they are scanned to the breaking of stones.

It would be quite impossible to express the emotion the sight of this simple man gives me, and certainly he has no suspicion of it. I know of nothing more reassuring and at the same time more searching for the vanity which ferments in our hearts than this coming face to face with an obscure worker who does his task as the oak grows and as the good God makes his sun to rise, without asking who is looking on.

I have known, too, a number of old teachers, men and women who have passed their whole life at the same occupation, making the rudiments of human knowledge and a few principles of conduct penetrate heads sometimes harder than the rocks. They have done it with their whole soul throughout the length of a hard life in which the attention of men had little place. When they lie in their unknown graves no one remembers them but a few humble people like themselves, but their recompense is in their love. No one is greater than these unknown.

How many hidden virtues may one not discover—if he know how to search—among people of a class he often ridicules without perceiving that in so doing he is guilty of cruelty, ingratitude and stupidity! I mean old maids. People amuse themselves with remarking the surprising dress and ways of some of them—things of no consequence, for that matter. They persist also in reminding us that others, very selfish, take interest in nothing but their own comfort and that of some cat or canary upon which their powers of affection center, and certainly these are not out done in egoism by the most hardened celibates of the stronger sex. But what we oftenest forget is the amount of self sacrifice hidden modestly away in so many of these truly admirable lives. Is it nothing to be without home and its love, without future, without personal ambition? to take upon oneself that cross of solitary life so hard to bear, especially when there is added the solitude of the heart? to force oneself and have no other interest than the care of the old, of orphans the poor, the infirm—those whom the brutal mechanism of life casts out among its waste? Seen from without these apparently tame and lusterless lives rouse pity rather than envy. Those who approach gently sometimes divine sad secrets, great trials undergone, heavy burdens beneath which too fragile shoulders bend; but this is only the side of shadow.

We should learn to know and value this richness of heart, this pure goodness, this power to love, to console, to hope, this joyful giving up of self, this persistence in sweetness and forgiveness even toward the unworthy. Poor old maids! How many wrecked lives have you rescued, how many wounded have you healed, how many wanderers have you gently led aright, how many naked have you clothed, how many orphans have you taken in, and how many strangers who would have been alone in the world but for you—you who yourself are often remembered of no one. I mistake. Some one knows you: It is that great mysterious Pity which keeps watch over our lives and suffers in our misfortunes. Forgotten like you, often blasphemed, it has confided to you some of its heavenliest messages, and that perhaps is why above your gentle comings and goings we sometimes seem to hear the rustling wings of ministering angels.

The good hides itself under so many different forms that one has often as much pains to discover it as to unearth the best concealed crimes. A Russian doctor who had passed ten years of his life in Siberia, condemned for political reasons to forced labor, used to find great pleasure in telling of the generosity, courage and humanity he had observed, not only among a large number of the condemned, but also among the convict guards. For the moment one is tempted to exclaim, "Where will not the good hide away!" And, in truth, life offers here great surprises and embarrassing contrasts. There are good men, officially so recognized, quoted among their associates—I had almost said guaranteed by the government or the church—who can be reproached with nothing but dry and hard hearts, while we are astonished to encounter in certain fallen human beings the most genuine tenderness and, as it were, a thirst for self devotion.

I should like to speak next, apropos of the inglorious good, of a class that today it is thought quite fitting to treat with the utmost one sidedness. I mean the rich. Some people think the last word is said when they have stigmatized that infamy, capital. For them, all who possess great fortunes are monsters gorged with the blood of the miserable. Others, not so declamatory, persist, however, in confounding riches with egoism and insensibility. Justice should be visited on these errors, be they involuntary or calculated. No doubt there are rich men who concern themselves with nobody else, and others who do good only with ostentation. Indeed, we know it too well. But does their inhumanity or hypocrisy take away the value of the good that others do and that they often hide with a modesty so perfect?

I knew a man to whom every misfortune had come which can strike us in our affections. He had lost a beloved wife, had seen all his children buried one after another. But he had a great fortune, the result of his own labor. Living in the utmost simplicity, almost without personal wants, he spent his time in searching for opportunities to do good and profiting by them. How many people he surprised in flagrant poverty, what means he combined for relieving distress and lighting up dark lives, with what kindly thoughtfulness he took his friends unawares, no one can imagine. He liked to do good to others and enjoy their surprise when they did not know whence the relief came. It pleased him to repair the injustices of fortune, to bring tears of happiness in families pursued by mischance. He was continually plotting, contriving, machinating in the dark, with a childish fear of being caught with his hand in the bag. The greater part of these fine deeds were not known till after his death; the whole of them we shall never know.

He was a socialist of the right sort, for there are two kinds of them. Those who aspire to appropriate to themselves a part of the goods of others are numerous and commonplace. To belong to their order it suffices to have a big appetite. Those who are hungering to divide their own goods with men who have none are rare and precious, for to enter this choice company there is need of a brave and noble heart free from selfishness and sensitive to both the happiness and unhappiness of its fellows. Fortunately the race of these socialists is not extinct, and I feel an unalloyed satisfaction in offering them a tribute they never claim.

I must be pardoned for dwelling upon this. It does one good to offset the bitterness of so many infamies, so many calumnies, so much charlatanism, by resting the eyes upon something more beautiful, breathing the perfume of these stray corners where simple goodness flowers.

A lady, a foreigner, doubtless little used to Parisian life, just now told me with what horror the things she sees here inspire her—these vile posters, these "yellow" journals, these women with bleached hair, this crowd rushing to the races, to dance halls, to roulette tables, to corruption—the whole flood of superficial and mundane life. She did not speak the word Babylon, but doubtless it was out of pity for one of the inhabitants of this city of perdition.

"Alas, yes, madam; these things are sad, but you have not seen all."

"Heaven preserve me from that!"

"On the contrary, I wish you could see everything, for, if the dark side is very ugly, there is so much to atone for it. And, believe me, madam, you have simply to change your quarter or observe it at another hour. For instance, take the Paris of early morning. It will offer much to correct your impressions of the Paris of the night. Go see, among so many other working people, the street sweepers, who come out at the hour when the revelers and malefactors go in. Observe beneath these rags those caryatid bodies, those austere faces! How serious they are at their work of sweeping away the refuse of the night's revelry! One might liken them to the prophets at Ahasuerus' gates. There are women among them, many old people. When the air is cold they stop to blow their fingers and then go at it again. So it is every day. And they, too, are inhabitants of Paris.

"Go next to the faubourgs, to the factories, especially the smaller ones, where the children or the employers labor with the men. Watch the army of workers marching to their tasks. How ready and willing these young girls seem as they come gayly down from their distant quarters to the shops and stores and offices of the city! Then visit the homes from which they come. See the woman of the people at her work. Her husband's wages are modest, their dwelling is cramped, the children are many, the father is often harsh. Make a collection of the biographies of lowly people, budgets of modest family life; loook at them attentively and long.

"After that go see the students. Those who have scandalized you in the streets are numerous, but those who labor hard are legion, only they stay at home and are not talked about. If you knew the toil and dig of the Latin quarter! You find the papers full of the rumpus made by a certain set of youths who call themselves students. The papers say enough of those who break windows, but why do they make no mention of those who spend their nights toiling over problems? Because it wouldn't interest the public. Yes, when now and then one of them, a medical student perhaps, dies a victim to professional duty the matter has two lines in the dailies. A drunken brawl gets half a column, with every detail elaborated. Nothing is lacking but the portraits of the heroes, and not always that.

"I should never end were I to try to point out to you all that you must go to see if you would see all. You would needs make the tour of society at large, rich and poor, wise and ignorant. And certainly you would not judge so severely then. Paris is a world, and here, as in the world in general, the good hides away while the evil flaunts itself. Observing only the surface, you sometimes ask how there can possibly be so much riffraff. When on the contrary, you look into the depths you are astonished that in this troublous, obscure and sometimes frightful life there can be so much virtue."

But why linger over these things? Am I not blowing trumpets for those who hold trumpet blowing in horror? Do not understand me so. My aim is this: To make men think about unostentatious goodness—above all, to make them love it and practice it The man who finds his satisfaction in things which glitter and hold his eyes is lost, first, because he will thus see evil before all else, then because he gets accustomed to the sight of only such good as seeks for notice, and therefore easily succumbs to the temptation to live himself for appearances. Not only must one be resigned to obscurity he must love it if he does not wish to slip insensibly into the ranks of figurants, who preserve their parts only while under the eyes of the spectators and put off in the wings the restraints imposed on the stage.

Here we are in the presence of one of the essential elements of the moral life. And this which we say is true not only for those who are called humble and whose lot it is to pass unremarked; it is just as true, and more so, for the chief actors. If you would not be a brilliant inutility, a man of gold lace and plumes, but empty inside, you must play the star role in the simple spirit of the most obscure of your collaborators. He who is nothing worth except on hours of parade is worth less than nothing. Have we the perilous honor of being always in view, of marching in the front ranks? Let us take so much the greater care of the sanctuary of silent good within us; let us give to the structure whose facade is seen of our fellow men a wide foundation of simplicity, of humble fidelity, and then, out of sympathy, out of gratitude, let us stay near our brothers who are unknown to fame. We owe everything to them, do we not? I call to witness every one who has found in life this encouraging experience—that stones hidden in the soil hold up the whole edifice. All those who arrive at having a public and recognized value owe it to some humble spiritual ancestors, to some forgotten inspirers. A small number of the good among them simple women, peasants, vanquished heroes, parents as modest as they are revered, personify for us beautiful and noble living; their example inspires us and gives us strength. The remembrance of them is forever inseparable from that conscience before which we arraign ourselves. In our hours of trial we think of them, courageous and serene, and our burdens lighten. In clouds they compass us about, these witnesses invisible and beloved who keep us from stumbling and our feet from falling in the battle, and day by day do they prove to us that the treasure of humanity is its hidden goodness.

(To be continued.)

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Oakland, Md., Jan. 25, 1905. 48 4t

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One of the largest shipments that ever came to the town, in the china and dish line was received by J. M. Davis & Sons this week, consisting of nine large casks shipped direct from the factory. The goods were made to order and consist of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Fancy and Plain Goods, five and ten cent lines suited to all classes of trade.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Land and Acreage.

In Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana the best agricultural section in the United States. Secure a home in the *Sunny South* where the lands are yet cheap. Special low rates to Homeseekers. A Personally Conducted excursion party in charge of a competent agent is run the first and third Thursday of each month. Join one of these parties and see for yourself.

Write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R., No. 617 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GRANULATED
Fertilizer Lime
FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION.
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15*	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*11 59	*7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49*	9 35* lv	Gorman	*9 35	*5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 45*	10 32*	Thomas	*8 38	*4 18
7 10*	11 00* ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 40
6 50	10 35 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 50	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15*	11 59* ar	Elkins	lv *7 00	*2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	6 30*	2 35	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30*	*9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15*	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45*	*8 35
					A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35*	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	*2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10*	1 15*	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20*	

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Gladv	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

+ Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and Vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER,
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OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	—Daily	7 17 A. M
No. 71	—Daily except Sunday	9 26 A. M
No. 55	—Daily	4 53 P. M
No. 1	—Daily	6 26 P. M
No. 7	—Express Daily	11 54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 1	—Daily	12 37 A. M
No. *4	—Daily	6 04 A. M
No. 2	—Daily	6 31 A. M
No. 72	—Accom daily except Sun	5 12 P. M
No. 16	—Express, daily	4 34 P M
No. 12	—Daily	8 32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN.
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

Grand Jury Report.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett County:

The Grand Jurors for Garrett county having been in session for the past five days respectfully report that we examined all witnesses brought before us and carefully consider the evidence and where the evidence seemed to justify, indictments have been returned.

In the performance of our duties we have been greatly assisted and the business expedited by the advice and counsel of our able State's Attorney, Mr. F. A. Thayer.

As one of our duties it became necessary for us to inspect the court house, offices and the jail. We find the court house, as has been reported for years by former grand juries, totally inadequate and unfit for the needs and requirements of our rapidly increasing and growing county. The records we found kept with accuracy and neatness. We would recommend that the janitor of the court house be instructed to be more particular as to his duties, especially as to the stairway leading to the court room. We find that the vaults and safes for keeping records, plats, etc., totally inadequate, exposing the same to destruction by fire, dampness, or to be mutilated by any person maliciously inclined. The above applies especially to the office of the County Commissioners. We should consider it as criminal carelessness on the part of the County Commissioners if they continue to neglect providing suitable vaults or safes where all records, plats, etc., for the several offices can be kept safe from all damages from whatever source.

On our visit to the jail we found about twelve prisoners confined therein. The air on entering the prisoners' department of the jail was so foul and the stench so strong that a portion of the jury was nearly over come. We found a large portion of the prisoners on top of the steel cages seeking what little free air that could reach them through the small upper ventilators. While we we do not attribute the condition of the jail to the carelessness of the sheriff or jailer, but rather to imperfect drainage and bad ventilation, we must conclude that the same is totally unfit for human beings.

We commend the contemplated action of the County Commissioners in building a new jail and would suggest that great care and attention be given to selection of the site as to the proper drainage and sanitary conditions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. STURGISS, Foreman.
J. H. MILLER, Clerk.

BITTINGER.

Work in the sugar camps in this section is rather dull thus far this season as the weather has not been favorable to any considerable run of sap.

Mr. Jonas Bittinger went to Grantsville last Monday on a marketing expedition.

Wheels have entirely displaced the runner as a means of travel and with a continuation of this fine weather the highways will soon be in good condition.

Dr. Robinson and Maud Bevans, of Grantsylle, drove through this village last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. G. W. Engle who spent the winter season in Baltimore is expected home this week.

Miss Ada Beechy accompanied by Master Raymond Gnagey, were seen in town last Monday.

Rev. Shoup purchased a driving horse last Monday of ex-Treasurer Wm. M. Lohr.

Rev. Shoup and daughter expect to move into the new parsonage this week.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

IMPROVING IN THE SOUTHLAND

Marked Condition For Better in Health of Col. George A. Pearre.

Postmaster William A. Pearre yesterday received a letter from Congressman George A. Pearre, who is sojourning in Pineville, S. C., for the benefit of his health. The letter stated that the writer was enjoying about the best health of his life and weighed more than he ever had. He is anxious to return to the city and inquired of the weather conditions here. Col. Pearre is keeping in close touch with his affairs in Cumberland. He is also taking plenty of exercise, walking from five to ten miles daily. It is expected that he will return to Cumberland about the middle of April.—Cumberland News.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Alexander Smith, of Chicago, Ill., who was called to Garrett county on account of the death and burial of her sister, Mrs. Edward Grimm, of Dodson, spent a few days of this week a guest of her brother and family, Mr. Lewis Baldwin.

Mr. Aden Duckworth, of Firm Rock, who has been sick with an incurable disease for the past three or four months, is reported in a critical condition with slight hope of his lasting over this week. His son, Mr. Floyd Duckworth, a member of the grand jury, was excused from jury duty on Wednesday on account of the serious condition of his father.

Monday was a day of umbrellas and gum shoes and "took the cake" for rain and mud. All trains East and West on the grade of the B. & O. were more or less behind time with slow-up orders and special instructions to look out for rocks and slides.

Mr. John Miller is a member of the grand jury. Having a number of business interests at stake that require daily personal supervision, it is safe to say John enjoys the distinction hugely.

Mr. John Spence, of Wallman, brother of Mr. James Spence, was in town Sunday visiting relatives.

Misses May and Edith Warnick, of Elk Garden, are the guests this week of Miss Edith Eliott.

About twenty men are employed on the approach to the new bridge on the West Virginia side of the river. It is expected the bridge will be open for traffic by Saturday.

The public exhibition given on the streets last Tuesday afternoon by two of our young men did not in any way add to the credit and reputation of the participants. It would have been better for both of them had the wallowing been "cut out" entirely.

Notwithstanding the threatening condition of the weather on last Sunday the opening of the new M. E. church was a decided success in every particular. Large and attentive congregations attended the services during the day and evening and quite a nice sum of money was realized from the collections, which will aid very materially in reducing the debt. The musical part of the program was exceptionally fine. The choir was unusually large for this place and showed the result of careful and experienced training. Miss Shook, of Bond, deserves special mention for her singing at the morning and evening services. Rev. H. H. Kight held the first service in the morning, Dr. Davis of Piedmont, in the afternoon and Rev. Heavener, of the Midland M. E. church, at night.

Mr. George Oss, one of the members of the firm of Oss Bros., operating a lumber mill on the Savage river, near this place, was in town Sunday.

Mr. Samuel Fleming, a miner in the employ of the N. Y. mine at Blaine, while visiting in Bloomington, and walking on the B. & O. between this place and Savage on last Friday evening about 10 o'clock, was struck by an eastbound helper and thrown from the track. He sustained a bad facture of the left leg and cuts and bruises about the head. The injured man was picked up by Engineer "Jack" Helferstay and taken to Piedmont on his engine where he remained until next morning when he was moved to the Hoffman hospital at Keyser.

Messrs. Joseph Tibbets and John Nutter, of Savage had legal business on hand at Oakland on Wednesday.

Supt. O. Tibbets, of Savage, was in town on business Wednesday.

Mule power has been installed in the Buxton mines until such time as the new machinery can be added to the rope haulage.

Dr. and Mrs. James Reynolds are rejoiced over the birth of a son. He was born last Friday evening.

Mr. W. A. Brydon's condition shows no improvement. He is still confined to his room.

JUST OPENED

1000 gallons of Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paint that are strictly pure and free from all adulteration; also a complete line of stains, varnishes, oils, brushes and general supplies. If in need of anything along this line we invite you to examine our stock.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co,s 4-3

GRANTSVILLE.

John Zehner had public sale on the 15th inst. Cows brought good prices.

Valentine Bender rented his farm to Jonas Ash. Val is going to run the woolen mill to its full capacity.

No prospects for much sugar this season. Some opened their camps and got a short run and now it is to warm.

The saw mills that had closed down this winter in this section on account of the deep snow, are again in operation.

The roads are almost impassable.

The following parties from this place attended the Hagerstown blooded stock sale on the 7th inst.: Jacob S. Miller, Simon M. Yoder, C. W. Bender, H. S. Yoder, and Lewis S. Yoder. C. W. Bender brought two thoroughbred Shropshire ewes and Simon W. Yoder got one ewe and Jacob S. Miller captured the prize winning Shropshire ram. The sheep were bought to lay the foundation for a fine flock of Shropshires. H. S. Yoder was on the lookout for a few fine Shorthorn Durham cows, but as he could not suit himself at the sale he went to see a breeder of fine Shorthorns and succeeded in buying the eight year old prize winning cows, "Lady Rose" that took three first prizes at the Hagerstown Fair at three different times and her two year old grand daughter equally as fine an animal as her grand mother that weighs sixteen hundred pounds in show condition. After he had them at home he was so well pleased with his selection that he took a trip some where in Pennsylvania in pursuit of a male suitable as a first class herd header. He succeeded in buying a dark red animal that weighs 2400 pounds. This is an animal that will make any breeder smile. Both cow and heifer are deep red. This is to be the foundation of his future herd of Shorthorns. I predict in the near future the northern end of Garrett County can show as fine Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep as any in the state of Maryland. H. C. Yoder sold one bull calf nine months old for $58 and also sold eight cows to make room for the new stook he purchased.

GUESS WHO.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Leighton, Loch Lynn, last Sabbath night, and presented them with a daughter.

Mr. C. F. Dawson is painting Mr. P. T. Garthright's residence on H street.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill has moved his real estate and insurance agency to the post office building.

Mr. J. L. Echard visited the family of Mr. Cal. Browning last Sunday.

The revival meeting in the Methodist church at this place is growing in interest.

Tuesday evening Rev. Workman, of Oakland, preached.

Miss Jennie Murphy went to Swanton Tuesday.

Wm. Murphy, of Crellin, was a visitor at Deer Park and this place last week.

J. L. Echard unloaded a car of lime the latter part of last week and put it on his farm south of the Park.

Mr. W. M. Walters, special examiner U. S. Pension Dept, spent last Friday at this place on official business.

Mr. John Lower's new six room house near this place is ready for plastering and F. P. Arnold will do the work.

Miss Swan gave a party at Briar Bend Seminary last Friday evening to her students. An enjoyable time was had.

Mr. Thos. Harris went to Swanton, returning home Monday.

Rev. Joseph Lee and family, of Wheeling, moved into the Alderson Cottage to-day (Thursday.)

The Messrs. Hipsley are painting Mr. Upton Cuppett's house.

Mr. P. T. Garthright is adding a 12x26 two-story addition to "Maryland Home."

Mrs. P. T. Garthright was called to the late home of her brother Mr. A. Duckworth, near Piedmont, W. Va., on Wednesday. Mr. D. was buried on the 30th.

Rev. N. L. Bumgardner, of Buckhannon, W. Va., is at the Park.

Miss Whetsell went to Oakland Wednesday to spend a few days.

Rev. R. B. Ward preached in the M. E. church Wednesday evening.

Book on California.

56 pages, 76 illustrations. Describes California and the route there. Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line.

This is the route of The Overland Limited Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 P. M. daily. Arrives San Francisco the third day in time for dinner. California book sent for 7 cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell 381 Broadway, New York.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SANG RUN.

"Gentle Spring is here again."

Rev. D. H. Friend has been visiting his daughters at Friendsville.

S. G. Savage and Rufus Enlow have gone to Oakland to attend court as jurors.

George W. Moon spent last week in different parts of West Virginia. He reports the season much farther advanced out there.

We have been having a regular siege of sickness here lately. There are several cases of pneumonia. Among whom Mr. Elijah Hoye, we are glad to note is convalescing.

Miss Margaret Browning who had just recently recovered from typhoid now has pneumonia. Her brother William also has the same fever.

We also regret to announce that Roy Friend and we understand his father, S. M. Friend, 'also have the same fever.

We hope to be able to report all well and happy in the near future.

Let us have no foolishness over the telephones when people are trying to get important messages through.

With best wishes, I am,

UNOME.

BECKMAN.

We have been having some very fine weather lately.

Mr. Renza Calhoun and sister Miss Gertie, of Mt. Lake Park, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilt the past week.

Miss Lilian Calhoun is getting along very nicely with her school at this place.

The farmers of this place will soon commence their spring plowing.

Miss Gertie Calhoun and Mr. Renza Calhoun and Mr. Martin Childs were were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Custer Sunday.

Our school will close at this place April 7th.

Mr. O'Brien, who has been sick, is improving.

DIED.

THOMAS—At his home near Sand Spring, Garrett county, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., Burbridge Thomas, aged 39 years, five months and 22 days. His remains were intered in the cemetery near his home the 25th inst., Rev. Donachy officiating who delivered a very impressive sermon from 1st Cor. 15, 20. The choir sang several very appropriate hymns among them being one entitled "Death Shall Not Destroy My Comforter." This selection, by the request of the deceased, had been sung to him by one of his brothers a few days preceding his demise. He was a consistent member of the Church of God for 16 years having been converted under the ministerial work of Rev. R. R. Vananum. Mr. Thomas' remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives, friends and neighbors. He leaves a widow and three children, one son and two daughters, who have the deep felt sympathy of their neighbors and friends. The pall bearers were Messrs. Franklin Humberson, Wm. Humberson, David Taylor, John Taylor, Freeman Savage and Samuel Vansickle. He now rests from his labors, feeling assured that he has gone home enjoying the company of a loving father and sister who had preceded him. W. W. S.

LOWDERMILK.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lowdermilk died at the home of her son, J. M. Lowdermilk, near Hoyes, March 10, at the ripe old age of almost 93 years. She lived a consistent Christian life all these years. She had a wonderful memory and retained her mental faculties to the very last. Her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren rise up and call her blessed.

A FRIEND.

Notice.

John H. Thomas of Markleysburg, Pa., holds two notes of $1,000 each, given by his wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Thomas, of Addison, Pa. dated July 11, 1903, payable one in 1904 and one in 1905. These notes were given without any consideration, and are now being contested in the courts of Garrett county, Md., and the public is hereby warned not to buy said notes.

3-3t. MARY JANE THOMAS.

Normal Schools.

In this paper to-day will be noticed advertisments for the Accident and Oakland normals, to be taught respectively by Profs. Beahm and McBee. Both gentlemen are well up in their profession and no doubt they will render satisfaction to their prospective scholars.

Sugar Pans.

We have a supply of Sugar Pans in stock for quick delivery, in eight and ten foot lengths.

1-3t NAYLOR & CO.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

Men Capable of Earning

$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

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BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy, Etc.

Whitman's Candy A SPECIALTY

Newspapers and Periodicals

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

Spring Millinery Opening

WE would like the Ladies of Oakland and vicinity to inspect our beautiful line of SPRING HATS in our new store in the Ravenscraft Building. To avoid a rush we will have it on two dates—Saturday, April 1st and Monday, April 3rd.

VERY TRULY

Mrs. M. D. H. Taylor
LADIES' BAZAR

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

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SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. D. M. Dixon, of Dixon & Kelso, was in Piedmont yesterday on a business trip.

Mr. Harry M. Hebden, of Boston, spent several days in Oakland this week with friends

For Rent—A new five-room dwelling. Possession can be had by May 1st to 15th. Apply at this office.

Lost.—Ladies silver watch and fob. Finder please leave at Browning House and receive reward.

Squire William D. Hoye, of Deer Park, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday, as was also "Boss" Hinebaugh, of the same place.

Miss Julia Brown, of Kingwood, W. Va., arrived here Monday afternoon from her home to visit . Mrs. W. H. Ravanscraft.

Miss Cleo Kantz, who was at her home at Adamstown, this State, several weeks, returned to Oakland Monday evening.

A. D. Naylor & Co. have just received a car load of Carey's Roofing the best roofing on the market. Will have car of felt roofing about April 1st.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Mountain Lake Park, visited Oakland last Friday for the first time since early last fall. He was made welcome by his many warm friends here.

During the illness of Postmaster Nathan at Grantsville Miss Myrtle Otto, of New Germany, has been the efficient assistant in the postoffice at Grantsville.

Among the attorneys from Cumberland who were in attendance at court this week Capt. R. H. Gordon, Hon. Ferdinand Williams, David J. Lewis, F. Brooke Whiting and D. A. Robb.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Dean, who resided in Oakland for the past two years, have shipped their household goods to Cumberland and will in future reside in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Daugherty returned Monday evening from a week's visit to Baltimore where Mr. Daugherty completed the purchase of a new spring stock in his line.

Tuesday and yesterday were days of brightness and warmth, an altogether unusual state of weather for March. With a few more days of like weather prevailing the grass will become green and buds will put forth.

Mr. C. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent for the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Connellsville, Pa., was here Tuesday looking after passenger traffic. While in town Mr. Allen was the guest of Agent V. V. Washburne.

In the Orphans' Court on Tuesday of this week letters of administration upon the personal estate of the late George W. Kitzmiller were granted unto his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Kitzmiller, who, after qualifying as such before the Court, left on train No. 55 for Clarksburg, W. Va., where she will be the guest of her brother for a few days, the latter being a prominent contractor of that city, who was also in Oakland Tuesday and accompanied Mrs. Kitzmiller to Clarksburg.

Mr. Daniel Annan, of Cumberland, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday afternoon, returning to his home on train No. 12 the same evening.

Mr. Harry Ravenscraft, of Illinois, brother of Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, of Oakland, whose illness is noted elsewhere in this paper today, arrived here yesterday.

Messrs. Truman West and D. E. Bolden went to Clarksburg this morning where they will transact business during the day, expecting to return to Oakland this evening.

Mr. Hezekiah Low, of Terra Alta, was in Oakland Tuesday where he superintended the erection of a handsome monument in the family plot in the cemetery here.

At a recent meeting of the Town Council of Grantsville Dallas Creek was appointed policeman to succeed M. L. Winterburg, who has gone to Connecticut to work in woolen or silk mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Browning, of near Oakland, and Mrs. Riley, of Elkins, were the guests of ex-Sheriff Dixon and family the latter part of last week.—Elk Garden corr. Piedmont Herald.

Prof. J. Frank McBee, of the Oakland High School, was compelled to suspend his department Monday owing to an attack of the grip which has kept him in bed since.

Mrs. J. N. Robinson, of the Yankee Notion Store, has removed his goods from the *Democrat* building to the Ravenscroft building adjoining, the transfer having been made Monday and Tuesday. In his new quarters Mr. Robinson will have a better opportunity to display his goods to advantage and secure an entrace from Railroad street also.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, Superintendent of the Park, was painfully hurt at that place on last Saturday by being thrown from a horse he was attempting to mount. A sudden swerve of the animal unseated Mr. Long and he was violently thrown to the ground. Before he could scramble to his feet the horse trod on his leg, badly lacerating and bruising it.

From many parts of the county come complaints of the condition of the public roads. At points where the snow laid to the depth of ten or twelve feet mudholes have replaced them, making that particular portion of the road almost impassable. In other sections the roads have become almost entirely dry and conditions are reversed.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. 4-tf.

Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, is in Oakland today on his way home from Piedmont where he attended a meeting of the Republicans of the Second Congressional District of West Virginia held last night to make arrangements for holding the Congressional convention to nominate a candidate to succeed Hon. A. G. Dayton, who has been elevated to the bench by President Roosevelt. Mr. Lakin was urged by many of his party friends to accept the nomination but is as yet undecided what he will do.

Barn Burned at Keyser's Ridge.

During the severe electrical storm which passed over the community of Grantsville and Keyser's Ridge on Sunday evening, lightning struck the barn of Jonas Platter at the latter point setting it on fire and burning it to the ground. Mr. Platter after much hard work succeeded in saving his live stock and the greater portion of his farming implements, but lost all the hay, grain, etc., which was stored in the building.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

Accident Normal!

MOTTO: "Labor Omnia Vincit."

A ten weeks' term will open APRIL 24, 1905, and close JUNE 30, 1905, with the regular county examination. A RARE OPPORTUNITY for teachers who want to honor their profession.

AIM The design of this Normal shall be to inspire the teacher with cheerfulness and moral courage, and thus lighten his work and create a true love for his high calling. "A more thorough preparation" should be the watch-cry of the true teacher. The best positions are always open to the best teachers, and the great need of the American public school teacher is MORE REAL LIFE.

¶ In order that you may get the best results from class work you should enter at the first. ¶ Fifth Reader Grade admitted.

BRANCHES TAUGHT Besides the current school branches, opportunity will be given to study Latin, Philosophy, Psychology, Geometry, Algebra, etc. Bring your text books. ¶ A special period, each day, given to the study of RUDIMENTS and PRACTICE of VOCAL MUSIC.

EXPENSES Tuition from $5.00 to $6.00 per term. Board cheap and convenient.

We cordially solicit the patronage and cooperation of all friends of education. For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Oakland Normal School

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

THE Oakland Normal School will Open Monday April 24 and Continue Ten (10) Weeks Closing June 30th.

In addition to giving the teachers of Garrett County a broad and comprehensive view of the 'Essentials' in Primary and Grammar Work and thus preparing them to meet the requirements for examination, as laid down by the County Superintendent, we will give daily lectures upon the latest methods of teaching Geography by Dr. McMurray and in his Essentials for Recitation. Students are at liberty in addition to the 'Essentials' to take up any or all of the higher branches, including Physics, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin, German and advanced work in Algebra and Arithmetic.

It is the earnest wish of the Principal that students desiring the course should enter upon their work Monday, April 24th, thus getting the full benefit of the Normal.

Tuition for the Normal course will be $5.00 and $6.00, according to grade of certificate desired, payable at time of entrance.

Good board at reasonable rates may be procured.

For further information address

J. FRANK McBEE, A. M., Principal Normal School, Oakland

P. S.—Grammar and High School Students cordially invited to enroll.—J. F. M.

DR. W. H. RAVENSCRAFT ILL.

His Condition Caused by Blood Clot Forming on his Brain.

The many warm personal friends of Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, who for many years has been a practicing physician in Oakland and the County Health Officer, will be pained to hear of that gentleman's extreme illness, he having been stricken very suddenly on last Thursday afternoon by the rupture of a blood vessel in his head, and the consequent formation of a clot on his brain which for two or three days threatened to prove fatal, but at this time the patient is very much improved and if favorable conditions continue it is probable that he will recover his usual good health.

His two sons, Messrs. Walter, of Ridgway, Pa., and Will, of Denver, Col., were communicated with as soon as possible after the father had been taken ill, they arriving here the former Friday morning and the latter Sunday afternoon.

Many inquiries are being made daily from all sections of the country regarding the Doctor's condition and it will be good news to his many friends to learn of his improved condition.

Letter to Browning Bros. Oakland, Md.

Dear Sirs: Porterhouse, so much; neck, so much; all the way between.

Just so with paint. Devoe lead-and-zinc is the porterhouse. Nobody wants the neck; the between, some say, is good enough for them.

But Devoe costs less, not more, than between. Lead-and-oil is between; it is the old-fashion paint. But zinc has come in. Zinc toughens white lead. Devoe lead-and-zinc is the paint that wears twice as long as lead-and-oil.

Mr. John N. Deitel, Fair Haven, N Y, writes.

"Mr. Charles Hollenbeck, of he place, painted his house three years ago with Devoe lead-and-zinc; his father painted at the same time with lead-and-oil. To-day the son's house looks as well as the day it was painted, while the father's house has all chalked off and needs painting very badly. The father says he will paint with Devoe next time."

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
52 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

ORDER NISI.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County v. George W. Ward.

No. 137 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan Edward H. Sincell, Attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1395.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

OPENING of
Spring and Summer
Millinery

Tuesday and Wednesday, April Fourth and Fifth

A Cordial Invitation Extended to All

Mrs. M. L. Scott
BALTIMORE STORE

Built Right
Water Tight
Out o'Sight

"White Lily Washers Wash Lily White."

'NUFF SAID

Drop Us
A Card

J. M. Davis
& SONS,
Oakland, - - Maryland.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

Spring Has Appeared

AT OUR STORE

Everything :: New ::

H. C. Sincell & Co.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

Best Quality for Buildings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets. Beautiful Shades—Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

80,000 Daily Capacity

Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland

Prompt Shipments

Notice to Contractors!

Notice of Letting the Contract for a Jail and Sheriff's Residence, for Garrett County, at It's County Seat, Oakland, Md.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, at Oakland, Md., for the furnishing of all materials and labor required for the erection and completion of a Jail and Sheriff's Residence according to the plans and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., copies of which are now on file at the Commissioners' Office and at the office of the above named Architects.

Said proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the

12th Day of April, 1905,

and will be opened the same day by the County Commissioners and as soon as the said proposals have been examined the said County Commissioners will take action towards the letting of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check of twenty-five per cent. of its amount, or a surety bond for a like amount made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett county as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a bond double the amount of his bid.

This bond must be issued by a regular Surety Guarantee Co., and furnished within a reasonable time after the contract has been signed.

The said check or bond shall become forfeited to the County Commissioners if for any reason the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and furnish the bond as aforesaid after its acceptance by the said County Commissioners.

This bond must be made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett County and the conditions of the said bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work according to the plans and specifications on file as aforesaid.

After the contract has been signed and the bond approved the certified checks will be returned to their respective makers and if the contract is not awarded within two weeks from the opening of the bids the obligation of the bidders will cease and their checks returned.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with samples of the material he intends to use for cell construction, with a full size sample of the grating 2 inches square, and samples of plates 4 inches square, also a model or full size drawing of the locking device with detail specifications covering its construction; also each bidder must accompany his bid with samples of the cut stone.

The County Commissioners will award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and they reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

By order of the Board,
1-5t. A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

S L Townshend & SON

We are offering a nice line of . .

WINTER UNDERWEAR AND TROUSERS AT COST

And have made a general cut in price on our entire stock of seasonable Clothing

S L Townshend & SON

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON.
W. W. FOLK.
1 2 C. C. MILLER

TO VOTE ON AMENDMENT.

Gourt of Appeals of the State so Decided Thursday.

At Annapolis with all eight judges concurring in all the principal features of the decision and three dissenting in many of the essential facts of the proceedings, an opinion was handed down Thursday by the Court of Appeals in the mandamus proceedings against Governor Warfield to compel him to proclaim the elective franchise amendment.

The opinion, twenty-five typewritten pages, affirms the decision of the lower court and instructs Governor Warfield to proclaim the amendment. It denies that he had the right to either veto the bill or cause its passage by failing to return it to the Legislature within six days of its presentment.

Three judges discussed as to the wording in which the matter should be placed before the voters, they placing a construction on the wording which would appear, that there had been some effort made to have the bill inoperative at any stage.

The court cities at great length opinions on proceedings instituted on lines similar to the present contention, which were handed down in Pennsylvania and Louisiana makes use of the language of article 14 of the Maryland constitution, which stated that proposal of an amendment by the General Assembly in the form of a bill shall have its passage by three fourths of all the members elected to each house, the entry of the proposed amendment on the journal, the publication by order of the Governor for at least three months before the next general election, a vote of the people, and if a majority of the voters are favorable to its adoption, a proclamation by the Governor declaring the amendment to be adopted and henceforth the amendment shall be part of the constitution,

The court holds that there is not a word or syllable to be found in any of the provisions even suggesting that the Governor is entitled to participate in any way in formulating and proposing amendments to the constitution.

Coming to the second section of the bill the opinion uses the following language:

"The second section of the franchise amendment bill is in these words: And be it further enacted that the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the state shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this state, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words for the constitutional amendment or against the constitutional amendment, as the voters shall elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on the said proposed amendment as directed by said article of the constitution."

"Now it cannot be pretended," continues the court, "that the clause directing the amendment to be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the state at the next general election for the General Assembly is distinctively and essentially a legislative provision, requiring the Governor's approval, because it is precisely what article 14 prescribes shall be done, and if the clause had been entirely omitted from the section the constitutional mandate would have been operative, as it still is effective in this particular. Nor is the requirement that the vote on the proposed amendment shall be by ballot a legislative enactment, because the constitution itself, in section 1, article 1 declares that all elections shall be by ballot.

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the state, which has for its purpose the disfranchising of a large portion of the illiterate negro vote, was offered by Mr. Wilson at the last session of Legislature.

The amendment was adopted in caucus by the Democratic members, but subsequently it was learned that it did not meet with the approval of the Governor, who wanted among others, a property qualification. The Governor also objected to other features and had prepared a message vetoing the measure.

When his intentions became known the Democratic leaders, after passing the amendment on both sides, consulted Mr. Bernard Carter and other leaders at the bar and these decided that an amendment to the constitution did not require executive approval.

It was, therefore, never submitted to the Governor. After adjournment of the Legislature it was agreed that a friendly suit be instituted with the view of determining by mandamus proceedings whether the Governor's approval is necessary.

Gen. Murray Vandiver asked for a mandamus compelling the Governor to promulgate the amendment, and the fight was on. Attorney General Bryan backed the Governor in his contention and argued the case for the state.

On December 22 last Judge Revell, in the Circuit Court, at Annapolis, decided that the constitutional amendment must be submitted to a vote of the people by Governor Warfield.

The court overruled the demurrer filed by Attorney General Bryan for the Governor and decided to grant the writ of mandamus asked for by Murray Vandiver, state treasurer, who filed the bill as a private cititzen.

The Governor at once appealed, and the Court of Appeals took up the matter for final adjudication.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

"An act to amend section 1 of article 1 of the constitution of this state and to provide for the submission of said admendment to the qualified voters of this state for adoption or rejection."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to section 1 of article 1 of the constitution of this state, and it adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of section 1 of said article 1.

Section 1—All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upward who have resided in this state for one year and in the legislative district of Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter, as provided in this article, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at all elections hereafter to be held in this state, and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral district for the election of representatives in Congress, senators, delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election, but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city entitling him to vote at any such election shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed. Every such male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be:

First. A person able to read any section of the constitution of this state, submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of same; or if unable from physical disability to read such section, able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second. A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto was entitled to vote under the laws of this state or of any other state of the United States wherein he then resided; or

Third. Any male lineal descendant of such last mentioned person. No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter nor be entitled to vote.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this state shall be at the next general election of members of the General Assembly to be held in this state submitted to the legal and qualified votors thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of the direction contained in article 14 of the constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon such ballot shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voters shall elect; and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the constitution."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NOTICE.

This to notify the public that my wife, Maria C. Michael, has left my bed and board with out just provocation and to warn all persons not to credit or harbor her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her.

2-3t A. J. MICHAEL.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson I. John x, 7-18. April 2, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus The Good Shepherd

Jesus had lately used those indispensables, "light" and "water," as emblems of His office and function. He now employs a new figure, almost as familiar, for the Hebrews were always a pastoral folk. This, with the story of the Vine and Branches (chapter xv), is said to be the only instance of allegory in the New Testament.

The Jewish Church had grown into a great ecclesiastical establishment, furnishing numerous offices of honor, power, and emolument. These were naturally sought by the ambitious, and held tenaciously by the successful. One object of this allegory is to set forth the character of these mercenaries. Like thieves, they have effected an entrance in such a way that their true character has not been discovered. But, though they have obtained the garb of office, they do not have the following of the true members. The latter, instead of following, flee, and do not hear them. The character of these false shepherds is further delineated. They work havoc in the highest interests of men. They steal, kill, and destroy in the realm of spiritual values. Their surely mercenary spirit is indicated by the epithet, "hireling." In any final crisis, when the very life of those whom they serve is at stake, they would fly like arrant cowards. Thus, with steady and corageous hand, Jesus held the mirror before the hierarchy of His day.

On the dark background of the false shepherd Jesus now projects the ideal of the true. He is one who enters upon His function in the appointed way. The Holy Spirit (the porter) approves; the Church recognizes Him (the sheep hear His voice). His life is spent in care of the flock; He calleth, leadeth, putteth forth, goeth before.

Jesus makes a decided turn in the allegory when He declares Himself to be "the Door." Entrance to the Church is by the Person and work of Jesus. As the Eastern sheepfold has but one door, so the Church has none other than Christ. "There is none other name under heaven given among men." Through Him we come to salvation and spiritual sustenance (find pasture) and the more abundant life.

Again, there are shepherds and shepherds, but Jesus is pre-eminently the Shepherd. The evidence of this is His voluntary surrender of life and the reciprocal and perfect recognition subsisting between shepherd and sheep—analogous to that which maintains between Father and Son.

Finally Jesus bursts the shell of Jewish sectarianism in the generous and courageous words, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." It was a hint of this kind which had led these sectarists, on a former occasion, to ask scornfully, "Will He go and teach the Gentiles?" Alas! how they did "dissolve the pearl of charity in the acid of sect." The "one Shepherd" exalts persons above institutions, when He says there shall be "one flock," not "one fold," as in the Authorized Version, which gives precisely the opposite sense. The reference is to the invisible Church, made up of the faithful of every age and land.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The division of chapters is arbitrary, and, in this instance, unfortunate. One must look in the closing verses of the preceeding chapter to find the circumstances which led to the speaking of this allegory. Jesus had said that he had come for judgment; that those who saw not might see, and that those who saw might be made blind. The official pride of the leaders was touched by that saying. To parry his blow, they cried, "As if such a thing was impossible and even unthinkable. Jesus practically said, in response, "I will now hold up the mirror and show you what kind of shepherds you are." His merciful purpose was to awaken some of the best to self-knowledge and healing.

* * * * *

Every one who enters by this door (Christ) is saved and becomes in turn a minister of grace to others (a shepherd, not *the* Shepherd, as in Authorized Version). The pattern is Jesus. Every good shepherd lives for the flock.

* * * * *

He who, shunning the door, climbs up from some other quarter, by that very act reveals his dishonest character and unworthy purpose.

* * * * *

"To steal" and "to have life." The contrast is that of the false and true religion. Phariseeism and ecclesiasticism fleece and kill They have always done so everywhere and by whatever name they have been known. But true religion always gives the present life a more abundant development. "Whatever form of religion tends to deprive mankind of its free, natural, and joyous life is anti-Christian. The constant tendency of Christ's teaching and influence is to make the whole life—social intellectual, moral, and spiritual—more abundant."

* * * * *

"Lay down life, take it again." The mother lays down her life in the birth and rearing of every child. She takes life again in the matured manhood or womanhood of her offspring. The analogy maintains in the suffer and sacrifice of Jesus. He voluntarily surrendered His life. No one took it. Now, with joy, He "sees His seed," His spiritual offspring, and prolongs His days in them, as the prophet said He would. (Isa. liii.)

* * * * *

"They understood not." How their worship of the letter had destroyed all commerce between their minds and the relations which it set forth! "The sheep did not hear them." It is the preachers of Christ who alone have secured the world's attention. "And shall be safe." The extent and assurance of this safety are expressed in the parable, "Go in and out." An Hebraistic phrase to denote the whole of life. "The hireling" not every one who is hired is a hireling, but he who serves only for hire. "He goeth before them:" Jesus tests in His own Person the experiences of His disciples. "The other sheep also shall hear Jesus' voice." They have already heard fragments of his teaching through their noblest fellows, but they shall now have His doctrine entire.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

I am: The central point of the whole is the Lord's testimony to Himself as the Good Shepherd in the highest sense or the word. First, however, he speaks preparitorily (1 6) concerning human shepherds generally, anticipating and preparing the way for what follows.—Stier. The door: The way into the fold, with all blessed privileges, both for shepherds and sheep.—J. F. B. Came before Me: Came instead of Me.—Clark. A bishop means a person who sees. A pastor means one who feeds. The most unbishoply character a man can have is, therefore, to be blind. The most unpastoral is, instead of feeding, to want to be fed—to be a mouth.—Ruskin. Sheep did not hear: Instincts of their Divinely taught hearts preserving them from seducers.—J. F. B. Shall be saved: The great object of the pastoral office.—J. F. B. Go in and out: A Hebrew phrase, indicating all the acts of a man's life.—Clark. Steal, kill, destroy: Those who enter the priesthood to enjoy the revenues, are the vilest theives and murderers. —Ibid. Might have life: Not merely to preserve, but impart, life and communicate it in exubernace.—J. F. B. More abundantly: Jesus is come, that men may have abundance.—Clark. A hireling: Who makes merchandise.—Clark. The shepherd in the East is usually the owner or the son of the owner of the flock, though sometines an agent, whose salary is a fixed proportion of the produce, as Jacob under Laban. The hireling is the man who happens to be hired for fixed wages, merely for the day, and has no further interest in the flock.—Tristram. The sheep are not: Who has no property in them. By this He points to His own peculiar relations to the sheep.—J. F. B. The wolf coming: Not the devil distinctively, but generally whoever comes upon the flock with hostile intent.—J. F. B. The wolf is the enemy of souls in any of his manifold disguises, as not only persecution, but heresy, worldly living, or a low standard of faith and morals.—Sadler. Am known of Mine: The soul's response to the voice that has inwardly called it.—J. F. B. Other sheep: He means the perishing Gentiles.—Ibid. Came before Me: Came instead of Me.—Clark. Do not imagine I shall lay down My life for the Jews exclusively. I shall die also for Gentiles.—Ibid.

* * * * *

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hog and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
50 4t. Oakland, Md.

Gen. Gordon's Night Sortie

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

March 25, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON'S description of the famous Confederate attack which he led against Grant's lines at Petersburg, March 25, 1865, I heard from his own lips in 1878, and about that time another auditor, Henry W. Grady, put it in print in the Philadelphia Times. Having been a participant on the Federal side in repelling the assault, the narration was one of thrilling interest to me. In the following extracts from the Times article are given the chief points of the brilliant forlorn attempt to raise the siege of Petersburg and unite the armies of Johnston and Lee:

You remember the situation of affairs in Virginia about the 1st of March, 1865. Grant had massed an enormous army in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and fresh troops were hurrying to his aid. Our army covered a line of over twenty miles and was in great distress.

My corps (Stonewall Jackson's old corps) had been placed upon the right wing of the army. I had general instructions to protect the flank of the army, prevent General Grant from turning it, and, above all, to protect the slender line of road from which solely we received our scanty supplies. We were almost continually engaged in fighting, making feints, protecting our skirmish lines, which the enemy were feeling and pressing continually. Before daylight on the morning of the 2d of March, 1865, General Lee sent for me. I mounted my horse at once and rode to the general's headquarters. I reached the house in which he was staying at about 4 o'clock in the morning.

As I entered the room to which I had been directed I found General Lee alone. I shall never forget the scene. The general was standing at the fireplace, his head on his arm, leaning on the mantelpiece, the first time I ever saw him looking so thoroughly dejected. A dim lamp was burning on a small center table. On the table was a mass of official reports. General Lee remained motionless for a moment after I opened the door. He then looked up, greeted me with his usual courtesy, motioned me to the little table and, drawing up a chair, sat down. I sat opposite him.

"I have sent for you, General Gordon," he said, "to make known to you the condition of our affairs and to confer with you as to what we had best do." The night was fearfully cold. The fire and lamp both burned low as General Lee went on to give me the details of the situation. "I have here," he said, "reports sent in by my officers tonight. I find upon careful examination that I have under my command of all arms hardly 45,000 men. These men are starving. Their sufferings are terrible and exhausting. My horses are broken down and im-

GORDON'S MEN ATTACKING FORT STEDMAN.

potent. I am apprehensive that Grant may press around my flank and cut our sole remaining line of supplies. Now, general," he said, looking me straight in the face, "what is to be done?"

With this he laid his paper down and leaned back in his chair. I replied:

"Since you have done me the honor to ask my opinion, I will give it. The situation as you protray it is infinitely worse than I had dreamed it was. I cannot doubt that your information is correct. I am confident that one of two things should be done at once. We must either treat with the United States government on the best terms possible or we should concentrate all our strength on one point of Grant's line—selecting some point on the right bank of the Appomattox—assault him, break through his lines, destroy his pontoons, then turn full upon the flank of his left wing, sweep down it and destroy it if possible, and then join General Johnston in North Carolina by forced marches and, combining our army with his, fall upon Sherman."

"And what then?"

"If we beat him and succeed in making considerable battle, treat at once for terms. I am forced to the conclusion, from what you say, sir, that we have no time for delay."

I finally submitted the plan of battle to General Lee, which he approved and ordered executed. It was briefly this: "To take Fort Stedman by direct assault at night; then send a separate body of men to each of the rear forts, who, claiming to be Federals, might pass through the Federal reserves and take possession of the rear line of forts, as if ordered to do so by the Federal commander; next, then to press with my whole force to the rear of Grant's main line and force him out of his trenches, destroy his pontoons, cut his telegraph wires and press down his flank." We both recognized it as the forlornest of forlorn hopes.

Fort Stedman was made the point of attack because it was the nearest to the Confederate works, being about sixty rods from Colquitt's salient. There were two strong Federal works on the right and left of Fort Stedman—namely, Fort Haskell and Fort McGillvery—distant respectively 80 and 100 yards. There was also an intrenched line of infantry and batteries connecting these works and a second intrenched line a hundred yards in the rear. A mile in rear of this position Grant had a military railroad and telegraph extending the whole length of his intrenched camps. Gordon's success would depend upon his cutting the telegraph and railroad to delay the bringing of Federal re-enforcements on the scene.

General Gordon's story continues:

General Lee sent me, in addition to my own corps, a portion of Longstreet's corps (Pickett's division), a portion of A. P. Hill's and a body of cavalry. During the whole night of the 24th of March I was on horseback making preparations for disposing of troops. About 4 o'clock in the morning I called close around me fifty axmen and four companies, 100 each, of brave men who were selected to do this hazardous work. I spoke to them of the character of the undertaking and of the last hope of the cause which was about to be confided to them. Around the shoulders of each man was bound a white strip of muslin, which Mrs. Gordon, who sat in a room not far distant listening for the signal gun, had prepared as a means of recognition of each other. The hour had come, and when everything was ready I stood on the breastworks of Colquitt's salient and ordered two men to my side with rifles, who were to fire the signal for attack. The noise of moving our own obstructions was going on and attracted the notice of a Federal picket. In the darkness his voice rang out:

"Hello, there, Johnny Reb! What are you making all that fuss about over there?"

The men were just leaning forward for the start. The sudden call disconcerted me somewhat, but the rifleman on my right came to my assistance by calling out in a cheerful voice:

"Oh, never mind us, Yank. Lie down and go to sleep. We are just gathering a little corn. You know, rations are mighty short over here."

There was a patch of corn between our lines, some of it still hanging on the stalks. After a few moments there came back the kindly reply of the Yankee picket, which quite reassured me. He said:

"All right, Johnny. Go ahead and get your corn. I won't shoot at you."

"Bang! Bang!" Two shots broke the stillness, and I commanded, "Forward!" The chosen 100 sprang forward eagerly, followed by the axmen, and for the last time the stars and bars were carried to aggressive assault. In a moment the axmen were upon the abatis of the enemy and hewing it down. I shall never know how they whisked this line of wire fastened obstruction out of the way. The 100 overpowered the pickets, sent them to the rear, rushed through the gap made by the axmen up the slope of Fort Stedman, and it was ours without the firing of a single gun and with the loss of but one man. He was killed with the bayonet.

The three companies who were to attempt to pass the reserves and go into the rear forts followed and passed through Fort Stedman. Then came other troops pouring into the fort. We captured, I think, 9 pieces of artillery, 11 mortars and about 600 or 700 prisoners, among whom was General McLaughlin, who was commanding on that portion of the Federal line. Many were taken in their beds.

I now anxiously awaited to learn the fate of the 300 who had been sent in companies of 100 each to attempt the capture of the three rear forts. Soon a messenger reached me from two officers commanding two of these chosen bodies, who informed me that they had succeeded in passing right through the line of Federal reserves by presenting themselves as Federals and had certainly gone far enough to the rear for the forts, but that their guides had abandoned them or been lost and that they did not know in what direction to move. It was afterward discovered when daylight came that these men had gone farther out than the forts and could easily have entered and captured them if the guides had not been lost or had done their duty. Of course after dawn they were nearly all captured, being entirely behind the Federal reserves.

In the meantime the few Federal soldiers who had escaped from the fort and intrenchments we had captured had spread the alarm and aroused the Federal army. The hills in the rear of Grant's lines were soon black with troops. By the time it was fairly daybreak the two forts on the main line flanking Fort Stedman (Fort Haskell and Fort McGillvery), the three forts in the rear and the reserves all opened up upon my forces. We held Fort Stedman and the Federal intrenchments to the (Appomattox) river, or nearly so, but the guides had been lost, and in consequence the rear forts had not been captured. Failing to secure these forts, the cavalry could not pass out, the pontoons could not be destroyed and the telegraph wires were not cut.

In addition to these mishaps, the trains had been delayed, and Pickett's division and other troops sent me by General Lee had not arrived. The success had been brilliant so far as it had gone and had been achieved without loss of any consequence to our army, but it had failed in the essentials to a complete success or to a great victory. Every hour was bringing heavy re-enforcements to the Federals and rendering my position less and less tenable. After a brief correspondence with General Lee it was decided to withdraw. My loss, whatever it was, occurred in withdrawing under concentrated fire from forts and infantry.

Among the Confederate officers lost was Major Grady of Gordon's staff (father of the late Henry W. Grady, the noted Georgia journalist). Major Grady was shot dead in saddle about fifty yards from the parapets of Fort Haskell while leading a charge to silence the guns of that work as a cover to Gordon's retreat. This charge was made in full daylight, and Major Grady in person came under my own eye.

One feature of the battle General Gordon nobly passed over in silence. It was not for him to tell it, although there is a hint of it in the words which he quotes from Lee about the lack of rations in the Confederate army. His soldiers were actually famished, and when they found themselves within our camp, surrounded by an abundance of bread and meat, they fell to and ate a square meal. The time thus lost was fatal. Our cannoneers stood to the guns, our infantry lined the parapets on the flanks and in front of the assailants, and the golden hour for Gordon and Lee was added to the eternity of bygones.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Apple Blossoms And November

By
VIRGINIA LEILA WENTZ

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"I am not hard hearted, you know, but I must pay my bills when they fall due." The stout landlady compressed her lips, as though she had said a thing which it hurt her to utter.

"I understand, indeed," the girl replied passively, pushing back her heavy, gleaming hair with a little gesture of weariness.

"Of course, tomorrow bein' Thanksgivin' day, you needn't disturb yourself, but make yourself comfortable till Friday." She looked at the blank door, which closed quietly behind the girl; then her eyes returned to the columns of her account book. They were opened at a page headed "Miss Rose Darcey," a page where the debits considerably overbalanced the credits.

"I've too good a heart to be a successful business woman," murmured the landlady, closing the book.

Twilight was fast coming on. Upstairs in the fourth floor back there was a fire in the grate—bright yellow and scarlet flames, burning in a ceaseless endeavor to destroy an asbestus log. Rose Darcey slipped down on the floor and, with her arms folded about her knees, watched the fire, thinking how typical it was of the life she had been leading for the past year. Why, everything—even her hearth fire—was artificial!

She fell to dreaming. It was seldom she had time to dream, for she was always busy trying to make both ends meet. But now, since they simply would not meet, she might as well dream for a tiny space. How tired she was of it all—of the struggles, the petty ambitions, the give and take friendships, the endless cold shoulders, the eternal worry!

And tomorrow would be Thanksgiving day! How well she remembered that day in other years! In her aunt's humble little farmhouse there had ever been the entrancing odor of pumpkin and mince pies, of stewed cranberries, of browning turkey, of plum pudding, of good things innumerable. Not this year, though, for she had robbed them of all that. Oh, it was hard, hard, hard!

"JOHN, IT'S JUST LIKE IT WAS IN THE DREAM."

A rap at the door, and Patty Lou, the colored girl, entered.

"A gem'man in the parlor to see you, missy; wouldn't send his name, allowin' he wanted to s'prise you, I reckon."

Down in the narrow, gaudy room a man with a gray mustache and a shaggy coat sat on the sofa alone. As he looked unseeingly about him the stern lines in his mouth relaxed. In their stead came an expression of extreme gentleness.

All his years of waiting harked back to him. He seemed to see as in a glass a tiny girl in a gingham apron standing under an apple tree, and then she seemed to grow and grow, but always she had sunshine in her hair and a smile in her eyes. He had waited for her to attain to womanhood, dreaming dreams the villagers had never guessed. And then, because she had talent for art, forsooth, and her aunts had said it must be cultivated, even though it meant a third mortgage on their little farm, she had passed out of his life.

Lately, however, John Lowell had caught a rumor that things were not going well with her in the mad, competitive life of New York, and so he was here.

How thin and white she had grown! As she pushed aside the cheap Bagdad portieres she seemed to be all gleaming hair and great, pathetic eyes. If he could only hold her proud little face between both palms and kiss her dear, tired eyes!

Instead (he knew her temperament so well) he talked about the home village, about the queer poky little streets and the dull village gossip.

"Is the apple crop good this year?" she asked suddenly. "Have you ground a lot of cider?"

For answer he dived into one of the pockets of his shaggy gray coat and fetched up a shining red apple.

"Thanks. It's a beauty!" exclaimed she, feeling of its smoothness.

"Came off your tree, Rose."

"My tree?"

"Yes; the immense one in the corner. Don't you remember? I've called it your tree ever since—since one day when you were very little and you wanted some blossoms."

"I suppose you got them for me if I wanted them?" said the girl softly. How good he had always been to her! He was just like that shaggy coat of his—big and rough and wholesome and worth while.

Last night she had dreamed that her head lay on that same shaggy coat, that his strong arms were about her, while she was relating to him all the discouragements of her metropolitan experience, and each time that she had lifted her head to emphasize some point or other—how good it had been to get back to the coat afterward—in the dream, of course!

"You see, the blossoms were out of your reach," he went on, "and I happened to be coming along, so you said if I'd get you the flowers you'd be my"—

"What?"

"Sweetheart." The word was very tenderly uttered. The tenderness made her tremble somehow, but she laughed gayly.

"Your sweetheart? Rash promise, wasn't it?"

"And when I lifted you up," he continued, "you put your arm about my neck"—

"How shockingly improper!"

"And from that moment," he pursued gravely, "I've never thought of anybody else for—for a wife, Rose."

"How long ago was that?" she asked whimsically.

"Twelve last blossom time."

"Then I must have been only nine years old."

"I wonder, dear, if it would be right to hold a girl to a promise she made when she was only nine?"

From beneath her long lashes she caught the wrapt expression on his face as he leaned toward her, and she quivered with a sense of sudden protection.

"I—wonder?" Her voice trailed off vaguely as she watched a lighted cable car go by, but he caught her to him gladly, with a new air of protection.

A few moments later from the great, shaggy coat came a tearfully muffled but happy cry:

"Oh, John, it's just like it was in the dream—just like it was in the dream!"

To John Lowell the words in themselves were a bit irrelevant, but what did a man like him care for words when he held in his arms the thing he prized most in the world?

Ohio In Japan.

"Cincinnati is in Ohio, and Ohio is also a Japanese word meaning 'good morning,'" said a native of Tokyo. "When you go out on the street in a Japanese village the people you meet will all say to you 'Ohio.' They do not wait for an introduction. It is considered courteous to greet strangers thus.

"An American whose home was in Kentucky, but who did business in Cincinnati, was traveling in Japan and was considerably perplexed that every one who met him on the street should accost him with the word 'Ohio.' He was of an old Kentucky family and, like most Kentuckians, was proud of the state of his nativity. The second day in Japan, when he was met with the same greeting, he turned to his interpreter and said:

"'What in the name of all that is mysterious makes these Japanese think that I came from Ohio? Even if I did come from that state I would not want to have it thrown up to me continually.'

"Before the guide had a chance to reply a young man passed and again saluted the American with an 'Ohio.'

"The Kentuckian turned on the Japanese young man and said:

"'See here, sir, you have made a slight mistake. I am not from Ohio. I live across the river. I am a Kentuckian, and my home is in Covington.'"—Louisville Herald.

Ostrich Battles.

Male ostriches battle for supremacy and admiration of the females with as much ferocity as stags, bulls, buffaloes and other animals. An ostrich battle is amusing, as it amounts practically to a boxing match with the feet, in which the males dance around each other lightly. There is this difference, however: If any boxer could hit as hard as an ostrich with one of his feet he might settle the championship with a single blow. It must not be supposed that the ostrich will not strike his antagonist with his terrible beak. In sparring the ostrich stands on one foot, with the other foot and wings raised, bill wide open and neck distended. He strikes with the force of a trip hammer, and in fighting both birds warily dodge blows. Under modern training an ostrich equals a horse in power and can do many of the stunts of the horse. By aid of his wings an ostrich can leave behind the swiftest running thoroughbred and under harness has paced in about a horse's record time.

What the Pie Was Made Of.

A cooking expert gave a dinner recently to a cooking class of young married women.

"I am making," she said, "a collection of cooking stories. Only yesterday a new one was told me by a dispirited young wife.

"This young wife, who had never cooked so much as a beefsteak in her life, all of a sudden bought a cookbook, entered her kitchen and plunged into the construction of an elaborate and difficult veal pie.

"The pie, a strange looking object, was served to the husband, a caustic person, that night at dinner. He helped himself, tried a mouthful and then said:

"'What's this?'

"'A meat pie,' said the wife. 'I made it out of the cookbook.'

"'Ah,' said the man, 'this leathery part is the binding, I suppose.'"

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This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

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They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

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THOS. LITTLE

Notice.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of goods and all book accounts belonging to Chas. S. May at Swanton, notice is hereby given to all parties owing said May to make settlement at once at the store above mentioned.

The business will be continued at the old stand by a competent manager where all patrons will be fairly dealt with and a full stock of seasonable and merchantable goods kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of good produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

Thbaking you for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am,

Very respectfully,
51 3t. P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Mid-Winter Tours to Washington.

Thursdays, February 9th and March 23rd, only $6.15 round trip from Oakland. On above dates tickets will be sold for all regular trains, valid returning ten days, including date of sale.

A beautiful and artistic "Guide to Washington," profusely illustrated and complete in detail, with convenient reference map, can be obtained at all ticket agencies of the B & O. R. R. for ten cents per copy

Greatly Reduced One Way Colonist Fares to the West Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commencing February 28th, and continuing daily to and including May 14th, 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have on sale from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

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Are you looking for an investment in oak, ash, cypress, or long leaf pine or other timber; or do you want to invest in Fruit, Truck, Stock, Dairy, Cotton, or General Farming Lands that will pay handsome returns on money invested? If so, write today for free descriptive matter and full particulars to E. A. RICHTER, Passenger and Land Agent, Illinois Central R. R. No. 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

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DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

The Ladies' Home Mission of the Baptist church met Tuesday evening and was attended by all the members of all the churches of this place. A feeling of fraternity exists and sectarianism is a thing of the past, which is commendable among all true Christians and we hope may be emulated in other localities.

Miss Lillie Mae Hutson, of Sunnyside, this county, daughter of our friend, Prof. Benj. F. Hutson, visited Miss E. J. Hove last week. Miss Hutson's many friends of near this place were sorry the did not make her visit longer especially friends at Armistead where she was the efficient teacher a few years ago, and with her genial way and sunny disposition won the hearts of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, but how could it be otherwise hailing as she does from the beautiful land of Sunnyside.

Miss June Dunnington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Creed Dunnington, late of Parkersburg, W. Va., now or your city, spent a week here with her many friends and relatives and was a general favorite among her young lady friends and was by no means ignored by quite a number of the opposite sex. So we say to this charming young miss, come when your namesake brings forth flowers as rosy as the bloom on your fair cheeks.

Prof. Charles W. Hennen, principal of the Hartmonsville (W. Va.) school, paid a hasty visit to his parents, Engineer and Mrs. Wm. W. Hennen, last Saturday. We are at all times glad to meet and greet this cultured young gentleman.

Mrs. L. D. Thrasher and niece Miss Nelly Hove, after spending the past month in the Nation's capitol visiting relatives and friends both there and at Alexandria, Virginia, and many suburban homes around both cities, returned last week, much to their and their many relatives' and friends' regret, but a joyful greeting awaited them at dear old Deer Park by those most dear by ties of nature.

Mr. Charles A. Jones, a student at the University of Ohio, is expected home on Friday of this week owing to ill health. We are sorry to hear this but have feared that this studious young man with his ambition would overtax his mental faculties, but hope our mountain air with its recuperating ozone will soon prove beneficial, and with quiet and rest at the parental home, we feel sure he will soon recuperate. This is the earnest wish of the friend who pens this and wishes for this young friend all the joys of this life.

A social will be given to their many young friends of this place by Miss Prudence Rodeheaver and her brother Clark at their hospitable home near town on Tuesday of next week, and we know a cordial welcome will be extended by the host and hostess, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Rodeheaver. We bespeak for our young invited guests a social that will eclipse the many they have been the recipient of in town, for all know country hospitably is the most enjoyable.

Miss Florence, daughter of Postmaster Thrasher, will visit Swanton Friday and expects to remain some days visiting her uncles and aunts near that place, Messrs. Edward and Resley Shank, and other friends in that vicinity. This popular young assistant postmistress will be missed by her many friends but her close attention to domestic and official duties demand a little recreation, and we feel assured from Swanton's well known record for generous hospitality, that our yonng friend will enjoy spring chicken and all the luxuries of the season and among a people who know how to dispense them.

Mrs. Emil F. Droege left on Friday of last week for New York where she will visit her son, Attorney Otto J. Droege who recently married one of New York's most accomplished and wealthy daughters, her father being one of the leading millioniare merchants of that great city. This will be the first time Mrs. Droege has met her daughter-in-law. She expects to be absent for a month or six weeks and will visit her daughter Miss Matilda, in Baltimore and her friend Mrs. L. C. Hendrickson, in Washington, on her homeward trip.

Miss Kate Brown after an absence of some ten days visiting her sister, Mrs. Jenkins, at Loch Lynn, returned to her home this afternoon, much to the joy of quite a bevy of the young ladies of our town. Miss Kate is a general favorite and deservedly so, for she possess that genial nature peculiar to all the gifted daughters from the Southland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith Browning left on Monday for Dodson on the W. Va. C. & P. R. R., where the will remain for some time visiting the benefit home of Mr. Browning's father-in-law, Mr. Martin V. Grimm, who but a few days ago lost a devoted wife, of which mention will be made in these jottings.

Rev. Percy W. Metheny is conducting a series of revival meetings at his church at Mt. Lake Park this week. We wish this devout young minister abundant success in his labours in his Master's vineyard.

We again are called on in a casual way out of respect to an old friend and comrade to mention the sad and unexpected death of Mrs. M. V. Grimm made doubly sad from the fact that just one week before the death of Mrs. Grimm, her eldest son Edward lost his young wife (of which mention was made in your last issue) and now the mother of this bereaved son is called in one short week. She died at her temporary home at Dodson on Thursday last (23d inst.) and was brought to her home at this place on Saturday's accommodation train and after services by her pastor, Rev. E. Manges, she was laid to rest in the Deer Park cemetery in a lot next to her daughter-in-law, who as stated had preceeded her to the spirit world one week before. Mrs. Grimm was the second oldest daughter of the late Samuel W. Friend and his widow, Mrs. Sarah Friend, of our town, also a sister of Mrs. Alex. C. Mason of your city, and has several brothers and sisters in this place and leaves a number of daughters both married and single.

Miss Mamie Steinhart, of Keyser, W. Va., is spending some weeks at her aunt's, Mrs. Hennen, and may remain until this kind family move back to their former home. Miss Steinbart has frequently visited our place, and with her quiet, gentle disposition has drawn around her young life many true and loving friends.

And now, Mr. Editor, of you will not allow the chief of a savage tribe of a certain town in Garrett county, only a small space, and if you protect me as well as yourself, I will close with a sweet trip of some of Deer Park's fair daughters, chaperoned by three of its most cultured matrons. We noticed this morning an elegant span of horses harnessed to a hay wagon all decorated in the latest style (mud) with Mr. John Haines handling the ribbons, and as this prancing team dashed by with its feminine load we inquired what it all meant and found out it was a select party going to Kearney to visit the sugar camp of our old friend Mr. Samuel Stever to enjoy the sweets of maple sugar. This evening we gathered that a most delightful day had been spent and all the wax and maple sugar that eight hungry ladies and driver could devour was consumed to keep them sweet until a certain clerical official from Baltimore pays his weekly visit and contributes his interesting letters to your contemporary paper. But to personate we caught the names of all eight of of this jolly hay ride, sugar fed party, viz: Misses Gertrude S. and Amelia Thrasher, Grace and Lulu Marley, and Miss Nevins, together with Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek, Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek and Mrs. Charles Schoolman of Philadelphia, as chaperones, for this sweet, sweeter, sweesest of all spring time mud or hay ride parties.

Pardon so much space; good night.

MORE ANON.

HOYES.

After experiencing the most severe winter we have had for a number of years, we are now enjoying the beautiful spring weather.

Alvin Lowdermilk, who has been attending college at California, Pa., is spending his vacation under the parental roof.

Mrs. Annie Bowman, of Engles Mills, spent Monday of this week with M. Mattingly's family.

Mr. John Winters, of Midlothian, was in our town recently purchasing cattle.

Dorsey Guard, who has been attending musical college at Ada, Ohio, has returned to our neighborhood for the purpose of teaching music. He will begin the term about April 10th. We are much pleased to have him with us again.

Misses Ludie and Sadie Friend are visiting their parents at this place. Miss Sadie will return to Keyser, W. Va., where she will take another term in music.

We are much pleased to state at this writing that Miss Olia Mattingly, who has been quite ill for several weeks past, is much improved. We hope for her recovery soon.

T. C. Bittinger spent last Saturday and Sunday with his parents near Bittinger.

Miss Sadie DeWitt, accompanied by Earl Smith, called on Miss Ruby Casteel at the home of Col. Dewitt Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Dewitt and daughter Mae are visiting Mrs. W. Meyers, near Buffalo.

Mrs. Jeremiah Enlow and grandson were visitors in our neighborhood one day this week.

Thomas Bishoff, who has been confined to his room for some time with inflamatory rheumatism, is some better at this writing.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FOR SALE

OR

FOR RENT

For Summer 1905

At Deer Park, Maryland, Main Line B. & O. R. R., to St. Louis, 2,500 Feet Above Tidewater, a Country Place of About 185 Acres.

"GLAMORGAN."

Thoroughly equipped as a farm and bounded by three county roads, insuring convenience and privacy. It is well adapted to public use such as a Sanatorium or to private residences, five sites with beautiful views and appurtenant acres, being reached by its three miles of private pleasure drives through the woods.

The dwelling house was built from plans by Hewitt Bros., of Philadelphia. The plumbing is by Ogelsby, of the same city. It is in complete order, and is replete with the modern appliances of a gentleman's residence. It is within ten minutes' walk of postoffice and railroad station and within one mile of the Deer Park Hotel. Its general plan is as follows:

Wide porches surround three faces terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. FIRST FLOOR. Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. BACK BUILDING. Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all appliances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants bath room, etc.

I. SECOND FLOOR. Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. BACK BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR. Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

THIRD FLOOR. Two chambers, two large lofts.

Every room has gas fixture and eight rooms have open fire-places in addition to furnace register.

The water supply is unexceptionable, its every source being from springs rising within the confines of the place and all having passed analytical examination. Two tanks (each in contact with outside air) having a combined capacity of 14,500 gallons, a wind mill, a horse power and an overshot wheel supplying the motor. Three dams (likewise spring water) contribute the ice supply and two of them are stocked with fish. The outbuildings are a barn with stalls for six horses and eight carriages, with ample storage for hay, straw and oats and having a coachman's room, a tenant's house of five rooms, a large cow and sheep stable and numerous sheds, etc.

This property is without incumbrance and possess on can be given in May, 1905.

Apply to Owner, Philadelphia, Pa.
Box 2072 Middle City Station.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Maor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to inter-ect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
51 5t Petitioners.

Order of Publication.

Gertrude C. Jeffers, who sues by her husband and next friend, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, infants, who sue by their next friend, George Warnick, and George Warnick, plaintiffs, v. Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick, Ida R. Duckworth and Stephen A. Duckworth, her husband, John C. Brydon, Louis B. Brydon and Gilmor S. Hamill, defendants.

No. 1328 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, containing fifty acres each, situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the parties to this cause in proportion to their several interests.

The bill states that the said Gertrude C. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, for the use and benefit of her three infant children, the said Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, George Warnick, Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick and Ida R. Duckworth are each seized and possessed in fee simple of an undivided one seventh interest in and to said Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that a certain Truman P. Warnick was likewise seized and possessed of an undivided one-seventh interest in the said lands, the derivation of title to said respective interests being fully set forth in the several exhibits filed with said bill; and that the said Truman P. Warnick, on the 15th day of February, 1902, executed and delivered to the defendant, Gilmor S. Hamill, a mortgage upon his undivided one-seventh interest, and that having defaulted in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, on the 18th day of February, 1905, the said Hamill, mortgagee, exercised the power of sale contained in said mortgage and sold the interest of the said Truman P. Warnick in said lands to John C. Brydon and Louis B Brydon to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and to himself, the said Gilmor S. Hamill, to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and duly reported said sale to this Court in a cause standing as No. 1315 Equity on the docket of said court as appears by the exhibit filed with said bill relating to said proceedings.

The bill further states that the plaintiffs together with the defendants are seized and possessed it fee simple, as tenants in common of the aforesaid Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that the parties to this suit above named are the only persons interested in said lands; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties interested therein, and that in order to make division of said interests and more especially to protect and advance the interests of said infant children, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

That the said Louis B. Brydon is a non-resident of the State of Maryland; that all the other parties to this cause reside within the State of Maryland, and that all of said parties are adults with the exception of the three infants above named.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate, a distribution among the parties according to their respective interests and for general relief, process and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, the 16th day of March, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 1st day of May next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 2–5

Who Does Your JOB WORK

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Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate
On BEAR CREEK, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, dated the 22nd day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1321 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Frederick Kamp et al. are complainants, and Henrietta Kamp et al. are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will on

Saturday, the 15th Day of April, 1905,

At the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., of said day, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those two lots or tracts of land situated, lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, known and designated as

Military Lots Nos. 2620 and 2624,

Containing fifty acres each, lying on the north prong of Bear Creek near Engles Mill.

These lands are covered with virgin forest consisting of Oak and other hard woods and the timber is valuable.

Also all that other tract of land the same being part of the tract of land called

The Rights of Man, Second Part,

Which is fully described in a deed for the same from William C. Pennington, trustee, to Henry Kamp, dated the 24th day of February, 1880, containing 172 acres, more or less, of which land, however, the said Henry Kamp in his lifetime conveyed to Frederick Kamp the quantity of 122¾ acres, leaving a balance of

49⅝ Acres

To be sold as aforesaid. This land also lies on the north prong of Bear Creek aforesaid and is partly covered with timber. The minerals underlying said land will be offered separately from the timber and surface, and the timber may be offered separately from the surface, which ever in the judgment of the said trustees will be for the best interests of the parties concerned.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

L. E. HANSON Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

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All Work Done at Reasonable Price

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan	L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes	O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson	James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir	

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., March 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 12, 1905,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1905 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

ORDER NISI.

Beryl Warnick, et al, vs. George Warnick. No. 1102 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 23rd day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, substituted trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week forthree successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY E. MORRIS,

late of Preston county, W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 16th day of Sept. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of March, 1905.

LILLIAN B. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
D. Y. MORRIS,
Kingwood, W. Va.,
1 3t Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JEREMIAH H. ENLOW,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 8th day of February, 1905.

RUFUS M. ENLOW,
MARY A. ENLOW,
Administrators,
Hoyes, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NORMAN JACOBS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1905.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Administrator,
2 4t Lonaconing, Md.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

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Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

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Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905. NUMBER 5

APRIL MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL

Held Monday Evening When Officers for Ensuing Year Were Selected.

SAMUEL LAWTON IS PRESIDENT

Of Council—No Recommendation Made for Night Policeman and the Office Is Therefore Vacant—Routine Business Disposed Of.

Monday evening the regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held when the recently elected members of that body—Messrs. Dr. John E. Legge, Henry Lauer and D. E. Bolden—were sworn into office, the oath being administer by Mayor McComas, who followed the prescribed form.

The new Council then organized by electing Mr. Samuel Lawton, one of the hold-over members, as its President, and Mr. John C. Dunham, who has been the efficient and painstaking clerk of that body for a number of years, was re-elected to that position.

Mr. N. U. Bond being present made a statement with regard to the installation of a system of water works and sewerage, urging the formation of a local stock company to put in the system, stating that he would subscribe to the stock to a considerable amount. Mr. Bond's proposition was discussed to some extent but nothing tangible being before Council for its conaideration, no definite action could be taken either to accept or reject the offer.

Council then went into executive session and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Treasurer, Col A. G. Sturgiss; Tax Collector, Mr. George W. Legge; Weigh Master, Mr. Samuel Ferguson.

The appointments made by Mayor McComas—Attorney, Mr N. S. Heindel; Police Magistrate. Mr. A. B. Fonder, and Bailiff, John J. Sweeney, were confirmed by Council. No appointment was made for night policeman and consequently the office is vacant.

Resuming the open session the monthly bills were passed and ordered paid by the Council.

A letter from E. E. Gaddis, of Washington, an industrial promoter and broker, was presented to the Council, in which the writer desired some information concerning the *status* of the water question. The letter was referred to a select committee for answer.

The advisibility of erecting the new lock-up and fire department quarters was taken up and it was unanimously agreed to begin the erection of the proposed building as soon as possible.

A committee composed of Mayor McComas and Councilmen Lawton and Harned, was appointed to confer with the electric lighting company relative to the installation of are light to take the place of the incandescent lights now used to illuminate the streets and to report at the next meeting of the Council.

The matter of grading Liberty street from First street west to the corporate limits was discussed and final action will be taken at the adjourned meeting to be held tonight.

Monday, April 17th, was set as appeal day when all persons feeling agrieved at the assessment of their property, will be heard.

Decision Day, April 30, 1905.

The Maryland Sunday School Union invites all Sunday schools in Maryland to observe April 30th as "Decision Day."

It is not intended that the matter of "Decision" be postponed until the day mentioned. It is really a reaping day—a day on which the faithful instructions and personal work of the teachers are manifested. It is hoped, therefore, that the teachers will begin at once, if they have not already begun, to make earnest prayer in behalf of their scholars, and earnest appeals during the lesson hour, and in personal interviews at their homes and elsewhere, to give themselves to Christ. The pastor and superintendent can greatly aid in their public utterances to awaken serious thought on the subject of religion, and the parents have an opportunity, with their wonderful influence, to make "Decision Day" a day of ingathering of the precious children and youth of the Sunday school into the Kingdom of Christ.

Fraternally,

GEO. H. NOCK,
State Supt.

Carried $1000 Insurance.

Mr. Jeremiah Casteel, of Kendall, whose death is noted elsewhere in this paper today, carried a life insurance policy in the New York Life, represented at Friendsville by Mr. R. C. McCandlish, for $1000, which amount will be paid his widow within a very short time.

During the past twenty months this company, through its local agent at Friendsville, has paid $3000 insurance to the beneficiaries of the policies written by him. The policies are incontestible from the day they are delivered to the owners and are an asset well worth owning.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

Camp Where the Sweets Are Manufactured Visited By Cumberlander

In last Friday's Cumberland *Times* a staff correspondent of that paper describes a visit made by him to the sugar camp of Elijah Livengood, of this county, and as many of our readers are unacquainted with the *modus operandi* of manufacturing sugar from the sap of trees we reproduce the the article, beginning with the correspondent's arrival at Salisbury who arrived there on Wednesday evening previous. Describing the town he says:

This town has a population of over 1200 and is an attractive looking place There are quite a number of large stores, many beautiful dwellings and fine churches and school buildings. The town is laid off and the streets and sidewalks in very fair condition.

This is the central, or rather shipping point for the Somerset-Garrett maple sugar belt. This belt, extending from a line drawn from Meyersdale to Salisbury, as far as Oakland, along the Youghiogheny and Casselman rivers, and Laurel Hill Creek, and their tributaries is one of the largest maple sugar producing sections in the United States. Last year the S. A. Lichliter store of which Mr. Lichliter is manager, shipped 225,000 pounds of maple sugar and 3,000 gallons of syrup. Nearly all of this went to molasses manufacturers. Mr. Lichliter gave me three or four bricks of maple sugar that was a beautiful amber color, the crystals sparkling and the taste delicious.

Sunday morning I started for the home of Mr. Elijah Livengood, who lives about 2 miles south of Salisbury. Mr. Livengood is known as the "king of sugar makers." Last year he made 20,000 pounds of maple sugar and over a thousand gallons of maple syrup.

Arriving at Mr. Livengood's, I was given a cordial welcome and soon was inspecting his sugar grove. Half of his grove is in Pennsylvania and half in Maryland along the Casselman river. He has 3,600 producing trees and everything is arranged to handle the water as quickly as possible. He has two buildings in which he makes the sugar, one on each side of the river. He has large galvanized iron tanks mounted on sleds for hauling the water. At the end of the building there is a slight embankment up which the horses pull the sleds and wagons, on which are the tanks. Here are pipes which convey the water from the tanks into the large receiving tubs inside the building. Pipes then convey the water from this tub to the pans. These pans are 6 feet wide, 14 feet long and over a foot deep. Under the pan is a 6x7 fire box with three doors and soft coal fires are kept going in it. Pipes again convey the syrup into another room to the settling tubs.

In this second room is a small furnace, built under two large iron pots in which the stirring off is done. Then there are tables, troughs, cans and barrels for finishing the work.

It is only by having everything on such a large scale and so convenient that it is possible to make 20,000 pounds of sugar in a year, for it must be remembered that a barrel of water only makes from 4 to 9 pounds of sugar. The record in this camp, at the one building, for boiling water is 185 barrels of water boiled into syrup in 20 hours.

Mr. Livengood has the reputation of making the best sugar in the country. He says the secret of good sugar making is to keep every vessel perfectly clean and allow no rain water to get in the buckets. Last week he had every bucket turned upside down all week. I noticed every bucket was painted inside and Mr. Livengood told me every bucket was washed out with boiling water after every run. I don't want the job washing six thousand and more buekets.

For the benefit of those who do not know, I will explain that to tap a tree a half-inch hole is bored into the tree an inch and a half, just enough to penetrate the white wood. Into this hole is placed a spout, or spile, usually made of a piece of elder from which the pith has been removed. A bucket is placed under the spout and there it is ready for the water to come. The sugar water only flows after a cold night, cold enough to slightly freeze the ground, followed by a warm morning. If the weather gets warm or rain comes the flow stops, but will start again after the next cold snap if not too late in the month of March.

Encyclopedias tell you maple sugar is made from the sap of the maple tree—but that is not correct for as soon as the sap begins to flow the season is over. The sugar water flows in the white wood close to the bark before the sap puts in an appearance. Taking it from a tree does not affect the growth or length of life of the tree. In Mr. Livengood's camp is a tree that has been tapped every year for over fifty years and it yielded this year a barrel of water every 24 hours, a yield not approached by any other of the 3600 trees in the grove.

Trees vary in the quality and quantity of water and the same tree does not yield the same every year.

After a thorough inspection of the sugar camp I want to the house, ate a splendid dinner and had a good talk. Mr. Livengood has a delightful home. The house is heated by hot air, there is running water in the basement and an air of comfort prevail everywhere.

At 3 p. m., I started for Meyersdale, six miles away, and then it rained and hailed, and the wind blew, and the lightning flashed, and the thunder was terrible, but I kept going through mud shoe-top deep. Well it was the worst six mile tramp I ever had and I was not sorry when I reached Meyersdale.

Of course, I missed the train, but Mr. Will Stiver, formerly of Bedford, who conducts a hotel at Meyersdale, gave me a splendid entertainment and I had good rest until 9:30 p. m., when I took the train for Cumberland, arriving here tired satisfied.

This is the first trip I ever made into this section, but it will not be the last.

Church Services.

METHODIST—FRIENDSVILLE.

The servics of the circuit for next Sunday will be preaching at Hoyes at 10:30 a. m. and organizing of the Sunday school; preaching at Elder Hill at 3 o'clock; Sunday school at Kendall at 10:30 a. m. and at Selbysport at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school at Blooming Rose at 2 o'clock p. m.; prayer meeting at Selbysport at 7:30 p. m., led by Thomas Welsh. At Friendsville there will be Sunday school at 2 o'clock, Epworth League at 7:45 led by Mrs. (Rev) A. D. Friend to be followed with preaching by the pastor. The Junior League meets every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All persons desiring to worship with us in any are all these service will be welcome.

In order that the privileges of our church may be better known, we wish to announce that we will be willing and pleased to administer the sacrament of baptism to any members, probationers and unsaved friends of our congregations, by sprinkling, immersion or in any other form that they may desire.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Services will be held in the Garrett Memorial church Sunday as follows: Sunday School at 9:30 and preaching at 10:30 a. m., by thepastor.

At Deer Park services will be conducted by the pastor at 7:30 o'clock.

At Hutton services will be conducted on the 13th inst. as follows: Catechise, 6:30 and preaching 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Faust, of Deer Park, will preach at that place Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, from the subject "Eschatology, or the Doctrine of Final Things," and at Thaverville Monday evening from the subject "The Two Sons."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. John W. Ream has moved into the house vacated by Mrs. Isabelle Whetsell, and Mr. A. C. Combs will move from the Park to the home vacated by Mr. Ream.

Mrs. Isabelle Whetsell and family have moved to Alleghany, Pa., where they expected to reside.

Mr. John Michael and family, who spent the winter in Keyser, W. Va., returned to their home in the Park last Thursday.

Mr. Thos. Schooley went to Rowlesburg, W. Va., where he has found employment.

Mr. W. E. Ford has contracted to paint the interior of Mr. C. W. Sweet's house, south of this place.

Mr. Wm. Dunn and wife returned from Moundsville, W. Va., last Monday, and are ready to accommodate the public with meals and lodging. He who stops at the Hicks House fares well.

The funeral of W. F. Mumaw held at Wesley Chapel, Satuday, 2:30 p. m., was conducted by Rev. E. J. Westfall, of Gormania. The deceased was born in Randolph county, W. Va., and was 60 years, 7 months and fifteen days old. He leave a wife and eight children. The family had just moved to the Schnopps farm last week.

Mr. Upton Cuppett, this place, agent for the Rasin-Monumental Co., of Baltimore, has sold five cars of fertilizer in this county. One was shipped to Friendsville, two to Oakland and two to the Psrk.

Mr. E. Rathbun received word Tuesday morning that his sister residing in Cleveland, O., was seriously ill. Mr. R. went to Cleveland on No. 55.

Mrs. A. B. Reese, of Waynesburg, Pa., will occupy the Pollock cottage early in May. Mrs. R. is a sister of Mrs. Dr. Laughlin, of this place.

The citizens of Blaine are to be congratulated in the addition to their population of Dr. Frank Laughlin, who will practice his profession in that vicinity.

Mr. R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont, W. Va., spent the latter part of last week in the Park.

Mr. C. A. Combs and family have moved from Fern Cottage to their old home in Loch Lynn.

Word comes to the Park that Miss Mattie Watson, a cottage owner at the Park, died a few days ago at her home in Fairmont, W. Va.

Get it at Naylor & Co.'s.

HICKS FOR MONTH OF APRIL

Weather Will Be Much Better Than During the Past Month.

At least Weather Prophet Hicks holds out the hope of some more endurable weather than that of the past month. His predictions for April are as follows:

A marked change to warmer will pass from west to east over the country during the first two or three days of April. There will be storms, rain, wind and thunder, centering on and touching Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th. The tendency to hail storms will be greatly increased. The period will end in change to much cooler with probable snow flurries northward, and cool to frosty nights to the 6th.

The 7th and 8th changes to warmer with outbreaks of rain and storminess and makes their transit to eastern sections, being followed by change to much cooler.

A regular Vulcan storm period extends from the 11th to the 15th, and rain with thunder in numerous localities in their progress eastward over teh country.

The next storm period includes the 17th to the 20th inclusive. Very threatening electrical storms, violent and possibly tornadic in places westward and central are possible and probable. These storms will break up into snow squalls over much of the country northward, and be followed by several days of bleak to frosty weather.

The next regular storm period is central on the 24th, and April showers will thicken into wider and heavier thunder storms. At all the periods in April up to this period, many parts of the country will get more rain than for many months past.

Change to fair and cooler will follow this period up to the 29th. On the 30th reactionary storm conditions will return. April will end with much warmer weather and a series of thunder showers passing eastwardly across the country.

Will Operate Loch Lynn Hotel.

Mrs. L. B. C. List, who a few years ago operated the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel and later was hostess at Overlook Inn, will resume the management of the Loch Lynn Hotel this summer. Some repairs will be made to the property at once.

Married.

ENLOW—LOWDERMILK—At the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Friendsville, last night, by Pastor W. M. Lister, Mr. Jasper G. Enlow, of near Oakland, and Miss Margaret E. Lowdermilk, of Selbysport, Md. Mr. Enlow is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David T. Enlow and is quite a favorite among his many friends both in town and the country. The bride is a daughter of the late Lloyd Lowdermilk, and is among the well known and progressive public school teachers of the county. We extend congratulations to the young couple and wish them a long and prosperous life.

Subscribe for The Republican.

FORMER GARRETT COUNTIAN TAKES HIS LIFE.

Albert Lowdermilk, Recently of Selbysport, A Suicide at Addison, Pa.

DEED WAS COMMITTED YESTERDAY

Morning in An Outbuilding Adjoining Hotel Where He Was Employed—Leaves Wife, Mother and Two Children.

Albert Lowdermilk, son of the late Lloyd Lowdermilk, of Selbysport, committed suicide at Addison, Pa., yesterday morning about nine o'clock by cutting his throat with a small pen knife, the deed being committed in an outbuilding adjoining the hotel where Mr. Lowdermilk was employed, the discovery being made shortly afterward by his wife, who after calling for her husband several times and receiving no answer instituted a search and noticing blood trickling from beneath the door of the building gave the alarm. Neighbors came to her assistance, but the man died within a few minutes after being taken from where he was found.

Mr. Lowdermilk was about twenty-five years of age and leaves besides his wife, who was a Miss Nicklow, two children, his mother and one sister, the latter two residing at Selbysport.

The deceased up to about three years ago resided at Selbysport with his mother and then went to Addison, where he was employed, and later married. No reason has been advanced why the deceased took his life.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

Church Notes.

Rev. E. B. Hatcher, in the Maryland *Baptist* of a recent issue, has this to say of the Baptist church in Garrett county: "When Rev. Faust went back to Garrett county, last week he carried a traveling companion back with him in the shape of Brother T. W. T. Noland, our State Colporter. These two brethren are expecting to start out through the county upon a tour of exploration, stopping at any place where the gospel ought to be preached. The Board has decided to station a new man in Garrett county next June, and these two brethren are seeking to pave the coming of this new missionary. Garrett county is a large mission field, with many very destitute sections. We can testify to that fact because we have been in communities in the county where the people were pleading for the Gospel."

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS

Dixon & Kelso's

SHOE SALE

Our Annual Clearance Sale Will Commence

Saturday, April 8th, 1905

We are going to offer better bargains than ever before in the Shoe line. We are going through our entire stock and take out the odds and ends, which are perfectly good, and offer at half-price.

It is impossible to state the different kinds and prices—come and see and examine.

We will have them on large tables and the size and price marked on each pair. If you can't find any in the odds and ends, you have the entire stock to select from, that we are going to reduce 25 per cent.

Our Ladies' Oxfords are second to none, and don't ask two prices for them.

We handle the "Crossett" Shoe for men. It isn't necessary to say any more—they speak for themselves.

Don't miss this golden opportunity.

YOURS TO PLEASE Dixon & Kelso.

P. S.—COME Early

Hinebaugh & Edwards

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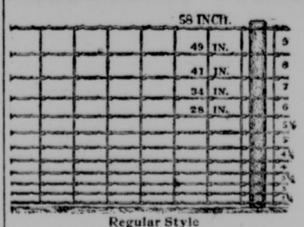
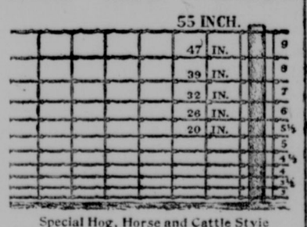
AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE



Regular Style
Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart



Special Hog, Horse and Cattle Style
Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate, but **does**, efficiently, **turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.**

EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED

by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will **stay fenced.**

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Dealers in HARDWARE, ROOFING, PAINTS, OILS, QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Many Prominent Party Men Express Their Disapproval.

GOVERNOR POSITION NOT PLAIN

A Feeling Exist That When the Proper Time Come He Will Oppose the Adoption of the Amendment Reform League Bitter Against Proposed Law

If the sentiment to be gathered today in political circles is a fair index, the proposed disfranchising Constitutional amendment will be defeated by an overwhelming vote next November.

Republicans of every shade of opinion are, of course, united in opposition to it; but independents, and many of the most regular Democrats, are fully as outspoken in their determination to only vote against what they term "the iniquitous measure," but to work and campaign against it. Interviews printed elsewhere in The News shows the views of representative men.

The most severe blow to the amendment, though, is the opposition of Governor Edwin Warfield, who is the official head of the Democratic party in this State, although not the head of the machine. Governor Warfield has as is well known, fought the measure at every point, and there is but little doubt that he will continue to do so, although he declined today to give his future plans in this regard. He usually speaks boldly, though when the proper time arrives, and it is believed that he will not now assume a position of neutrality.

The Governor arrived from New York last night after several days absence, and was at his office today endeavoring to catch up with the business which had accumulated during his absence.

"I have not yet had time to thoroughly read the opinion of the Court of Appeals," said he, "but, of course, I am aware of the general tenor of it. You may say I will cheerfully obey the mandate of the Court. The point to be decided was purely a legal one, but it was important, and I am glad it is settled."

"What will be your position in the coming campaign? Will you take the stump or make an active fight against the measure, or will you take the ground that you have discharged your duty and leave the rest to the voters."

The Governor smiled, as if he regarded this as a leading question.

"I must refer for my position to my inaugural address and my message to the Senate at the time of the passage of the amendment. The first gave my ideas of what restrictions should be placed on the voting franchise, and the second my objection to the form of amendment passed. Further than that I must decline to say for the present."

The gist of the Governor's objection to the Poe amendment, the one passed by the legislature and to be voted upon next fall, as made in his message to the Senate, was that the educational requirement was not conservative or definite, but was vague and uncertain and liable to grave abuses by the election officers. He contended that the qualification to be adopted should be in precise terms, and that the right of a citizen to vote should not depend upon the whim, opinion or partisan zeal of one set of registrars.

Republican State Chairman John B. Hanna said today that he felt confident that the objectionable amendment would be snowed under next November.

"Regalar Republicans will, of course, be against the whole amendment on the general principles," said Mr. Hanna, "because it is avowedly a scheme to eliminate a large part of the electorate which vote almost solidly with our party, and the plain effect would be to reduce us for many years to a position of hopeless minority. It will also be opposed by many who are not Republicans because they believe a strong minority party is necessary in the interest of good government, and that much has been accomplished in that direction by the Republican party in this State. They recognize that this amendment is a companion piece to the unfair election law passed by the Democratic managers, and is part of a general scheme to place those same managers in absolute control of not only the State but the Democratic party. These powerful elements being opposed to the amendment, I cannot see how it can be adopted.

"But we will leave no stone unturned until the last minute of the campaign. So far our efforts have been devoted to getting more thoroughly in touch with the workers in different parts of the State, but we will now begin a campaign of education. This will at first be done by the circulation of pamphlets and circulars and through the press, and we will work until the poeple of the whole State is made fully aware of the iniquity of this scheme. After the candidates are nominated, we shall have speakers on the stump."

As far as can ascertained, the methods outline by Mr. Hanna will be practically the same as those to be followed by the Democrats.

It is agreed by all that the campaign will be one of intense interest and probably of bitterness. Should the amendment be adoptdd the Republican party, Mr. Hanna thinks, will be hopelessly in the minority for an indefinite period of years, and should it be defeated the effect on the Democratic party in Maryland might be tremendous. Every Democratic candidate on the State and local tickets next fall must necessarily place himself squarely on record in favor of the amendment or be repudiated by the Democratic State Central Committee, which would insure his defeat. In many cases this will be embarrassing, for it may spell defeat either way. In some of the counties it will be popular to side with the amendment, but in Baltimore city and many of the counties it would seem that if the temper of the voters remains as at present no Democratic candidate could be elected.

It is believed by many that the Democratic managers are preparing to force the amendment through by wholesale frouds in the counties. It has been pointed out that there is no appeal to the courts from the returns given by the Supervisors of Elections in the vote on an amendment, and thus there can be no review. If the Supervisors, for instance, in a number of precincts where the vote was largely against the amendment should simply omit the figures in making up their returns, it is said there could be no legal remedy.

It is impossible to estimate at present how many voters would be disfranchised by the proposed amendment, because of the very fact the extent of the disfranchisement would depend entirely upon the whim of the registration officials. There are 52,167 colored voters, names on the books now, and it is safe to say that not a corporal's guard of these would be left. The last census places the number of white illiterate voters in this State at 18,307, but, of course, some of the these would be protected by the "grandfather clause."

County Democratic leaders who were seen today were not as uniformly enthusiastic as to the passage of the amendment as chairman Vandiver claims to be, and many of them spoke very gloomily of the outlook on this line.

A special dispatch to The News this afternoon from Annapolis says:

"Democratic politicians here were not surprised by the decision of the Court of Appeals on the disfranchising amendment, the result having been discounted apparently several days ago. The decision itself did not cause any excitement or much talk. Very little comment is heard upon the decision or the effect of the disfranchising act.

"Very little has been heard about the amendment here recently,' said Dr. George Wells, Clerk of the Circuit Court, 'and I doubt if much will be heard about it for some time to come. I don't think the amendment is generally popular, and I dont think the Democrats as a whole are very enthusiastic about it or the chances of carrying it. There has been good deal of opposition to it in the county, and while some of this has died out, a considerable amount still remains. The fact that it is a party measure, however, will have much weight with the regular Democrats."

Mr. Charles Morris Howard, secretary of the Reform League, enters a pronounced objection to the first clause, although he finds the others are also pernicious. The idea that ward executives shall interpret the Constitution when eminent jurists dissent, he regards as opening a way for gross frauds to be perpetrated.

"The decision of the Court of Appeals," he said, "that the franchise amendment to the Constitution shall be voted on by the people simply determines a legal question of a preliminary character. The merits of the amendment remain to be discussed, and doubtless there will be a vigorous campaign waged for and against it.

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the amendment is pernicious, and I think it would be extremely unfortunate if our people should adopt it. The ostensible purpose of the amendment is to disfranchise the negroes but is is so couched that many white persons could, under its provisions be prevented from voting. The requirement that a person shall be able to give a reasonable explanation of our State Constitution as a condition to exercising the voting privilege is a severe one. Able lawyers have difficulty in explaining the instruction. The Attorney General Mr. Gans have recently taken one view, and Messrs. Carter, Poe and Miles precisely the opposite view in construing our Constitution. Our Court of Appeals has just rendered an opinion, but three of its judges dissent as to a portion of such an opinion. If distinguished judges and jurists cannot reach an agreement after careful preparation and study, how utterly ridiculous to expect a layman to construe this instrument in the registration room at a moment's notice.

"Still more ridiculous is such an examination when conducted by the judges of election, who are laymen, and in many cases ignorant, vicious and unscrupulous. If this section of the proposed amendment was not intended to facilitate fraud and favoritism, its authors must have been more simple-minded persons than they probably were. Such a provision reeks with ugly possibilities, and, if it is adopted, it will be impossible to safeguard our election law in a satisfactory way, because the wrong done will be imbedded in the Constitution itself.

"I will not speak of the injustice of attempting to disfranchise one class of citizens by reason of color, for this is what the sections of the amendment are intended in effect to do, but in my judgment the race question is not acute in Maryland, and does not justify a radical departure. But in comparably worse than the second and third sections is the first section, because it applies no test of any sort or description, but furnishes a purely arbitrary rule, with abundant opportunity for dishonesty and favoritism.

"I am sure that the Reform League will do it part in helping to defeat the proposed amendment, and I assume that it will go actively to work as soon as the municipal election is out of the way."—Friday's Baltimore News.

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hog and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents.
50-4t. Oakland, Md.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NOTICE.

This to notify the public that my wife, Maria C. Michael, has left my bed and board with out just provocation and to warn all persons not to credit or harbor her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her.

2-3t A. J. MICHAEL.

Hancock Jabs.

The Jabber was being scolded the other day by a young lady for not going to church and trying to be good. "Oh, I don't know that I care to be an angel," said he, "I might have trouble getting my coat on over my wings." She mildly suggested, "That he ought to be worried about getting his hat on over his horns."

One of our physicians recently received the following letter from a country physician (?): "Dear dock I have a pashunt whos phisicol sines shoes that the windpipe was ulcerated of, and his lung have dropped in too his stumick. He is unable to swoller and I fear his stumick tu be is gone. I hav gim hym evry thing without effeckt. his father is welthy Onerable and influenchial. he is an active member of the M. E. Chirsh and god nos I dont want to loose hym. what shall I due. ans. buy returne male, yours in spede."

If Eve had only had a hatpin when the serpent tempted her—it might have been different.—Hancock (Md.) Star.

Letter to F. A. Thayer.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: The late president of the Croton River bank, at Brewsters, N Y, built the finest house in all that region, in 1884, and painted it with lead-and-oil at a cost of $400—the house cost $31,000.

In 1887—three years—he repainted it with Devoe at a cost of $350. In 1897 this paint was in good condition.

Lead-and-oil, $400, three years. Devoe $350, ten years.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
52 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

Notice.

John H. Thomas of Markleysburg, Pa., holds two notes of $1,000 each, given by his wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Thomas, of Addison, Pa. dated July 11, 1903, payable one in 1904 and one in 1905. These notes were given without any consideration, and are now being contested in the courts of Garrett county, Md., and the public is hereby warned not to buy said notes.

3-3t. MARY JANE THOMAS.

NOT SANCTIONED BY THE COURT

Judge Keedy Speaks Plainly and to the Point

CONCERNING DIVORCE MATTER

In An Opinion Filed on Monday the Court Speaks In No Uncertain Term In Regard to An Answer Remarkable In More Ways Than One.

In the suit of Lula Mecella Dunn vs. John T. Dunn, for divorce, Judge Keedy on Monday afternoon filed an opinion in which he says that upon consideration of the testimony submitted, "I have concluded to grant the divorce as prayed, but in so doing I do not wish to be understood as giving sanction to proceedings as they appear in this cause." Continuing the Court says:

"It is evident from the testimony taken upon the petition, that as soon as the complainant saw the solicitor who filed the bill for her in this cause, that said solicitor sought the defendent and endeavored to induce him to sign an answer and to use said solicitor's own language—'I gave him the bill and answer and suggested that it was the proper thing to do' The thing suggested as the proper thing to do was to sign the answer prepared by the solicitor for the complaint. An examination of this answer shows that it is a remarkable answer in more ways than one. In it the defendant waives any and all process for his appearance; he waives all notice of the time of taking testimony upon the part of the complainant in support of the allegations of her bill; he waives the taking of testimony upon his part, although at that time he did not know and could not know what charge might be made against him by witness. He was willing to let anything that might be said against him pass and become a record in this court unchallenged by him. He, in said answer, waives the right to file exceptions to the testimony taken upon the part of the complainant. No matter how incompetent the witness, how irrelevant the testimony, whether the witness might charge him with rape, arson, murder, or any other crime known to the law, he consents it shall pass and remain unchallenged by him. And he further waives, in said answer, the right to appeal from any order or decree passed by Court. He consents to the taking of testimony on the part of the complainant immediately; the filing of said testimony in Court, immediately upon the same being taken; and the immediate submission thereof to the Court for final decree 'waiving all law and rules of Court to the contrary.'

"A defendant who has been charged with being unfaithful to marital vows and who is willing to sign such an answer to such charges upon the part of his wife, either is far down in the moral declivity, or else badly wants to be relieved from the conjugal bond. It does not seem to me that such an answer is the proper kind to file in such a case, or that it is the proper thing for the solicitor for the complainant to prepare such an answer for the defendant to sign and suggest to him that it is the proper thing for him to do to sign such an answer. But the testimony shows shat the defendant knew of the pendency of the suit against him, upon the part of his wife, and he has not asked to be heard in opposition thereto. The testimony upon the merits of the bill seems to sustain the allegations as therein charged and to entitle the complainant to the relief as prayed.

"The testimony upon the petition is to the effect that there was no collusion between the complainant and defendant, although an answer, such as filed in this cause, standing alone and unexplained, must lead irresistably to such a conclusion. As the complainant seems to have a meritorious case, I will grant the divorce as prayed."

A. S. Garis was solicitor for Mrs. Dunn. The first bill of complaint was dismissed by the Court, but later leave was granted complainant to take testimony before an examiner in supportof the allegations.

At A. D. Naylor & Co.'s you will find a complete line of Grain Drills, Harrows, Plows, Wagons, etc., in fact almost any kind of an implement a farmer may need and at prices as low as the lowest, quality considered. 2-3t.

How to go to California.

Travel via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Two fast through trains per day. The Overland Limited, electric lighted, less than three days en route. The California Express through service to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. The best of Everything. Full particulars on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson II. John xi, 32-45. April 9, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Raising Of Lazarus.

The white walls of a villa peer through the thick foliage of the olives on the eastern slope of Olivet. It is the home of comfort and love, but deeply shadowed now. Out of that courtyard lately came a funeral train. The body, carried on a bier, was swathed in linen bands. There were the discordant notes of flutes and hired wailers. The director had thrice halted the procession to comfort the mourners. An egg had been broken—sign of mortality, and Moses' psalm chanted, and the body laid on the rocky shelf in the grotto. The stone had been rolled across the mouth of the sepulcher, and all whitened to remind the inadvertent not to approach within four cubits on penalty of ceremonial defilement.

The saddest part of it, the return, had been accomplished. During the absence of the mourners assiduous hands had overturned the couches and strewn broken pottery about to symbolize destruction. The sisters sit now with veiled faces and dust upon their heads and unsandled feet, break their fast with only egg and lentils, while throngs pay their stiff visits of condolence. Every casual word the bereaved sisters speak makes a mournful refrain. Every time they steal away to the tomb to weep they are persistently followed by those who make merchandise of their condolence. In this instance, as in most, there is that ever-recurring "if." If so and so, our brother would not have died. That "if" is a very inquisitor's instrument.

The fourth day had come—that fatal fourth day after death—when, according to Jewish notion, the spirit which until then hovers about the corpse, sees the signs of decay in the face, and takes its final departure. Only then did Jesus come. This delay was not, however, at the expense of Lazarus and his sisters. The spiritual gains to them were incalculable. At the same time it gave Jesus opportunity to work His transcendent miracle.

Martha goes impetuously to meet the Master, and utters her plaintive "if." Her faith sweeps out to embrace the hope of her brother's immediate restoration. But when Jesus seems to confirm the hope it as quickly recedes. We can forgive Martha that, since it drew from the Savior's lips that majestic affirmation which has heartened the dying and bereaved in every generation since. Now Mary, summoned, comes with stronger, though unexpressed, faith. She is followed by her guests of condolence. Thus the miracle is furnished with witnesses certainly not prejudiced in favor of the Worker.

A great surge of sorrows breaks upon Jesus' heart in the effort to control, which He shakes and groans. It gives place to tenderest sympathy for the bereaved and that great company of mourners they represent in each succeeding age. His tears cause favorable remark. But a discordant note is also struck by those who wish to discount the recent miracle in Jerusalem by Jesus' failure to avert this event Martha's faith also shrinks back as she protests against uncovering the putrescence of the tomb; but Jesus encourages her to believe and see the Glory of God.

When the stone is rolled away, Jesus, with uplifted eyes, joyously acknowledges the assurance He has received that what He is about to do meets with the Father's approval. Both prayer and miracle are designed to quicken the faith of those who hear and see.

Then He, who is both Life and Resurrection, in a voice of indisputable authority, bids the sleeper awake. He speaks and it is done. Lazarus "stands forth fresh and free without a taint upon him of the chill and horrors of the tomb."

The Teacher's Lantern.

The eleventh chapter of John is not surpassed in pictorialness. Sixty years after the evangelists had no difficulty in reproducing the scene from the negative plat of memory.

* * * * *

Love caused delay. "Jesus loved. Therefore when He heard He abode two days still." Rushing to the rescue is not always the kindest act, though it may be harder to stand off and see suffering. Great were the gains to Lazarus and his sisters of this apparent loss.

* * * * *

The inefficiency of human sources of comfort is well shown by the mourners "for revenue" and the condolence visitors in the homa at Bethany.

* * * * *

The resurrection and immortal life are not far off abstractions. They are concerated in an imminent Christ. Those who are joined to Him, whether dead or living (as we use the words), live (in the higher meaning which Jesus has put into the Word). The dead in Christ have not lost the living can not lose this immortal life. He that hath the Son hath life.

* * * * *

Jesus here, as His custom was, associated others with Him in the working of the miracle. Human hands did all they could. They rolled away the stone and unwound the cerements. Men can be coworkers with God in spiritual resurrections to-day.

* * * * *

In this transcendent scene Jesus is the commanding figure. Calm, deliberate, majestic, he stands the conscious victor over death, hades and the grave. Jesus' self was greater than His deed.

* * * * *

This was Jesus' climactical miracle. It inspired the ovation of the "triumphal entrance," and prompted Mary to anoint Jesus. It also set hell on fire to compass His death.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

As the man who had been blind promised Jesus beforehand that he would believe on the Son of God, because he more than suspected Jesus to be He, so do such souls as Peter's and Martha's believe (in their several ways) beforehand in that eternal life of which the words of Jesus speaks without comprehending all at once the when, the where, the how, or the secrets of God's power in the resurrection.—Stier. Groaned in spirit: The tears of Mary acting sympathetically upon Jesus and drawing forth His emotions.—J. F. B. Was troubled: troubled Himself: Referring to this visible difficulty of repressing His emotions.—J. F. B. Jesus wept: What a seal of His perfect oneness with us!—J. F. B. It is abolishing one of the finest traits of Jesus' character to say that He wept here because of sin and its consequences. Humanity unadulterated as Jesus had it is generous and sympathetic.—Clark. Could not this man: They maliciously considered Jesus' tears as proof of His weakness.—Ibid. How He loved him: The human softness of the Son of God.—J. F. B. Could not this man: Betokens a measure of suspicion; opposition to dictate to Divine power.—J. F. B. Take away the stone: Forbidden to open a grave after the stone was placed upon it.—Talmud. Sister of the dead: As such the guardian of the remains. Dead four days: To such fluctuations all real faith is subject in dark hours.—J. F. B. I thank Thee: Instead of praying He gives thanks for answer to prayer offered before He left Perea.—J. F. B. Loose him: The life-giving act alone He reserve to Himself.—J. F. B. The people which stand by: There stood collective humanity waiting in spirit at the grave of Lazarus; and the grave question whether God would or would not hear His only begotten, whether He would authenticate or desert the word of Christ; whether He would confirm or bring naught his once-uttered words, must here be decided.—Haustein.

At A. D. Naylor & Co.'s you can get the genuine Orchilla guano, said to be the best fertilizer on the market. The same goods were sold here a few years ago by Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons. 2-3t.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

A Visit to Central West Virginia.

To the Editor of The Republican.

A few rambling thoughts from my inexperienced pen may not be uninteresting to some of the many readers of your valuable journal, so I venture to send you a brief sketch of my recent visit to the mountain State of West Virginia. Being a native of that State you will pardon me for taking a kindly interest in its development.

Leaving Oakland on train 55 the 13th inst., my first stop was at Grafton which is a thriving city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants and is the capital of Taylor county and is a very good location for business though not so desirable for residence as some other places. Real estate here has advanced about 100 per cent in the last few years. Near this city is where the writer was born. His father, Jacob Moon and his son-in-law, A. W. Shaw, lately deceased, were the first settlers of Grafton.

The following day I left here over the G. & B. railroad, passing through Philippi, a very pretty town and the county seat of Barbour county, thence on to Tygarts Junction there I changed cars. This is a new road just open for transportation. It was noon when I arrived at Buckhannon. Here I found a very beautiful and growing town destined to become a city of considerable prominence. This is the capital of Upshur county. It contains a large tannery, several glass factories and other enterprises, but alas! for the thirsty ones there are no saloon. The Wesleyan University of West Virginia is located here. A number of Garrett countians have been educated here. I had the pleasure of meeting the following persons from our beloved county and state of Maryland, viz.: Messrs. Geo. N. Steyer, Luke and Timothy Moon, of District No. 8; Wallace and Lee Mason, of Oakland; and J. H. Cuppett and Gilbert B. Moon of District No. 6. These young gentlemen are pursuing their studies enthusiastically and are making a splendid record. The destruction by fire of the main building recently was a serious loss, but it has not materially interfered with the progress of the school. The authorities are preparing to erect a new building immediately which will be much larger and more convenient than the old one. There are about 500 students attending the university.

After a pleasant stay here of two days I departed for Weston which is only 16 miles distant. We are now near the geographical center of the state. To many this is an ideal city for both residential and business purposes. It is situated in the Monongahela Valley right in the heart of great and seemingly unlimited fields of natural gas, oil, and coal which are exceedingly cheap to the consumers. Weston is the county seat of Lewis county and has many business enterprises and we judge others will soon follow because of the liberal inducements. Note this: Free sites are offered to manufactoring plants, and natural gas can be secured for factoring purpose at 3 cents per thousand cubic feet. Among the prominent buildings is the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane which is said to be the largest stone building of its kind in the United States. After a limited time here we took the train for Clarksburg on our circuitous route home, we spent only a few hours in this flourishing little city which is the capital of Harrison county.

Mr. F. D. Brooke, formerly of Garrett county, resides here. He is an up-to-date business man and is prospering in his artistic profession. The court house and jail are fine, substantial buildings, and here they seen to have need of them, for on a recent Sabbath day four murders were committed. Electric street cars are found here, the first we had seen in the State; however franchises are being granted for a regular net work of electric car lines connecting Grafton, Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Weston, Buckhannon and other places. West Virginia is a great state, and increasingly so, but Marylanders excel by far.

GEO. W. MOON.

Greatly Reduced One Way Colonist Fares to the West Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commencing February 28th, and continuing daily to and including May 14th, 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have on sale from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. 1.

Court and Normal School Boarders.

The Browning House is prepared to accommodate court and normal school boarders at very reasonable rates. The house is heated with steam and lighted throughout by electricity. 2-4t.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Oakland Normal School

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

THE Oakland Normal School will Open Monday April 24 and Continue Ten (10) Weeks Closing June 30th.

In addition to giving the teachers of Garrett County a broad and comprehensive view of the 'Essentials' in Primary and Grammar Work and thus preparing them to meet the requirements for examination, as laid down by the County Superintendent, we will give daily lectures upon the latest methods of teaching Geography by Dr. McMurray and in his Essentials for Recitation. Students are at liberty in addition to the 'Essentials' to take up any or all of the higher branches, including Physics, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin, German and advanced work in Algebra and Arithmetic.

It is the earnest wish of the Principal that students desiring the course should enter upon their work Monday, April 24th, thus getting the full benefit of the Normal.

Tuition for the Normal course will be $5.00 and $6.00, according to grade of certificate desired, payable at time of entrance.

Good board at reasonable rates may be procured.

For further information address

J. FRANK McBEE, A. M., Principal Normal School, Oakland

P. S.—Grammar and High School Students cordially invited to enroll.—J. F. M.

Accident Normal!

MOTTO: "Labor Omnia Vincit."

A ten weeks' term will open APRIL 24, 1905, and close JUNE 30, 1905, with the regular county examination. A RARE OPPORTUNITY for teachers who want to honor their profession.

AIM The design of this Normal shall be to inspire the teacher with cheerfulness and moral courage, and thus lighten his work and create a true love for his high calling. "A more thorough preparation" should be the watch-cry of the true teacher. The best positions are always open to the best teachers, and the great need of the American public school teacher is MORE REAL LIFE.

¶ In order that you may get the best results from class work you should enter at the first. ¶ Fifth Reader Grade admitted.

BRANCHES TAUGHT Besides the current school branches, opportunity will be given to study Latin, Philosophy, Psychology, Geometry, Algebra, etc. Bring your text books. ¶ A special period, each day, given to the study of RUDIMENTS and PRACTICE of VOCAL MUSIC.

EXPENSES Tuition from $5.00 to $6.00 per term. Board cheap and convenient.

We cordially solicit the patronage and cooperation of all friends of education. ¶ For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

Notice to Contractors!

Notice of Letting the Contract for a Jail and Sheriff's Residence, for Garrett County, at It's County Seat, Oakland, Md.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, at Oakland, Md., for the furnishing of all materials and labor required for the erection and completion of a Jail and Sheriff's Residence according to the plans and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., copies of which are now on file at the Commissioners' Office and at the office of the above named Architects.

Said proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the

12th Day of April, 1905,

and will be opened the same day by the County Commissioners and as soon as the said proposals have been examined the said County Commissioners will take action towards the letting of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check of twenty-five per cent. of its amount, or a surety bond for a like amount made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett county as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a bond double the amount of his bid.

This bond must be issued by a regular Surety Guarantee Co., and furnished within a reasonable time after the contract has been signed.

The said check or bond shall become forfeited to the County Commissioners if for any reason the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and furnish the bond as aforesaid after its acceptance by the said County Commissioners.

This bond must be made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett County and the conditions of the said bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work according to the plans and specifications on file as aforesaid.

After the contract has been signed and the bond approved the certified checks will be returned to their respective makers and if the contract is not awarded within two weeks from the opening of the bids the obligation of the bidders will cease and their checks returned.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with samples of the material he intends to use for cell construction, with a full size sample of the grating 2 inches square, and samples of plates 4 inches square, also a model or full size drawing of the locking device with detail specifications covering its construction; also each bidder must accompany his bid with samples of the cut stone.

The County Commissioners will award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and they reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

By order of the Board,

1-5t. A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 5-5t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
C. C. MILLER

1-3

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

HENRY LAUER, Proprietor

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. One-way Colonist tickets are on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, at the rate of $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all points, give you an unusual chance to make the trip.

$33

These tickets are good on daily and personally conducted excursions, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00. Round-trip tickets are always on sale from all points at reduced rates via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW484

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year..... $ 1.25
One copy six months..... .75
One copy three months..... .40
One copy one month..... .15
Single copies..... .05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

MR. JOHN H. CUPPET, of Friendsville, announces himself in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN as a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from this county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, the date for holding which has not yet been fixed. Mr. Cuppet has for many years been one of the leading and progressive citizens of Friendsville, where he is engaged in the mercantile business and is also identified with the First National Bank of that town as one of its directors. He has other interests also and is a thorough going, industrious and successful business man. Should Mr. Cuppet be nominated the interests of Garrett county's citizens may be safely entrusted in his hands.

THE Mountain Lake Park *News*, issued for the first time on last Friday, has been received at this office. The paper is purely a local one "devoted to the interests of Garrett county in general and Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn Heights in particular." The editor is Mr. John D. Hayden, who in his salutatory "eschews politics from a partisan standpoint and will not be the organ or mouthpiece of any political party, clique, corporation or association of individuals." The paper contains much local matter pertaining to the Park and Loch Lynn.

THE SUFFRAGE IN MARYLAND.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that the franchise amendment to the State constitution, which was passed a year ago by both houses of the legislature, must be submitted to the people, despite the fact that it was never presented to the Governor for his approval. Governor Warfield made it known last March, after the legislature had adjourned, that he would not promulgate the amendment or consent to its appearance next November on the official ballot. Legal proceedings were brought to compel him to submit the question to the voters, and the Court of Appeals has now squarely overruled the State administration. The court by a vote of five to three holds that the legislature was within its powers in declining to submit the proposed amendment to the Govrnor for approval or disapproval, and it commands him to take the steps necessary to carry out the legislature's intentions. The amendment must go on the official ballot and the voters must decide whether or not the suffrage of Maryland shall be "purged" after the Mississippi and North Carolina methods.

Governor Warfield's position in the controversy thus ended has brought him into violent antagonism with the managers of the Democratic State machine. He was elected in 1903 on a platform which urged the disfranchisement of the negro voter. But though he favored the elimination of the negro as a factor in politics, he proposed to accomplish that object, if possible, in a fairminded and constitutional way. He was willing to approve an amendment imposing an illiteracy test, but he wanted that test to apply impartially to both white and black illiterates. He did not advise the use in Maryland of the "grandfather clause" exemption, under which white illiterates can vote without question if they were qualified voters before January 1, 1869—that is, before the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution—or are lineal descendants of such voters. Moreover, the Governor objected to the loosely defined and practically arbitrary powers granted to the boards of registration authorized to apply the illiteracy test. He foresaw the flagrant abuses which these partisan bodies would inevitably commit if they were allowed to judge without restraint or appeal the capacity of an applicant for registration to "understand and explain" some technical or mystifying except from the State constitution.

The leaders in the legislature persisted in passing the so-called Poe amendment, embodying all the features to which the Governor objected. Nor would they give him a chance to brand the measure with his public disapproval. The amendment was never presented to him. It was filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals, and a message from the Governor advising the legislature that he expected it to observe the ordinary legislative forms in dealing with the suffrage restriction question was spread on the records of the two houses without comment or acknowledgment.

What effect the Governor's opposition will have on the fate of the amendment is difficult to guess. If he takes the stump against the unconstitutional and extravagantly partisan scheme of disfranchisement proposed by the machine leaders, its defeat would seem to be assured. Maryland has little or nothing to gain from a restriction of the suffrage. It has a population over 80 per cent white, and the "negro domination" is now, as it has always been, a mere campaign bogie. Possibly some honest and nonpartisan illiteracy act would be approved by a majority of the present electorate. But the introduction of Mississippi and North Carolina methods would be a grave political blunder. The Poe amendment aims to throw the control of state elections into the hands of irresponsible partisan election boards, whose voice is to be final in determining the rights and qualifications of voters. This would be a lamentable step backward. The public welfare is not menanced by the present system of unrestricted manhood suffrage Whatever the faults of that system may be, they are far more tolerable than the denial of equal rights and the subversion of popular sovereignty which are sure to follow the adoption of the Poe Gorman model of irresponsible star chamber government. The Maryland campaign this year will be one of vital and far reaching interest.—New Yerk Tribune.

James W. Abernathy.

After an illness of only a few days the Omnipotent God sent his angel to bear to eternity the soul of the venerable James W. Abernathy, of near Wilson, W. Va., who died March 19th at six o'clock a. m.

The deceased was confined to his bed but a few days, his death being due to the infirmities of old age. He was born in Mineral county, W. Va., May 16, 1823, and was married to Mrs. Anderson, a widow, formerly Miss Sharpless, in June, 1851. They moved to Alleganv (now Garrett) county where they have since resided.

Mr. Abernathy was a faithful and consistent member of the German Baptist Brethren church for over 48 years. He leaves an aged widow and son, Rev Isaac W. Abernathy, minister and elder of the same church, and a former county commissioner of this county; and one daughter, Mrs. Jeremiah Harvy, three grandchildren and one great-grandchild, together with many friends and neighbors who mourn his sad demise.

The funeral took place Monday, March 20, from the Fairview church near his home, the service being conducted by Rev. Emra T. Fike, after which interment was made in the home cemetery. Deceased was a devoted husband and father, a good and peaceable neighbor, charitable in all things and loved by all who knew him.

The sympathies of all the friends and neighbors are with the afflicted family in this their sad bereavement.

A FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR.

OFFICIALLY INSPECTED.

Streets and Pavements Viewed By Mayor and Councilmen Yesterday.

Yesterday Mayor McComas and Councilmen Lawton, Harned, Lauer, Legge and Helbig made the annual inspection of streets, alleys and sidewalks in Oakland, noting where repairs were necessary and what should be done looking to the welfare and health of the community.

At several places needed repairs to platforms were found and in the course of a few days the necessary notices to the property holders will be served upon them to repair or rebuild their walks.

Needed repairs to the streets will also be made.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OPERA HOUSE CHANGES HANDS.

Property Has Been Purchased by Alex. Hesen and Others.

Tuesday afternoon Alex. Hessen, for himself and as a representative of others interested, purchased from Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co. the opera house in Oakland, the deed for the property to be delivered within sixty days from date, or upon the pavment of the balance of the purchase money.

BLOOMINGTON.

Buxton has at last had its broken machinery repaired and started work with a full complement of men on last Tuesday morning. The resumption of work at this place is a great relief to quite a number of our people who depend upon the plant for a livelihood and whose enforced idleness for the past thirty days has made things awfully blue.

Mr. Harry Kidd, of Fairmont, left for his home on Tuesday morning after a week's visit to relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Flynn have purchased the surface right of the Henry Warnick farm, comprising a little over 100 acres, about 3 miles from town. We understand the price paid was $700.

Mrs. John Brady, of Cedar Cliff, was a guest of relatives on Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. A. R. Snedegar, of the M. E. church, has been reappointed minister for the Bloomington Circuit.

Contractor Sigler delivered the keys of the new Junior hall to the members of the building committee on last Monday evening. The first regular meeting of the membership in their new quarters occurred on last Tuesday night and was largely attended.

Mr. E. R. Brydon, of Baltimore, is in town, being called to the bedside of his sick brother, Mr. W. A. Brydon whose condition is reported decidedly critical by his physicians.

Messrs. Russell Pattison and John Raley, two of our well known and popular base ball players, who have signed contracts with the Cardinals, of Cumberland, left for that city on Monday to report for practice.

Commissioner Stump put the finishing touches on the new bridge on last Saturday morning, and in less than an hour thirteen teams had made use of the new convenience.

The grand summer opening and open-air carousal of the "booze hisers" under the "bamboo" tree took place on last Monday night. Bock beer, ham sandwiches, onions, limburger cheese and pickles comprised the drinkables and eatables and soon had the "histers" in the gayest kind of humor. The consumption of beer was enormous and the membership sustained their well-earned reputation of disposing of the same with very little effort. Grand Chief Swiller presided at the meeting and gave the first order to remove corks about 8 o'clock. Several new members were initiated and took the skull varnish degree, while a few of the older members were advanced one or two points and decorated with the order of the "bloats." The bung holes were closed and the lid dropped at 11.

Rev. Price of the M. E. church, Swanton, on his way home from the late session of the Baltimore Conference, was in town Wednesday visiting his son, Mr. Herbert Price.

Mr. Warren Martin and little daughter Helen, of Pennsboro, W. Va., en route home from Baltimore, stopped off for a few days to visit Dr. and Mrs. Kemp.

Mr. L. B. Brydon, of Grafton, W. Va., has purchased all the coal interests of Mr. Truman Warnick, one of the heirs of the estate of the late Henry Warnick.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. McRobie, of Swanton, have been the guests for the past few days of their friend Mrs. Mary Miller.

Rev. H. H. Kight, of Piedmont, W. Va., was in town on Wednesday.

The Hampshire four-foot, operated under a lease and royalty by the Marstellar Coal Co., has closed down for an indefinite period, pending the settlement of the price demanded by the company and the prize offered by one of their largest customers. The miners expect the difficulty to be adjusted within the next two weeks, if not sooner, and work resumed.

Mr. James Rowe has secured work at Blaine and will move his family that place as soon as a house can be rented.

BITTINGER.

The notable event of the week was the gathering of the good people of this community at the Lutheran parsonage on Friday evening, March 31st, and treating Rev. Shoup to a most generous donation. The people were cordially received by their pastor and his charming daughter Miss Ruth, who entertained the young people very agreeably, whilst her father mingled sociably with his older guests. After the party had dispersed the parsonage larder was found to be well filled with good things. We are told that upwards of $50 in goods, provisions and cash were donated.

Mrs. Hattie D. Engle and little daughters are at home again on "Breeze Hill" after a stay of three months in the Monumental City.

Rev. Shoup and daughter are occupying the parsonage since Mrs. Engle's return from Baltimore.

Neighbor C. E. Ellithorpe is a few strides in advance of his agricultural brethren, as he has already planted his early potatoes.

Prof. Edward Brenneman informs us that it is a puzzling proposition when a sweet faced young lady asks a fellow whether he is in love.

A company of attorneys from Oakland were here last Monday afternoon.

Prof. W. A. Althers is again among his mountain friends, after wintering at his home in Virginia.

Peter Bigford and E. Winters, of near Beckman, have rented the Cunningham homestead for the summer, and will occupy same with their families.

Miss Nettie Brenninger, of Sunnyside was the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. B. Wiley last Sunday, and was accompanied on her return by Miss Myrtle Wiley, who will be her guest for a few week.

Mr. Fred Snyder was calling on the merchants of this place last Monday in the interest of a tobacco firm.

Miss Mollie Selders is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Engle this week.

Alarm of Fire Last Night.

A house located on Oak street, owned by Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill and occupied by Hannah Red and her family, caught fire from sparks falling upon the roof from the chimney. The blaze was discovered by some of the people residing in the neighborhood and extinguished before the chemical engine arrived. The alarm was sounded by the electric light whistle and created quite an excitement among the people, many of whom had retired for the night.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

Scott & Bowne
Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street
New York
50c. and $1.00
All Druggists

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md.

Men Capable of Earning

$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR ... 5c

ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy, Etc.

Whitman's Candy A... SPECIALTY

Newspapers and Periodicals

DIED.

JONATHAN CODDINGTON.

Being the pastor of Jonathan Coddington, who died at his late home near Elder Hill at the advanced age of 79 years and who was buried at Addison, Pa., we have been asked to add a few words to the account of his death noted in your columns by the Rev. A. L. Donachy, who is not only a kind hearted Baptist minister, but is also an honored citizen of our town. After first indorsing all that our brother said about the deceased, we wish to add that our church records show that Brother Coddington was an honored member of the Friendsville Methodist Episcopal church, a regular contributor to her support and an attendant of our church services when his health permitted, having joined our church over twenty years ago. It was our privilege to visit him a short time before he died and to find him still exercising saving faith in the Son of God; therefore, we are satisfied that while he has ceased to be a member of the church militant he has become a member of the church triumphant beyond our mortal vision. His widow, Mrs. Mary Coddington, is the only member of the Coddington family whose name still remain in our church records. She and her children have the united prayers of our church and their many other friends.

In connection with these added words we wish to publicly answer the question, "why we do not make our visits more general among the sick" by saying that we, like all other ministers who observe the rules of ministerial etiquet, feel it our duty as well as a privilege to visit all our members and others who contribute to the suport of our congregations at all times without being invited; but to visit those who are members of other churches under any circumstances without being specially invited to do so would be contrary to ministerial etiquet and give room for others to call us a proselyte, especially when they have their own pastors and friends to visit them. These are the reasons that we do not make "our visitations more general among the sick" and others who are not our members.

W. M. LISTER.

MRS. BELLE FRAZEE.

At her late home in Selbysport Mrs. Belle Frazee departed this life on Saturday morning, April 1st, and was buried on Sunday afternoon in the burying ground near Selbysport. The funeral services were in charge of her pastor Rev. W. M. Lister, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Donachy and members of the order of the K. of P. of which her husband is a member, the singing being in charge of F. G. Fox assisted by the order. Mrs. Frazee was converted and joined the Methodist church at Selbysport in Feb., 1894, under the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Cox. She was about twenty-seven years old, a kind neighbor, a faithful companion, a consistent christian and a patient sufferer, and leaves a husband and five children to mourn their loss which is her gain. The father and children have the united prayers of their many friends.

MEYERS—Davis Meyers, the eighteen months' old son of Walter Meyers of near Blooming Rose, was buried in the cemetery at the church at Blooming Rose on Sunday, March 26th, the funeral sermon being preached by Pastor W. M. Lister to a full house who came to mourn with the greatly bereaved father and mother, who have the sympathy of the entire community in these their sad hours of trouble.

CASTEEL—Jeremiah Casteel, who died April 1st, was buried from his late home near Kendall on Monday, the 3rd, in the cemetary at Blooming Rose, when the church was filled with his many friends who came to pay their last tribute of respect and to sympathize with his widow and five children who are left to mourn the loss of a husband and father taken from them by the doings of a wise Providence. The funeral was preached by W. M. Lister, the pastor of the church. The deceased was forty-o years old and had been married for seventeen years. He was a good father and kind husband and leaves a host of friends.

W. M. LISTER

STEPHENS—Mrs. James Stephens, youngest daughter of ex-Judge Elias Merrill, of Garrett county, died at her home at Merrill, Md., Monday afternoon, aged 20 years. She was the wife of James Stephens, a well known farmer of Merrill, and leaves a husband and two-year old son. The remains were buried at Merill yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

BARNARD.—Mr. S. Fuller Barnard died very suddenly at his home, North Mechanic street Friday night at 11 o'clock. Mr. Barnard had left his cigar store early in the evening and gone to his home. He seemed in excellent spirits and was chatting with his wife when he suddenly sank back in his chair unconscious and when Dr. W. W. Wiley, who was quickly summoned, reached the house, Mr. Barnard's spirit had fled.

The deceased was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Western Maryland. His father, Mr. Wm. R. Barnard, represented Garrett county in the General Assembly for several sessions and was a speaker of considerable ability and very popular in this section of Maryland.

The deceased was 51 years of age and is survived by his widow, who was Miss Bridget Barrett, Mt. Savage, four daughters, his mother, two brothers, William and Ward, of this city, and two sisters, Mrs. Philip Kahl and Miss Barnard, of Cumberland. He was a cousin of Mr. Fuller Barnard, former sheriff of Allegany county.

Mr. Barnard was a locomotive engineer on the C. & P. until the G. C. & C. road was built, when he was made master of engines for that road, which position he held until January 1, 1904. A few months ago he started a cigar and tobacco store on Baltimore street.—Cumberland News.

Deed Has Been Received.

The deed for the Corrigan property which was purchased some weeks ago by the congregation of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, has been received by the official board of the church and is now a matter of record in the office of Clerk Tower. The purchase money, $3,400, was paid upon delivery of the deed.

Plans for the proposed new building will be adopted shortly when work on the erection of the building will be commenced.

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM B. STELL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

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Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. C. M. Rathbun & Sons, the planing mill men of Mountain Lake Park, which appears in this paper today. This firm handles only first-class goods and the prices quoted in the advertisement are as low as goods as the class can be sold.

In remitting for his subscription for another year Dr. A. F. Speicher, who is residing at Los Angeles, Cal., says: "We cannot get along without *The Republican*. It is a budget full of news from the land of our nativity each week. We are all well. Success to you."

The merchants of Oakland are making extensive preparations for a lively spring and summer trade. All of them are receiving daily large supplies of goods from the markets both east and west, and the several stores are taking on a different appearance as result of the change from winter goods to give place to the new stock of merchandise.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Henry Lauer, Samuel Lawton, Wm. Whorton, Eugene Baumgartner and Robert C. Townshend will go to Baltimore Monday morning where they will represent Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias in the Grand Lodge to meet in that city next week. The party will remain in Baltimore until Friday.

Mr. H. S. Yoder, one of the progressive farmers and stock breeders of the Grantsville section of Garrett county, offers for sale by advertisement published in this paper today thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle eligible to registry and solicits correspondence from those contemplating making purchases of cattle. Mr. Yoder also breeds Plymouth Rock fowls and has for sale some of the finest birds of that breed. His farm is located near Grantsville and is one of the best equipped in the country.

A party of four physicians of Columbus, Ohio, arrived here on Sunday and spent the day looking over the Oakland Hotel property with a view to either renting or purchasing it for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium. The gentlemen were very much impressed with the location of the property and made many favorable comments upon the appearance of the town. Whether or not negotiations for the property have been carried through we are unable to state.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, of Accident, sold at public auction at his home in that village a few days ago his real estate to Speicher Bros. and also disposed of much of his personal property. He has to removed with his family to Oakland and is occupying the farm adjoining the Weber place, whichhe has purchased from his brother, Senator R. A. Ravenscroft.

DR. RAVENSCRAFT PRACTICALLY WELL.

Has Almost Entirely Recovered His Usual Good Health.

This paper is extremely pleased to be able to state that Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft of Oakland, whose serious illness was noted in these columns last week and for a few days, his life despaired of by his relatives and many friends here, owing to the formation of a clot on his brain, is in such an improved state that his entire and ultimate recovery is only the matter of a few days or weeks at the utmost.

The report published in one of our local contemporaries that the Doctor was violently insane was the imagination of the writer of that article and had no foundation whatever.

A police justice in New Jersey fined two women $10 each for carrying concealed weapons, the "concealed weapons" being their abusive tongues, which the women let fly at each other in the justice's august court. This promised to open up new and startling possibilities in the criminal courts, but on an appeal to the courts the ruling of the police magistrate was set aside—probably on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent.

Dr. B. F. Laughlin, of Mountain Lake Park, has located at Blaine, West Va., for the practice of his profession. Dr. Frank is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, of the Park, and is a recent graduate of the leading medical college of Maryland where he carried off high honors upon his graduation. He is peculiarly equipped for the successful pursuit of his profession, being a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, sober, industrious and progressive. May he prosper, is the wish of THE REPUBLICAN and his host of friends in Oakland and the Park

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. 4-tf.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co.s 4-3

Obituary.

Earnest Stilley was born in Germany Jan. 7th, 1821. He came to America in 1847 and settled on the Allegany mountains in Allegany (now Garrett) county, Md.

He was among the first settlers of this part of the country. Father Stilley on coming to this country was a member of the Lutheran church at Red House, and remained a member there until a few years ago, when he moved his membership and placed it in the M. E. church at Oak Grove, near his home.

Bro. Stilley lived a very humble, devoted, christian life, always proving to the world his faith by his works. As he was nearing the end of his earthly pilgrimage he manifested the same spirit and trust in Christ Jesus by his patience and calmness.

On the first day of March, 1905, after only a few days of illness with pneumonia, at the age 84 years, 1 month and 24 days, he quit the shores of time and with Paul he could say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

His funeral was preached by his pastor, E. J. Westfall, at Oak Grove church, after which his body was laid to rest in the cemetery near the church to wait the resurrection.

E. J. W.

Call for Your Letters.

Edward Iconies, Clarence Hammond, A. G. Roth, Frank B. Ral.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

BUILDING BRICKS
PAVING
Pressed Face
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS Sewer, Culvert and Street Paving Blocks
BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS. BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANITE AND MIXED COLORS.
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granite Brick Co. Manufacturing
PROMPT SHIPMENTS
ROAD DAILY CAPACITY

Sale Advertised.

In this paper today Mr. Austin Brown, assignee of the mortgage, advertises at public auction the Henry Brown place located near Friendsville this county. The sale will take place in front of the opera house in Oakland on Saturday, April 29th, 1905.

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

Built Right
Water Tight
Out o'Sight

"White Lily Washers Wash Lily White."

'NUFF SAID

Drop Us
A Card

J. M. Davis
& SONS,
Oakland, - - Maryland.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	14,543,155 22
Total amount of all liabilities	6,786,401 79
Total unearned premiums	5,903,813 33
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company as	11,623,500 00

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb. 18, 1905. I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK L. DUNCAN, Insurance Com.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities for	10,356,320 07
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,215,747 20

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1905. I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK L. DUNCAN, Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County, v. George W. Ward.
No. 1357 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, Edward H. Sincell, Attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of April 1905, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1935.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

This exact style in Brilliantcen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

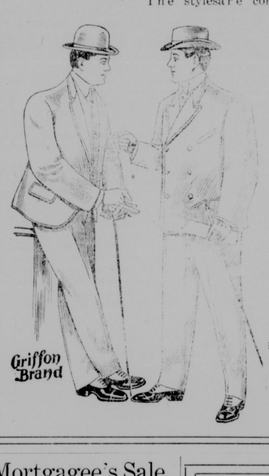
WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lengths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The stylesare correct and up to the minute. To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.



Sincell & Co.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, to Gilmor S. Hamill, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 21, folios 27 etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, by the said Gilmor S. Hamill assigned to Rebecca Brown, and by the said Rebecca Brown assigned to me for the purpose of foreclosure, default having been made under said mortgage, I will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
the 29th Day of April, 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the OPERA HOUSE, in the Town of Oakland, Maryland, all those two tracts or parcels of land which are called and known by the name of

"Mill Seat" and "Addition to Mill Seat,"

containing in the aggregate thirty four and one eighth acres of land, more or less, said tracts of land being situated in Garrett County, Maryland, about three-fourths of a mile Northeast of Friendsville, in said County, and being the same parcels of land that were conveyed to the late Henry Brown by deed from William H. Dawson, Trustee, dated the 6th day of September, 1892 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 29, folios 119, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland, said parcels of land commonly known as the "Old Furnace Ground."

About 15 acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a two-story frame dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y., TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Total admitted Assets		$143,958,571 16
Liabilities—		
(1) Amount required by law as a reserve fund for paying all the Company's insurance risks as certified by the N. Y. Insurance Department, and for claims	$90,480,502 73	
(2) Contingent Guarantee Fund	71,452,849 43	
(3) Fund for immediate dividends to be paid on policies in the year following	2,900,000 00	40,977,571 16

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager.
W. H. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Agents, Cumberland, Md.

S L Townshend
& SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend
& SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and H. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER.
H. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

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WILLIAM R. STULL,
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In remitting for his subscription for another year Dr. A. F. Speicher, who is residing at Los Angeles, Cal., says: "We cannot get along without *The Republican*. It is a budget full of news from the land of our nativity each week. We are all well. Success to you."

The merchants of Oakland are making extensive preparations for a lively spring and summer trade. All of them are receiving daily large supplies of goods from the markets both east and west, and the several stores are taking on a different appearance as result of the change from winter goods to give place to the new stock of merchandise.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Henry Lauer, Samuel Lawton, Wm. Whorton, Eugene Baumgartner and Robert C. Townshend will go to Baltimore Monday morning where they will represent Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias in the Grand Lodge to meet in that city next week. The party will remain in Baltimore until Friday.

Mr. H. S. Yoder, one of the progressive farmers and stock breeders of the Grantsville section of Garrett county, offers for sale by advertisement published in this paper today thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle eligible to registry and solicits correspondence from those contemplating making purchases of cattle. Mr. Yoder also breeds Plymouth Rock fowls and has for sale some of the finest birds of that breed. His farm is located near Grantsville and is one of the best equipped in the country.

A party of four physicians of Columbus, Ohio, arrived here on Sunday and spent the day looking over the Oakland Hotel property with a view to either renting or purchasing it for the purpose of establishing a sanitarium. The gentlemen were very much impressed with the location of the property and made many favorable comments upon the appearance of the town. Whether or not negotiations for the property have been carried through we are unable to state.

Dr. Webster Ravenscroft, of Accident, sold at public auction at his home in that village a few days ago his real estate to Speicher Bros. and also disposed of much of his personal property. He has to removed with his family to Oakland and is occupying the farm adjoining the Weber place, whichhe has purchased from his brother, Senator R. A. Ravenscroft.

DR. RAVENSCRAFT PRACTICALLY WELL.

Has Almost Entirely Recovered His Usual Good Health.

This paper is extremely pleased to be able to state that Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft of Oakland, whose serious illness was noted in these columns last week and for a few days his life despaired of by his relatives and many friends here, owing to the formation of a clot on his brain, is in such an improved state that his entire and ultimate recovery is only the matter of a few days or weeks at the utmost.

The report published in one of our local contemporaries that the Doctor was violently insane was the imagination of the writer of that article and had no foundation whatever.

A police justice in New Jersey fined two women $10 each for carrying concealed weapons, the "concealed weapons" being their abusive tongues, which the women let fly at each other in the justice's august court. This promised to open up new and startling possibilities in the criminal courts, but on an appeal to the courts the ruling of the police magistrate was set aside—probably on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent.

Dr. B. F. Laughlin, of Mountain Lake Park, has located at Blaine, West Va., for the practice of his profession. Dr. Frank is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, of the Park, and is a recent graduate of the leading medical college of Maryland where he carried off high honors upon his graduation. He is peculiarly equipped for the successful pursuit of his profession, being a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, sober, industrious and progressive. May he prosper, is the wish of THE REPUBLICAN and his host of friends in Oakland and the Park

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. 4-tf.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co.s 4 3

Obituary.

Earnest Stilley was born in Germany Jan. 7th, 1821. He came to America in 1847 and settled on the Allegany mountains in Allegany (now Garrett) county, Md.

He was among the first settlers of this part of the country. Father Stilley on coming to this country was a member of the Lutheran church at Red House, and remained a member there until a few years ago, when he moved his membership and placed it in the M. E. church at Oak Grove, near his home.

Bro. Stilley lived a very humble, devoted, christian life, always proving to the world his faith by his works. As he was nearing the end of his earthly pilgrimage he manifested the same spirit and trust in Christ Jesus by his patience and calmness.

On the first day of March, 1905, after only a few days of illness with pneumonia, at the age 84 years, 1 month and 24 days, he quit the shores of time and with Paul he could say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

His funeral was preached by his pastor, E. J. Westfall, at Oak Grove church, after which his body was laid to rest in the cemetery near the church to wait the resurrection.

E. J. W.

Call for Your Letters.

Edward Ieconies, Clarence Hammond, A. G. Roth, Frank H. Ral.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks
BUILDING BRICKS
Pressed Face
BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.
80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
PROMPT SHIPMENTS
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and
Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland and Maryland

Sale Advertised.

In this paper today Mr. Austin Brown, assignee of the mortgage, advertises at public auction the Henry Brown place located near Friendsville this county. The sale will take place in front of the opera house in Oakland on Saturday, April 29th, 1905.

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

Built Right
Water Tight
Out o'Sight

"White Lily Washers Wash Lily White."

'NUFF SAID

Drop Us
A Card

J. M. Davis
& SONS,
Oakland, - - Maryland.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	14,543,153 32
Total amount of all liabilities	6,786,491 79
Total unearned premiums	5,903,813 33
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	11,623,500 00

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Feb. 16, 1905.) I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN, Insurance Comm.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,320 07
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,218 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 50

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.) I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN, Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County v. George W. Ward.

No. 1377 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan Edward H. Sincell, Attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1365.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

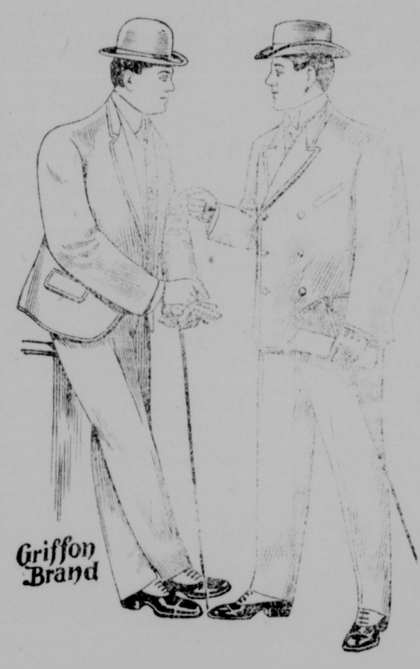
This exact style in Brilliantteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The stylesare correct and up to the minute.



To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.

Sincell & Co.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, to Gilmor S. Hamill, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1892, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 21, folios 72 etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, by the said Gilmor S. Hamill assigned to Rebecca Brown, and by the said Rebecca Brown assigned to me for the purpose of foreclosure, default having been made under said mortgage, I will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
the 29th Day of April, 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the OPERA HOUSE, in the Town of Oakland, Maryland, all those two tracts or parcels of land which are called and known by the name of

"Mill Seat" and "Addition to Mill Seat,"

containing in the aggregate thirty-four and one-eighth acres of land, more or less; said tracts of land being situated in Garrett County, Maryland, about three-fourths of a mile Northeast of Friendsville, in said County, and being the same parcels of land that were conveyed to the late Henry Brown by deed from William H. Dawson, Trustee, dated the 6th day of September, 1892 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 29, folios 119, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland, said parcels of land commonly known as the "Old Furnace Ground."

About 15 acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a two-story frame dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y., TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Total admitted Assets		$440,978,371 16
Liabilities—		
(1) Amount required by law as a reserve fund for paying all the Company's insurance risks as certified by the N. Y. Insurance Department and for claims	$366,620,552 73	
(2) Contingent Guarantee Fund	71,457,818 43	
(3) Fund for immediate dividends to be paid on policies in the year following	2,900,000 00	440,977,371 16

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager.
W. B. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Agents, Cumberland, Md.

S L Townshend
& SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend
& SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

The Claim of Patrick O'Mara

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1904, by Charles W. Hooke

THERE was a great crowd along the avenue, and it was particularly dense at Fifty-first street, where a foolish millionaire in a bright red automobile had tried to cross ahead of the procession. Several policemen were reproving the automobilist, who was replying acrimoniously. The crowd was jeering good naturedly and had closed in so thickly behind the car that it could not be backed without creating carnage, and the odds were large that the impatient occupant would have to stay where he was until about three miles of Irishmen parading in honor of St. Patrick had passed that point.

The incident is of no importance in this narrative except that it resulted in blocking the path of Edmund Halloran, who was on his way to the University club. Mr. Halloran was a Democrat as a matter of intellectual conviction, but he was an aristocrat at heart. He disliked crowds, and with reason, for they are nearly always undignified. Dignity was Mr. Halloran's most conspicuous characteristic; he had so much of it that as a lawyer he could impart it even to the proceedings of the typical New York court.

Observing a vacant place upon the steps of the cathedral, Lawyer Halloran took advantage of it and for a moment was out of the press, but the people surged up and presently drove him into the sacred edifice. As he was entering he observed a tall, broad shouldered fellow who at the first glance impressed Halloran as a perfect picture of robust and sturdy youth. An elderly woman, obviously his mother, stood at his right and a pretty girl at his left. When the three turned to ascend the steps the woman and the girl took each an arm of the young man and helped him along. He walked with a peculiar lameness, as though the soles of his feet had been red hot. The mother's tenderness and solicitude were beautiful to behold, but the girl seemed impatient and a little out of temper.

Lawyer Halloran vaguely wondered what was the matter with the young man, never having seen anybody limp in precisely that way. It was a passing thought, and the matter would never have crossed his mind again, but a few minutes later, while he was enjoying the comparative seclusion of the vast and splendid edifice, he saw the mother enter and take an obscure seat. Immediately she began to pray with great fervor. The deep simplicity of her faith seemed to radiate into the atmosphere, and in its circle of influence the lawyer found himself assuming a more reverent spirit. The thought of his errand at the club and the annoyance of the delay were forgotten, and he was glad to be in the great church on the saint's day.

The woman remained at her devotions for perhaps ten minutes and then arose and moved toward the door, but immediately returned, as if she had forgotten something. She had, indeed, forgotten where she had been sitting, and, observing this, the lawyer thought it his duty to point out the error. He was one who had a nervous dread of mixing in the affairs of strangers, and it was with some difficulty that he brought himself to address this woman.

"You were sitting here, madam," he said.

His dignity quite overshadowed her. She looked up timidly and thanked him

HE WALKED WITH A PECULIAR LAMENESS.

in a tone so humble that Halloran was ashamed of himself, for he felt that he must have assumed some sort of superiority. Therefore he replied with the greater courtesy, and poor Mrs. O'Mara was completely overwhelmed, for she perceived that this must be some personage of exalted distinction. She was so embarrassed that she could not see the very flat little purse that lay upon the seat, and Halloran was obliged to pick it up for her, perceiving as he did so how meager were its contents.

A memory of her very earnest devotions was in the lawyer's mind as he escorted her toward the door, and by way of farewell he ventured to express a hope that her prayer would be answered.

"I was praying for my son," said she. "I have asked the blessed saint to cure him of his lameness."

The lawyer's curiosity was revived, and he inquired the cause of the young man's affliction.

"He was hurt in a railroad accident," replied Mrs. O'Hara. "It's likely you may have heard of it—at Berkeley last summer."

The accident in question had been no great disaster, but it happened that Mr. Halloran remembered having read of it.

"Has your son recovered damages for the injury?" he asked. And at that moment he perceived that young O'Mara and the pretty girl had approached within hearing.

It was O'Mara himself who answered Mr. Halloran's question, and within half a minute the lawyer was repenting deeply of the sin of curiosity. O'Mara backed him against the massive masonry of the arched portal and proceeded to tell him the story of the accident, with infinite attention to detail. The pretty girl was on one side and the fragile, sweet faced woman upon the other, and there was no escape.

The worst of it was that O'Mara had no sooner got fairly started upon his story than the shrewd lawyer perceived that there was something wrong. O'Mara immediately began to speak of injuries and sufferings which were wholly inconsistent with his attitude at the moment. It was his feet which had sustained the damage. They had been touched by fire while he was pinned down by wreckage; they had never got well; in fact, they became worse every day, and the doctors could do nothing. Yet O'Mara stood upon those very feet as sturdily as any man ever did. Only when he referred directly to his present sufferings did O'Mara wince and lift his feet, first the right and then the left, with a peculiarly distressing affectation of agony.

Out of the corners of his eyes Halloran could see now and then the pretty girl and Mrs. O'Mara. The mother's expression was tenderly, yearningly sympathetic, but the girl was ashamed. Her face grew redder and redder; she clinched her hands nervously. From time to time she tried to break off the story or to remedy some obvious absurdity.

"We can't get hold of an honest doctor," said O'Mara. "That's what's the matter. They're afraid, every mother's son of 'em—afraid of the big corporation. And my lawyer's no better; he's done nothing for months."

"You see," said Mrs. O'Mara timidly, "we haven't much money"—

"Money!" echoed the son. "Why, we'll have plenty of that if this case ever comes to court. Don't you worry, little mother. You'll live in ease and comfort the rest of your days or I'm greatly mistaken."

"I think we ought to go now," said the pretty girl.

Halloran was thinking hard. He understood the case well enough. It was only a little worse than some others that he had seen. This young man, who had doubtless been the support of his mother, had become utterly worthless as the result of his dream of gold. He had perceived the opportunity of extorting damages from the railroad company, and this vision of "easy money" had destroyed his appetite for hard work, if indeed he had ever had any. Upon this latter point the lawyer had considerable doubt. For O'Mara himself Halloran would have done nothing, but Mrs. O'Mara had somehow won his sympathy. He doubted the possibility of doing anything with the suit for damages because it seemed certain that, even if the young man had sustained any real injury, he had entirely recovered from it so that no reputable doctor would testify for him. Probably the best that could be done for him was to drive the dishonest delusion out of him by proving that his case was hopeless.

"Who's your lawyer?" he demanded suddenly, interrupting a flow of O'Mara's eloquence.

"Well, it's John M. Dolan," said O'Mara, "and I'm a good deal in doubt about him."

He was going on to state the whole case over again when Halloran asserted himself.

"I haven't another minute," he declared. "Here's my card. Come to see me."

The pretty girl stepped aside to let him out, and under the influence of his nervous irritation he thrust himself through the crowd, cut the procession like a knife and made his way to the club, where he immediately began to be remorseful because he had taken so churlish a leave of Mrs. O'Mara.

"O'Mara's a fakir and a fraud," said he to himself. "I suppose that girl's engaged to him. Well, he's lost her; I can see that. He's lost her love, sure enough; but he'll never lose his mother's, confound him!"

The matter was still upon his mind next day, and one of the first things that he did after reaching his office was to call up his learned friend John M. Dolan by telephone. Mr. Dolan was not in the front rank of the profession, and he felt flattered that so great a man as Edmund Halloran should have deigned to look up his number in the telephone book.

"This fellow O'Mara," said he, "wasn't really hurt much so far as I can find out, though I believe that he was unconscious when they found him, probably from fright. His feet were burned a bit, and they still show the scar, but I can't get any doctor to say that the man isn't as well as he ever was. If O'Mara could tell the truth under oath I could get him a few hundred dollars, but if you have seen him you know what sort of an appearance he'd make on the stand. He'd lose any suit. I've abandoned the case."

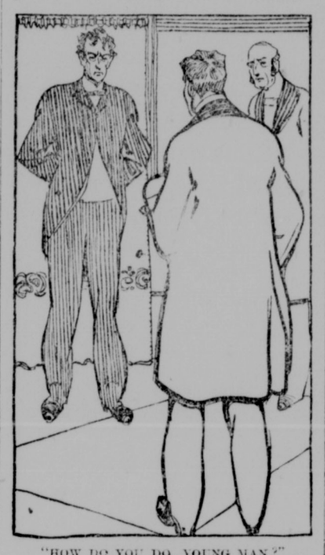
"All right," said Halloran. "I want to take it up."

He had scarcely hung up the receiver of the telephone when he was informed that Miss Edith Patten wished to see him. Halloran was not aware that he had ever had the pleasure of meeting Miss Patten, but when she entered his office he recognized the pretty girl of yesterday's adventure. She had come to beg him really to do something for Mr. Patrick O'Mara, whom she seemed to understand thoroughly. He had been a splendid fellow before this last, for damages had taken possession of his mind—an earnest, industrious, promising young man. Now he did nothing at all except talk of the money that he would win from the railroad company and the great pain in his feet, for which this money would requite him.

The young woman did not express it quite so bluntly. It was her opinion that the desire to give his mother ease and comfort and to make a home for herself had been at the root of Patrick's folly. So there was good behind the evil, as happens nearly always in this world.

Halloran frankly told Miss Patten what he intended to do.

"I know a doctor," he said, with a grim smile, "who is the most formidable of created beings. His name is Stone, and it suits him very well. When Mr. O'Mara comes to see me I'm going to take him to see my friend Stone, and when Stone gets through with him he will know that he is well enough to go to work."



"HOW DO YOU DO, YOUNG MAN?"

That very afternoon O'Mara appeared at the office. Impressed with its magnificence, his own idea of the damages that he would get out of the railroad company grew bigger than ever, and he limped very painfully as he entered Halloran's private room.

Without waiting for the young man to begin his interminable story, Halloran sprang up and took him by the arm.

"Come right along with me," he said. "I'm going to take you to an honest doctor."

An electric cab conveyed them swiftly to the office of Dr. Stone, with whom Halloran had had a long talk by telephone immediately after Miss Patten's visit. Stone was a tall, thin, high shouldered man, having a face triangular, like a cat's, and glaring, yellowish green eyes. A tangled mass of iron gray hair tumbled over his forehead, which was broad and bulging. Altogether he was a fearsome fellow, and at sight of him O'Mara stopped limping.

"How do you do, young man?" said Stone in a rasping voice. And then he stopped, though it was evident that he had meant to say much more.

There was a moment of silence, and then Stone advanced with his gaunt right arm extended and a pointing finger. He laid the finger upon a little white line that could be seen on the left side of O'Mara's head, a small injury where the hair had not grown again upon the scalp.

"Where did you get that?" asked the doctor.

"In the smashup," replied O'Mara. "It doesn't amount to anything. But, doctor, I've got the most terrible pair of feet that"—

"Sit down here," said Stone, forcing him into a chair. "I want to look at this scar; never saw one quite like it before. We'll attend to your feet by and by."

Half an hour later the doctor and the lawyer were alone in the office, while O'Mara was riding home luxuriously in the electric cab.

"Sue for anything you want to," said Stone. "He ought to have $50,000. That man's a monomaniac as the result of that crack on the head. All this business about his feet is a delusion, of course, but it's a delusion that the railroad people will have to pay for because they're responsible. Rely on my testimony. You know me."

"If you say that this is so," said Halloran, "by jingo, I believe I can get $50,000, and I'm glad for his mother's sake. Yet the poor woman would rather have him sound and well than twice that money."

"She'll have him sound and well before I'm through with him," said Stone. "Go and bring your suit. I want to observe this case for a month perhaps, and then I'll operate on the boy's head, and you'll see the result."

There is need of but a word in conclusion. Halloran brought his suit and forced it to a satisfactory settlement out of court, for the company's lawyer couldn't stand the combination of two such men as Halloran and Stone. Shortly thereafter Dr. Stone performed one of the neatest operations on the records, relieving the pressure on Pat O'Mara's brain and restoring him completely to himself. And simple hearted Mrs. O'Mara believes to this day that it was all an answer to her humble prayer in the great cathedral on the good St. Patrick's day.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.

Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

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COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
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Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.
New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

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A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into to the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.
Bills payable monthly in advance.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E Z. TOWER.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

BAUMGARTNER'S
BIG 10 CENT BARGAINS
10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pots, 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy Gilt Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.
The Little Man
Also lots more of Big Bargains for your home. Just received a large lot of our FAMOUS 10C CANDY which is always first.

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IS the most thoroughly practical, helpful, useful, entertaining, national illustrated agricultural and family weekly in the United States.
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Both of these papers one year for only $1.25, if you send your order and money to
The Republican
Oakland, Md.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.
I offer for sale
HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.
HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.
FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.
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The Claim of Patrick O'Mara

By HOWARD FIELDING

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THERE was a great crowd along the avenue, and it was particularly dense at Fifty-first street, where a foolish millionaire in a bright red automobile had tried to cross ahead of the procession. Several policemen were reproving the automobilist, who was replying acrimoniously. The crowd was jeering good naturedly and had closed in so thickly behind the car that it could not be backed without creating carnage, and the odds were large that the impatient occupant would have to stay where he was until about three miles of Irishmen parading in honor of St. Patrick had passed that point.

The incident is of no importance in this narrative except that it resulted in blocking the path of Edmund Halloran, who was on his way to the University club. Mr. Halloran was a Democrat as a matter of intellectual conviction, but he was an aristocrat at heart. He disliked crowds, and with reason, for they are nearly always undignified. Dignity was Mr. Halloran's most conspicuous characteristic; he had so much of it that as a lawyer he could impart it even to the proceedings of the typical New York court.

Observing a vacant place upon the steps of the cathedral, Lawyer Halloran took advantage of it and for a moment was out of the press, but the people surged up and presently drove him into the sacred edifice. As he was entering he observed a tall, broad shouldered fellow who at the first glance impressed Halloran as a perfect picture of robust and sturdy youth. An elderly woman, obviously his mother, stood at his right and a pretty girl at his left. When the three turned to ascend the steps the woman and the girl took each an arm of the young man and helped him along. He walked with a peculiar lameness, as though the soles of his feet had been red hot. The mother's tenderness and solicitude were beautiful to behold, but the girl seemed impatient and a little out of temper.

Lawyer Halloran vaguely wondered what was the matter with the young man, never having seen anybody limp in precisely that way. It was a passing thought, and the matter would never have crossed his mind again, but a few minutes later, while he was enjoying the comparative seclusion of the vast and splendid edifice, he saw the mother enter and take an obscure seat. Immediately she began to pray with great fervor. The deep simplicity of her faith seemed to radiate into the atmosphere, and in its circle of influence the lawyer found himself assuming a more reverent spirit. The thought of his errand at the club and the annoyance of the delay were forgotten, and he was glad to be in the great church on the saint's day.

The woman remained at her devotions for perhaps ten minutes and then arose and moved toward the door, but immediately returned, as if she had forgotten something. She had, indeed, forgotten where she had been sitting, and, observing this, the lawyer thought it his duty to point out the error. He was one who had a nervous dread of mixing in the affairs of strangers, and it was with some difficulty that he brought himself to address this woman.

"You were sitting here, madam," he said.

His dignity quite overshadowed her. She looked up timidly and thanked him

HE WALKED WITH A PECULIAR LAMENESS.

in a tone so humble that Halloran was ashamed of himself, for he felt that he must have assumed some sort of superiority. Therefore he replied with the greater courtesy, and poor Mrs. O'Mara was completely overwhelmed, for she perceived that this must be some personage of exalted distinction. She was so embarrassed that she could not see the very flat little purse that lay upon the seat, and Halloran was obliged to pick it up for her, perceiving as he did so how meager were its contents.

A memory of her very earnest devotions was in the lawyer's mind as he escorted her toward the door, and by way of farewell he ventured to express a hope that her prayer would be answered.

"I was praying for my son," said she. "I have asked the blessed saint to cure him of his lameness."

The lawyer's curiosity was revived, and he inquired the cause of the young man's affliction.

"He was hurt in a railroad accident," replied Mrs. O'Hara. "It's likely you may have heard of it—at Berkeley last summer."

The accident in question had been no great disaster, but it happened that Mr. Halloran remembered having read of it.

"Has your son recovered damages for the injury?" he asked. And at that moment he perceived that young O'Mara and the pretty girl had approached within hearing.

It was O'Mara himself who answered Mr. Halloran's question, and within half a minute the lawyer was repenting deeply of the sin of curiosity. O'Mara backed him against the massive masonry of the arched portal and proceeded to tell him the story of the accident, with infinite attention to detail. The pretty girl was on one side and the fragile, sweet faced woman upon the other, and there was no escape.

The worst of it was that O'Mara had no sooner got fairly started upon his story than the shrewd lawyer perceived that there was something wrong. O'Mara immediately began to speak of injuries and sufferings which were wholly inconsistent with his attitude at the moment. It was his feet which had sustained the damage. They had been touched by fire while he was pinned down by wreckage; they had never got well; in fact, they became worse every day, and the doctors could do nothing. Yet O'Mara stood upon those very feet as sturdily as any man ever did. Only when he referred directly to his present sufferings did O'Mara wince and lift his feet, first the right and then the left, with a peculiarly distressing affectation of agony.

Out of the corners of his eyes Halloran could see now and then the pretty girl and Mrs. O'Mara. The mother's expression was tenderly, yearningly sympathetic, but the girl was ashamed. Her face grew redder and redder; she clinched her hands nervously. From time to time she tried to break off the story or to remedy some obvious absurdity.

"We can't get hold of an honest doctor," said O'Mara. "That's what's the matter. They're afraid, every mother's son of 'em—afraid of the big corporation. And my lawyer's no better; he's done nothing for months."

"You see," said Mrs. O'Mara timidly, "we haven't much money"—

"Money!" echoed the son. "Why, we'll have plenty of that if this case ever comes to court. Don't you worry, little mother. You'll live in ease and comfort the rest of your days or I'm greatly mistaken."

"I think we ought to go now," said the pretty girl.

Halloran was thinking hard. He understood the case well enough. It was only a little worse than some others that he had seen. This young man, who had doubtless been the support of his mother, had become utterly worthless as the result of his dream of gold. He had perceived the opportunity of extorting damages from the railroad company, and this vision of "easy money" had destroyed his appetite for hard work, if indeed he had ever had any. Upon this latter point the lawyer had considerable doubt. For O'Mara himself Halloran would have done nothing, but Mrs. O'Mara had somehow won his sympathy. He doubted the possibility of doing anything with the suit for damages because it seemed certain that, even if the young man had sustained any real injury, he had entirely recovered from it so that no reputable doctor would testify for him. Probably the best that could be done for him was to drive the dishonest delusion out of him by proving that his case was hopeless.

"Who's your lawyer?" he demanded suddenly, interrupting a flow of O'Mara's eloquence.

"Well, it's John M. Dolan," said O'Mara, "and I'm a good deal in doubt about him."

He was going on to state the whole case over again when Halloran asserted himself.

"I haven't another minute," he declared. "Here's my card. Come to see me."

The pretty girl stepped aside to let him out, and under the influence of his nervous irritation he thrust himself through the crowd, cut the procession like a knife and made his way to the club, where he immediately began to be remorseful because he had taken so churlish a leave of Mrs. O'Mara.

"O'Mara's a fakir and a fraud," said he to himself. "I suppose that girl's engaged to him. Well, he's lost her; I can see that. He's lost her love, sure enough; but he'll never lose his mother's, confound him!"

The matter was still upon his mind next day, and one of the first things that he did after reaching his office was to call up his learned friend John M. Dolan by telephone. Mr. Dolan was not in the front rank of the profession, and he felt flattered that so great a man as Edmund Halloran should have deigned to look up his number in the telephone book.

"This fellow O'Mara," said he, "wasn't really hurt much so far as I can find out, though I believe that he was unconscious when they found him, probably from fright. His feet were burned a bit, and they still show the scar, but I can't get any doctor to say that the man isn't as well as he ever was. If O'Mara could tell the truth under oath I could get him a few hundred dollars, but if you have seen him you know what sort of an appearance he'd make on the stand. He'd lose any suit. I've abandoned the case."

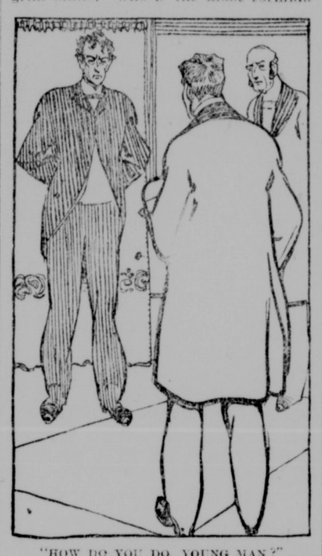
"All right," said Halloran. "I want to take it up."

He had scarcely hung up the receiver of the telephone when he was informed that Miss Edith Patten wished to see him. Halloran was not aware that he had ever had the pleasure of meeting Miss Patten, but when she entered his office he recognized the pretty girl of yesterday's adventure. She had come to beg him really to do something for Mr. Patrick O'Mara, whom she seemed to understand thoroughly. He had been a splendid fellow before this but for damages had taken possession of his mind—an earnest, industrious, promising young man. Now he did nothing at all except talk of the money that he would win from the railroad company and the great pain in his feet, for which this money would requite him.

The young woman did not express it quite so bluntly. It was her opinion that the desire to give his mother ease and comfort and to make a home for herself had been at the root of Patrick's folly. So there was good behind the evil, as happens nearly always in this world.

Halloran frankly told Miss Patten what he intended to do.

"I know a doctor," he said, with a grim smile, "who is the most formida-



"HOW DO YOU DO, YOUNG MAN?"

ble of created beings. His name is Stone, and it suits him very well. When Mr. O'Mara comes to see me I'm going to take him to see my friend Stone, and when Stone gets through with him he will know that he is well enough to go to work."

That very afternoon O'Mara appeared at the office. Impressed with its magnificence, his own idea of the damages that he would get out of the railroad company grew bigger than ever, and he limped very painfully as he entered Halloran's private room.

Without waiting for the young man to begin his interminable story, Halloran sprang up and took him by the arm.

"Come right along with me," he said. "I'm going to take you to an honest doctor."

An electric cab conveyed them swiftly to the office of Dr. Stone, with whom Halloran had had a long talk by telephone immediately after Miss Patten's visit. Stone was a tall, thin, high shouldered man, having a face triangular, like a cat's, and glaring, yellowish green eyes. A tangled mass of iron gray hair tumbled over his forehead, which was broad and bulging. Altogether he was a fearsome fellow, and at sight of him O'Mara stopped limping.

"How do you do, young man?" said Stone in a rasping voice. And then he stopped, though it was evident that he had meant to say much more.

There was a moment of silence, and then Stone advanced with his gaunt right arm extended and a pointing finger. He laid the finger upon a little white line that could be seen on the left side of O'Mara's head, a small injury where the hair had not grown again upon the scalp.

"Where did you get that?" asked the doctor.

"In the smashup," replied O'Mara. "It doesn't amount to anything. But, doctor, I've got the most terrible pair of feet that"—

"Sit down here," said Stone, forcing him into a chair. "I want to look at this scar; never saw one quite like it before. We'll attend to your feet by and by."

Half an hour later the doctor and the lawyer were alone in the office, while O'Mara was riding home luxuriously in the electric cab.

"Sue for anything you want to," said Stone. "He ought to have $50,000. That man's a monomaniac as the result of that crack on the head. All this business about his feet is a delusion, of course, but it's a delusion that the railroad people will have to pay for because they're responsible. Rely on my testimony. You know me."

"If you say that this is so," said Halloran, "by jingo, I believe I can get $50,000, and I'm glad for his mother's sake. Yet the poor woman would rather have him sound and well than twice that money."

"She'll have him sound and well before I'm through with him," said Stone. "Go and bring your suit. I want to observe this case for a month perhaps, and then I'll operate on the boy's head, and you'll see the result."

There is need of but a word in conclusion. Halloran brought his suit and forced it to a satisfactory settlement out of court, for the company's lawyer couldn't stand the combination of two such men as Halloran and Stone. Shortly thereafter Dr. Stone performed one of the neatest operations on the records, relieving the pressure on Pat O'Mara's brain and restoring him completely to himself. And simple hearted Mrs. O'Mara believes to this day that it was all an answer to her humble prayer in the great cathedral on the good St. Patrick's day.

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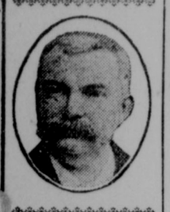

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

CHAPTER X.

THE WORLD AND THE LIFE OF THE HOME.

IN the time of the second empire, in one of our pleasantest subprefectures of the provinces, a little way from some baths frequented by the emperor, there was a mayor, a very worthy man and intelligent, too, whose head was suddenly turned by the thought that his sovereign might one day descend upon his home. Up to this time he had lived in the house of his fathers, a son respectful of the slightest family traditions. But when once the all absorbing idea of receiving the emperor had taken possession of his brain he became another man. In this new light what had before seemed sufficient for his needs, even enjoyable, all this simplicity that his ancestors had loved, appeared poor, ugly, ridiculous. Out of the question to ask an emperor to climb this wooden staircase, sit in these old armchairs, walk over such superannuated carpets. So the mayor called architect and masons; pickaxes attacked walls and demolished partitions, and a drawing room was made out of all proportion to the rest of the house in size and splendor. He and his family retired into close quarters, where people and furniture incommoded each other generally. Then, having emptied his purse and upset his household by this stroke of genius, he awaited the royal guest. Alas, he soon saw the end of the empire arrive, but the emperor never.

The folly of this poor man is not so rare. As mad as he are all those who sacrifice their home life to the demands of the world. And the danger in such a sacrifice is most menacing in times of unrest. Our contemporaries are constantly exposed to it and constantly succumbing. How many family treasures have they literally thrown away to satisfy worldly ambitions and conventions, but the happiness upon which they thought to come through these impious immolations always eludes them.

To give up the ancestral hearth, to let the family traditions fall into desuetude, to abandon the simple domestic customs, for whatever return is to make a fool's bargain, and such is the place in society of family life that if this be impoverished the trouble is felt throughout the whole social organism. To enjoy a normal development this organism has need of well tried individuals, each having his own value, his own hall mark. Otherwise society becomes a flock, and sometimes a flock without a shepherd. But whence does the individual draw his originality, this unique something which, joined to the distinctive qualities of others, constitutes the wealth and strength of a community? He can draw it only from his own family. Destroy the assemblage of memories and practices whence emanates for each home an atmosphere in miniature, and you dry up the sources of character sap the strength of public spirit.

It concerns the country that each home be a world, profound, respected, communicating to its members an ineffaceable moral imprint. But before pursuing the subject further let us rid ourselves of a misunderstanding. Family feeling, like all beautiful things, has its caricature, which is family egoism. Some families are like barred and bolted citadels, their members organized for the exploitation of the whole world. Everything that does not directly concern them is indifferent to them. They live like colonists—I had almost said intruders—in the society around them. Their particularism is pushed to such an excess that they make enemies of the whole human race. In their small way they resemble those powerful societies formed from time to time through the ages which possess themselves of universal rule and for which no one outside their own community counts. This is the spirit that has sometimes made the family seem a retreat of egoism which it was necessary to destroy for the public safety. But as patriotism and jingoism are as far apart as the east from the west, so are family feeling and clannishness.

Here we are talking of right family feeling, and nothing else in the world can take its place, for in it lie in germ all those fine and simple virtues which assure the strength and duration of social institutions. And the very base of family feeling is respect for the past, for the best possessions of a family are its common memories. An intangible, indivisible and inalienable capital, these souvenirs constitute a sacred fund that each member of a family ought to consider more precious than anything else he possesses. They exist in a dual form, in idea and in fact. They show themselves in language, habits of thought, sentiments, even instincts, and one sees them materialized in portraits, furniture, buildings, dress, songs. To profane eyes they are nothing; to the eyes of those who know how to appreciate the things of the family they are relics without which one should not part at any price.

But what generally happens in our day? Worldliness wars upon the sentiment of family, and I know of no strife more impassioned. By great means and small, by all sorts of new customs, requirements and pretensions, the spirit of the world breaks into the domestic sanctuary. What are this stranger's rights, its titles? Upon what does it rest its peremptory claims? This is what people too often neglect to inquire. They make a mistake. We treat the invader as very poor and simple people do a pompous visitor. For this incommoding guest of a day they pillage their garden, bully their children and servants and neglect their work. Such conduct is not only wrong; it is impolitic. One should have the courage to remain what he is in the face of all comers.

The worldly spirit is full of imperti nences. Here is a home which has formed characters of mark and is forming them yet. The people, the furnishings, the customs are all in harmony. By marriage or through relations of business or pleasure the worldly spirit enters. It finds everything out of date, awkward, too simple, lacking the modern touch. At first it restricts itself to criticism and light raillery. But this is the dangerous moment. Look out for yourself—here is the enemy! If you so much as listen to his reasonings, tomorrow you will sacrifice a piece of furniture, the next day a good old tradition, and so one by one the family heirlooms dear to the heart will go to the bric-a-brac dealer—and filial piety with them.

In the midst of your new habits and in the changed atmosphere your friends of other days, your old relatives, will be expatriated. Your next step will be to lay them aside in their turn. The worldly spirit leaves the old out of consideration. At last, established in an absolutely transformed setting, even you will view yourself with amazement. Nothing will be familiar, but surely it will be correct—at least the world will be satisfied. Ah, that is where you are mistaken! After having made you cast out pure treasure as so much junk it will find that your borrowed livery fits you ill and will hasten to make you sensible of the ridiculousness of the situation. Much better have had from the beginning the courage of your convictions and have defended your home.

Many young people when they marry listen to this voice of the world. Their parents have given them the example of a modest life, but the new generation thinks it affirms its rights to existence and liberty by repudiating ways in its eyes too patriarchal. So these young folks make efforts to set themselves up lavishly in the latest fashion and rid themselves of useless property at dirt cheap prices. Instead of filling their houses with objects which say, "Remember!" they garnish them with quite new furnishings that as yet have no meaning. Wait, I am wrong; these things are often symbols, as it were, of a facile and superficial existence. In their midst one breathes a certain heady vapor of mundanity. They recall the life outside, the turmoil, the rush. And were one sometimes disposed to forget this life they would call back his wandering thought and say, "Remember!" In another sense, do not forget your appointment at the club, the play, the races. The home then becomes a sort of halfway house where one comes to rest a little between two prolonged absences. It isn't a good place to stay. As it has no soul, it does not speak to yours. Time to eat and sleep, and then off again! Otherwise you become as dull as a hermit.

We are all acquainted with people who have a rage for being abroad, who think the world would no longer go round if they didn't figure on all sides of it. To stay at home is penal. There they cease to be in view. A horror of home life possesses them to such a degree that they would rather pay to be bored outside than be amused gratuitously within.

In this way society slowly gravitates toward life in herds, which must not be confounded with public life. The life in herds is somewhat like that of swarms of flies in the sun. Nothing so much resembles the worldly life of a man as the worldly life of another man. And this universal banality destroys the very essence of public spirit. One need not journey far to discover the ravages made in modern society by the spirit of worldliness, and if we have so little foundation, so little equilibrium, calm good sense and initiative, one of the chief reasons lies in the undermining of the home life. The masses have timed their pace by that of people of fashion. They, too, have become worldly. Nothing can be more so than to quit one's own hearth for the life of saloons. The squalor and misery of the homes are not enough to explain the current which carries each man away from his own. Why does the peasant desert for the inn the house that his father and grandfather found so comfortable? It has remained the same. There is the same fire in the same chimney. Whence comes it that it lights only an incomplete circle when in olden times young and old sat shoulder to shoulder? Something has changed in the minds of men. Yielding to dangerous impulses, they have broken with simplicity. The fathers have quitted their post of honor, the wives grow dull beside the solitary hearth and the children quarrel while waiting their turn to go abroad, each after his

We must learn again to live the home life, to value our domestic traditions. A pious care has preserved certain monuments of the past. So antique dress, provincial dialects, old folk songs, have found appreciative hands to gather them up before they should disappear from the earth. What a good deed, to guard these crumbs of a great past, these vestiges of the souls of our ancestors! Let us do the same for our family traditions, save and guard as much as possible of the patriarchal, whatever its form.

But not every one has traditions to keep; all the more reason for redoubling the effort to constitute and foster a family life. And to do this there is need neither of numbers nor a rich establishment. To create a home you must have the spirit of home. Just as the smallest village may have its history, its moral stamp, so the smallest home may have its soul. Oh, the spirit of places, the atmosphere which surrounds us in human dwellings! What a world of mystery! Here, even on the threshold, the cold begins to penetrate, you are ill at ease; something intangible repulses you. There no sooner does the door shut you in than friendliness and good humor envelop you. It is said that walls have ears. They have also voices, a mute eloquence. Everything that a dwelling contains is bathed in an ether of personality. And I find proof of its quality even in the apartments of bachelors and solitary women. What an abyss between one room and another room! Here all is dead, indifferent, commonplace; the device of the owner is written all over it, even in his fashion of arranging his photographs and books. All is the same to me. There one breathes in animation, a contagious joy in life. The visitor hears repeated in countless fashions: "Whoever you are, guest of an hour, I wish you well. Peace be with you."

Words can do little justice to the subject of home, tell little about the effect of a favorite flower in the window or the charm of an old armchair where the grandfather used to sit offering his wrinkled hands to the kisses of chubby children. Poor moderns, always moving or remodeling! We who from transforming our cities, our houses, our customs and creed have no longer where to lay our heads, let us not add to the pathos and emptiness of our changeful existence by abandoning the life of the home. Let us light again the flame put out on our hearths, make sanctuaries for ourselves, warm nests where the children may grow into men, where love may find privacy, old age repose, prayer an altar and the fatherland a cult.

CHAPTER XI.

SIMPLE BEAUTY.

SOME one may protest against the nature of the simple life in the name of aesthetics or oppose to ours the theory of the service of luxury, that providence of business, fostering mother of arts and grace of civilized society. We shall try briefly to anticipate these objections.

It will no doubt have been evident that the spirit which animates these pages is not utilitarian. It would be an error to suppose that the simplicity we seek has anything in common with that which misers impose upon themselves through cupidity or narrow minded people through false austerity. To the former the simple life is the one that costs least; to the latter it is a flat and colorless existence, whose merit lies in depriving oneself of everything bright, smiling, seductive.

It displeases us not a whit that people of large means should put their fortune into circulation instead of hoarding it, so giving life to commerce and the fine arts. That is using one's privileges to good advantage. What we would combat is foolish prodigality, the selfish use of wealth and, above all, the quest of the superfluous on the part of those who have the greatest need of taking thought for the necessary. The lavishness of a Maecenas could not have the same effect in a society as that of a common spendthrift who astonishes his contemporaries by the magnificence of his life and the folly of his waste. In these two cases the same term means very different things. To scatter money broadcast does not say it at all. There are ways of doing it which ennoble men and others which degrade them. Besides, to scatter money supposes that one is well provided with it. When the love of sumptuous living takes possession of those whose means are limited the matter becomes strangely altered. And a very striking characteristic of our time is the rage for scattering broadcast which the very people have who ought to husband their resources. Munificence is a benefit to society; that we grant willingly. Let us even allow that the prodigality of certain rich men is a safety valve for the escape of the superabundant. We shall not attempt to gainsay it. Our contention is that too many people meddle with the safety valve when to practice economy is the part of both their interest and their duty. Their extravagance is a private misfortune and a public danger.

So much for the utility of luxury.

We now wish to explain ourselves upon the question of aesthetics—oh, very modestly and without trespassing on the ground of the specialists. Through a too common illusion simplicity and beauty are considered as rivals. But simple is not synonymous with ugly any more than sumptuous, stylish and costly are synonymous with beautiful. Our eyes are wounded by the crying spectacle of gaudy ornament, venal art and senseless and graceless luxury. Wealth coupled with bad taste sometimes makes us regret that so much money is in circulation to provoke the creation of such a prodigality of horrors. Our contemporary art suffers as much from the want of simplicity as does our literature—too much in it that is irrelevant, overwrought, falsely imagined. Rarely is it given us to contemplate in line, form or color that simplicity allied to perfection which commands the eyes as evidence does the mind. We need to be rebaptized in the ideal purity of immortal beauty which puts its seal on the masterpieces. One shaft of its radiance is worth more than all our pompous exhibitions.

Yet what we now have most at heart is to speak of the ordinary aesthetics of life, of the care one should bestow upon the adornment of his dwelling and his person, giving to existence that luster without which it lacks charm. For it is not a matter of indifference whether man pays attention to these superfluous necessities or whether he does not; it is by them that we know whether he puts soul into his work. Far from considering it as wasteful to give time and thought to the perfecting, beautifying and poetizing of forms, I think we should spend as much as we can upon them. Nature gives us her example, and the man who should affect contempt for the ephemeral splendor of beauty with which we garnish our brief days would lose sight of the intentions of him who has put the same care and love into the painting of the lily of an hour and the eternal hills.

But we must not fall into the gross error of confounding true beauty with that which has only the name. The beauty and poetry of existence lie in the understanding we have of it. Our home, our table, our dress, should be the interpreters of intentions. That these intentions be so expressed it is first necessary to have them, and he who possesses them makes them evident through the simplest means. One need not be rich to give grace and charm to his habit and his habitation. It suffices to have good taste and good will. We come here to a point very important to everybody, but perhaps of more interest to women than to men.

Those who would have women conceal themselves in coarse garments of the shapeless uniformity of bags violate nature in her very heart and misunderstand completely the spirit of things. If dress were only a precaution to shelter us from cold or rain a piece of sacking or the skin of a beast would answer. But it is vastly more than this. Man puts himself entire into all that he does. He transforms into types the things that serve him. The dress is not simply a covering; it is a symbol. I call to witness the rich flowering of national and provincial costumes and those worn by our early corporations. A woman's toilet, too, has something to say to us. The more meaning there is in it the greater its worth. To be truly beautiful it must tell us of beautiful things, things personal and veritable. Spend all the money you possess upon it; if its form is determined by chance or custom, if it has no relation to her who wears it, it is only toggery, a domino. Then fast

(To be continued.)

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The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.55 P. M
No. 1	Daily	6.26 P. M
No. 7	Express Daily	11.54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbir	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 45†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 51	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40

NOON No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.	STATIONS	No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M.
3 30	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	89 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45† A. M.	88 35

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.			No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 55	lv	Elkins ar	x2 25	6 50x
7 46	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2†19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

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A Remorseful Regret From the Married Man

"If I'd only married her," muttered Tanquerly, with the bitter regret of a lost soul bewailing vanished opportunities.

I thought of the sweet little wife he had at home and was swamped with surprise.

"Oh, if I'd only married her!" he repeated, still more intensely.

The woman referred to occupied a seat across and farther down the car from us. She had a form that made the ordinary carpenter's scaffolding look graceful and huggable; her jaw reminded one of a trip hammer; her face was plotted to throw a nervous child into convulsions, and her voice—her voice would make a busy boiler factory seem restful and serene after a second of it. She had just had a slight controversy with the conductor, and that official—you know how shy and shrinking the ordinary street car conductor is—had been reduced to quivering pulp in a trifle over a minute. He, one of the most explosive and overbearing of his kind, had joined issue with her confidently and gleefully, but when her strident voice once got to working full time, about 250 words to the second, I calculated, analyzing his character, dissecting his reputation, tearing up his habits, unjointing his hopes, shredding his ambitions and ruthlessly forecasting his future, it was pathetic to watch that strong man striving fruitlessly to stem the torrent, then yielding little by little, still struggling strenuously to get in a word, until at last he was swept out on to the back platform, a mangled and lacerated bundle of raw nerves, too broken spirited to so much as curse a little fussy old gentleman who berated him for not stopping the car at his corner. I never saw the stiffening so thoroughly, quickly and completely taken out of a man in my life. Oh, it was pitiable!

"If I'd only married her," murmured Tanquerly again.

"Are you crazy?" I demanded sharply.

Tanquerly shook his head slowly and painfully. "No," he said, "not yet. But I'll bet if I'd only married her I wouldn't have been to that banquet last night and felt as I do this morning."—Tom Watson's Magazine.

Feminine Amenities.

Miss Gush—What do you think of my new hunter? Isn't she a dream?

Mrs. Sharp—Quite! A perfect nightmare, I should say!—Punch.

A Little Poetess.

Our little girl, when two years old, was visiting her grandmother. While there she took a small watering pot and sprinkled the house plants. After giving them all the water she put her little ear close to the earth, and when her grandmother said, "Baby, what are you doing?" she replied, "I am listening to the flowers drink."—New York Globe.

The Beginning of It.

"Oh, you dear thing," she said to Shakespeare, for even in those days there were matinee girls, "you're just nice enough to eat!"

"You, too!" exclaimed Shakespeare in despair. "Why will everybody confuse me with Bacon?"—Philadelphia Press.

The Nice, Good Men.

Hattie—The idea of Susan going out to work and that husband of hers loafing about, doing nothing! I wouldn't support the best man who ever lived.

Bertha—You wouldn't have to. The best men support themselves and their wives too.—Boston Transcript.

Good Reason Why.

Miss Spright—He said he left his heart behind him when he left here.

Miss Light—Yes, he's a heartless fellow.—Yonkers Herald.

W'atsa Use?

W'atsa use for gattin' mad
Jus' baycause you feela bad?
You gon' feela worse an' worse
Eef you gona stop an' curse
Evra time ees som-theeng wrong.
You no gatta leeve so long.
Wan, two, t'ree, four year, bimeby,
Mebbe so you gona die.
So ees best from day to day
Maka sunshine weetha hay.
Don't be gaatin' mada while
You can hava time to smile.
W'atsa use?

Padre Smeeth he tal me, too,
Justa like I tal to you.
Wan day he ees say: "Hallo!
W'at ees mak' you growla so?
Evra time you gatta mad
Eet ees mak' Diablo glad.
Justa laugh an' don'nta care,
Den you mak' Diablo swear."
Smila now an' den bimeby
You can smila w'en you die.
Growla now, an' you weel yell
Weeth Diablo down een—well,
W'atsa use?

—T. A. Daly in Catholic Standard and Times.

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9x12, " "	.90
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1⅜ inches thick, four lights, check rail.

12x20	.75
12x22	.85
12x24	.90
12x26	1.00
12x28	1.05
12x30	1.15
12x32	1.20
12x34	1.25
14x24	1.10
14x26	1.15
14x28	1.20
14x32	1.30
14x36	1.50

1⅜ inches thick, two lights, check rail.

20x24	.85
20x26	.90
20x28	.95
20x30	1.00
20x32	1.10
22x24	.90
22x26	.95
22x28	1.00
22x30	1.10
22x32	1.15
22x34	1.30
24x24	1.00
24x26	1.05
24x28	1.10
24x30	1.20
24x32	1.25
24x34	1.35
24x36	1.40
26x25	1.15
26x28	1.25
26x30	1.30
26x32	1.35
26x34	1.55
26x36	1.56

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1⅜ inches thick, outside measurement.

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14x30	.45
12x32	.45
14x32	.50

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⅞ inches thick.

	No. 2	No. 3	Painted
2 ft.x6 ft.	$ .90		$ .75
2-6x6-6	1.05		.80
2-8x6-8	1.20		.90
1⅜ inches thick.			
2 ft.x6 ft.	1.30		.90
2-6x6-6	1.50	1.25	1.00
2-8x6-8	1.55	1.30	1.05
1⅜ inches thick.			
2-6x6-6	1.50	1.30	1.05
2-8x6-8	1.70	1.35	1.10
2-10x6-10	2.00		1.20

SASH DOORS, GLAZED.

Four Lights.

	No. 2	Painted
2-6x6-6	$2.65	$2.85
2-8x6-8		2.00
2-10x6-10	3.35	2.25
3 ft.x7 ft.		2.40
Two Lights.		
2-6x6-6	2.65	1.85
2-8x6-8	3.25	2.05
2-10x6-10	3.40	
3 ft.x7 ft.	3.85	
One Light.		
2-6x6-6	2.95	2.15
2-8x6-8	3.25	2.35
2-10x6-10	3.80	2.85

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We quote it in plain glass.

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2-8x6-8	2.75	2.25
2-10x6-10	3.00	

With figured glass, add 75 cents each.

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5x5, 9 feet, turned	1.25
6x6, 9 feet, turned	1.75

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5 butts measure 2 inches. perfectly clear, vertical grain, per thousand	3.90
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Fancy butts	5.00

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	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Flooring	$27.50	$24.00	$20.60
German Siding	30.00	26.00	
Bevel Siding	19.00	16.50	
Partition	30.00		
Ceiling, 7-16 inch	20.00	18.00	
Ceiling, ⅜ in		13.50	

	No. 2
⅞-inch x 12-inch Boards, 14, 16 or 18 feet; a good sound barn grade	$27.50
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2-inchx4-inch, 16 ft., dressed all around, each	.40

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Wide porches surround three faces terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. FIRST FLOOR. Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. BACK BUILDING. Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all appliances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants bath room, etc.

I. SECOND FLOOR. Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communcating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. BACK BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR. Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

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Box 2072 Middle City Station.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to intersect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
Petitioners.
51 5t

Order of Publication.

Gertrude C. Jeffers, who sues by her husband and next friend, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, infants, who sue by their next friend, George Warnick, and George Warnick, plaintiffs, v. Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick, Ida R. Duckworth and Stephen A. Duckworth, her husband, John C. Brydon, Louis B. Brydon and Gilmor S. Hamill, defendants.

No. 1328 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, containing fifty acres each, situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the parties to this cause in proportion to their several interests.

The bill states that the said Gertrude C. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, for the use and benefit of her three infant children, the said Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, George Warnick, Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick and Ida R. Duckworth are each seized and possessed in fee simple of an undivided one seventh interest in and to said Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that a certain Truman P. Warnick was likewise seized and possessed of an undivided one-seventh interest in the said lands, the derivation of title to said respective interests being fully set forth in the several exhibits filed with said bill; and that the said Truman P. Warnick, on the 15th day of February, 1902, executed and delivered to the defendant, Gilmor S. Hamill, a mortgage upon his undivided one-seventh interest, and that having defaulted in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, on the 18th day of February, 1905, the said Hamill, mortgagee, exercised the power of sale contained in said mortgage and sold the interest of the said Truman P. Warnick in said lands to John C. Brydon and Louis B. Brydon to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and to himself, the said Gilmor S. Hamill, to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and duly reported said sale to this Court in a cause standing as No. 1315 Equity on the docket of said court as appears by the exhibit filed with said bill relating to said proceedings.

The bill further states that the plaintiffs together with the defendants are seized and possessed it fee simple, as tenants in common of the aforesaid Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that the parties to this suit above named are the only persons interested in said lands; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties interested therein, and that in order to make division of said interests and more especially to protect and advance the interests of said infant children, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

That the said Louis B. Brydon is a non-resident of the State of Maryland; that all the other parties to this cause reside within the State of Maryland, and that all of said parties are adults with the exception of the three infants above named.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate, a distribution among the parties according to their respective interests and for general relief, process and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, the 16th day of March, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 1st day of May next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 2-5

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate

On BEAR CREEK, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, dated the 22nd day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1321 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Frederick Kamp et al. are complainants, and Henrietta Kamp et al. are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will on

Saturday, the 15th Day of April, 1905,

At the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., of said day, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those two lots or tracts of land situated, lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, known and designated as

Military Lots Nos. 2620 and 2624,

Containing fifty acres each, lying on the north prong of Bear Creek near Engles Mill.

These lands are covered with virgin forest consisting of Oak and other hard woods and the timber is valuable.

Also all that other tract of land the same being part of the tract of land called

The Rights of Man, Second Part,

Which is fully described in a deed for the same from William C. Pennington, trustee, to Henry Kamp, dated the 24th day of February, 1880, containing 172 acres, more or less, of which land, however, the said Henry Kamp in his lifetime conveyed to Frederick Kamp the quantity of 122½ acres, leaving a balance of

49½ Acres

To be sold as aforesaid. This land also lies on the north prong of Bear Creek aforesaid and is partly covered with timber. The minerals underlying said land will be offered separately from the timber and surface, and the timber may be offered separately from the surface, which ever in the judgment of the said trustees will be for the best interests of the parties concerned.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan	L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes	O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson	James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir	

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 12, 1905,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1905 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

ORDER NISI.

Beryl Warnick, et al, vs. George Warnick. No. 1102 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 23rd day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, substituted trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY E. MORRIS,

late of Preston county, W. Va., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of Sept. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 9th day of March, 1905.

LILLIAN B. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
D. Y. MORRIS,
Kingwood, W. Va.,
1 3t Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NORMAN JACOBS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1905.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Administrator,
2 4t Lonaconing, Md.

SHERIFF'S License Notice

To Merchants, Traders and Others Requiring Licenses:

All persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Garrett county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before

First Day of May, 1905, Next;

under the penalties prescribed by said law for the infraction thereof.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ, Sheriff.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905. NUMBER 6

GOVERNOR WARFIELD MAKES PROCLAMATION

April 14. Arbor and Highway Day A Legal Holiday.

TREES. HOMES OF THE BIRDS

Must Be Planted and Protected—Schools Exhorted to Carry Out Programs of Eexrcises—Pupils Should Be Taught to Love Trees and Song Birds.

Governor Warfield has issued the following proclamation to the people of Maryland concerning the observance of Arbor and Highway Day, which occurs on Friday next, April 14, 1905.

To the People of Maryland:

Whereas, By joint resolution No. 15, passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at its January Session, 1894, the Governor is "authorized and directed to issue a proclamation annually, designating a day in April for the planting of forest trees, to be known as 'Arbor and Highway Day,' and recommending that the day be devoted by the people of the State to that purpose and especially recommending to parents and teachers in public schools that they encourage their children, or those under their influence, to plant trees on that day by the side of a public road or about the school house or home, with such other practical suggestions on the subject as he may deem expedient and in furtherance of the object of these resolutions."

And whereas, Our song birds, whose homes are our trees and which are, therefore, inseparably associated with their preservation, have, of recent years, received special attention at the hands of the law-makers of our State, by the enactment of laws designed for the protection of both song and game birds, printed copies of which laws have been gratuitiously distributed to every public school board in Maryland by the State Game Warden in pursuance of suggestions made in my Arbor Day Proclamation of 1904.

Now therefore, I, Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby designate Friday, April 14th, 1905, as Arbor and Highway Day, and earnestly request that the people of Maryland do appropriately observe that day by planting shade trees along the public highways and about their school houses and homes. And I do further urge the public school boards throughout the State to require their teachers to carry out the admirable program of literary exercises prepared for use in the public schools on that day, by Professor M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Education which will serve to impress upon the minds of our boys and girls of school age a love for our trees and song birds and to encourage State pride, patriotism and regard for established law, both human and divine. "Blessed is the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season, his leaf also shall not wither and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the Capitol, in the City of Annapolis, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and twenty-ninth.

EDWIN WARFIELD.

By His Excellency's Command,
OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Secretary of State.

HUTTON

The net receipts of the box supper held here last Friday night for the benefit of the Oakland Lutheran church were $19.

Carl Zeller, of Terra Alta, is the newly appointed B. & O. operator here on the day turn.

Dennis Glover has moved to the old Connell homestead and J. A. Connell to the house vacated by Mr. Glover.

Rev. Manges will preach here this (Thurday) evening.

Frank Swindler is the happiest man in town. It's a boy.

A Welcome Caller.

Mr. E. G. Naylor of Oakland, Md., spent from Friday to Saturday evening here with relatives. He had his little daughter Ethel with him. Mr. Naylor used to reside on Large street where he built himself a fine house. For a number of years he was associated with Mr. John B. Saylor in the blacksmithing business, but later they dissolved and he secured the smith work at Shaw No. 1. A year ago he bought his brother's business at Oakland and beside himself gives employment to three smiths. He is doing well there. He was always a favorite here.—Meyersdale Commercial

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS

Dixon & Kelso's SHOE SALE

Our Annual Clearance Sale Will Commence

Saturday, April 15, 1905

We are going to offer better bargains than ever before in the Shoe line. We are going through our entire stock and take out the odds and ends, which are perfectly good, and offer at half-price.

It is impossible to state the different kinds and prices—come and see and examine.

We will have them on large tables and the size and price marked on each pair. If you can't find any in the odds and ends, you have the entire stock to select from, that we are going to reduce 25 per cent.

Our Ladies' Oxfords are second to none, and don't ask two prices for them.

We handle the "Crossett" Shoe for men. It isn't necessary to say any more—they speak for themselves.

Don't miss this golden opportunity.

YOURS TO PLEASE Dixon & Kelso.

P. S.—COME Early

ELECTRIC LIGHT EQUIPMENT DOUBLED.

Plant in Oakland Greatly Improved by Addition of New Machinery.

By the addition of a new boiler, an engine of 100 horsepower and a new dynamo to the electric light plant in Oakland the equipment has been doubled in power and capacity of lights.

The new engine has already been installed and the additional dynamo was received from the manufacturers on Monday and placed in position in the power house. As soon as one of the boilers now in use can be taken out and the foundation strengthened another boiler, already on the ground, will be put in.

This additional equipment was made necessary owing to the growing requirements of the town and the consequent demands made for lights both for private and business houses.

As soon as all the new machinery has been put in commission the system of lighting the streets will be changed when ten 2000 candle power incandescent-arc lights will be placed along the most important thoroughfares to take place of the small incandescent lights now in use. The additional cost for the larger lights will be but slight in aggregate, as all expenses for additional wiring, etc., will be borne by the owner of the plant, Mr. D. E. Offutt.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. S. L. Allen, of Baltimore, is a guest of Mrs. Rienhart of this place.

Mr. Simon Baker unloaded a car of lime last week, which was placed on his farm.

Last Sabbath evening nearly a dozen dogs were poisoned.

Miss Bessie Paugh went to Hutton last Monday to visit friends.

Mrs. James Jarboe leaves today for a visit among friends in Ohio.

Mr. W. T. Jamison, of Piedmont, spent last Tuesday looking over his farm at this place.

Mr. R. G. Richardson and son Carl, of Piedmont, are spending the week at the Park.

Dr. Frank Laughlin went to Blaine, W. Va., Tuesday morning.

Mrs. R. Weems spent last Tuesday at the Park.

The meetings in the Methodist church are profitable to those who attend. Last Sabbath evening the pastor received seven persons by letter, one into full connection and fourteen on probation.

Rev. N. Hart moved into the Pennsylvania cottage yesterday.

Mrs. S. L. Allen will be assisted by Mrs. Reinhart in running Allen-Hurst this summer. This means a successful season for this popular house.

Mrs. Kate Vincent Hardy has returned to this place after spending the winter in New York.

Miss Louise Sperry spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at this place, returning to Westernport Monday.

Contractor Winchell, of Wordsfield, Va., was at the Park Tuesday last.

C. F. Dawson has finished papering Rev. N. L. Bumgartner's house on G street.

The Winchell family will occupy the Davis cottage on E street as soon as Mrs. W. is able to travel.

Mr. Ed Smouse is attending to the express and baggage business at this place. Ed is regularly meeting the trains.

S. H. Shaw, the "well man" is boring a well on Mr. Upton Cuppett's lot in this place.

Married, Wednesday, the 12th of April, 1905, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Kesner, Loch Lynn Heights, by Rev. L. A. Rudisill, Mr. Wayman Close Beckman and Miss Grace Isabel White.

Odd Fellows' Service.

The officers and members of Oak Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., will attend an anniversary service to be held in the Loch Lynn Heights U. B. church on Sunday evening, April 25th, at 7.30 o'clock, when Rev. E. J. Westfall, of Gormania, will deliver a special sermon. The public and all members of the fraternity are cordially invited to be present.

The members of the lodge and all visiting brethren are requested to meet in the lodge room promptly at 7 o'clock when they will go to the church in a body.

Court and Normal School Boarders.

The Browning House is prepared to accommodate court and normal school boarders at very reasonable rates. The house is heated with steam and lighted throughout by electricity. 2-4t.

HAVE FILED A DISSENTING OPINION

Judges Schmucker, Pearce and Boyd On Poe Amendment.

Judges Boyd, in the Court of Appeals, has filed a dissenting opinion to that handed down by Chief Judge McSherry, representing the majority of the Court in the mandamus case of Mr. Murray Vandiver against Governor Warfield to compel the latter to publish the proposed Constitutional amendments restricting the suffrage and providing for State appropriations for county roads.

It will be remembered that while the Court was unanimous on the general point that the Governor's signature was not necessary to the validity of a proposed Constitutional amendment, the majority was five to three on other and vital points, which, if decided differently, would have annulled the main decision.

The opinion is concurred in by Judges Pearce and Schmucker, and differs from the opinion of the majority only on matters relating to the second section of the proposed amendment, which, the dissenting judges believe, contains matters which are purely legislative, and, such being the fact, require the signature of the Governor before they can become valid. The essential point upon which the difference of opinion exists is as to whether or not that section prescribes a different method of submitting the amendment than that provided by the general law. If it does, as the three dissenting judges hold, then plainly the whole instrument as it passed the two houses of the Legislature is legislative in the nature.

The settlement of this point turns the interpretion of the requirement that the words 'For' or 'Against the Constitutional amendment' must be written or printed by the voter on the ballot. Judge Boyd, in the opinion, declares that it was plainly the intention of the two branches of the Legislature to provide this method, radically different from the one prescribed by law as a method by which the voter could express his sentiments on the amendment, and that if he did express himself by writing the would not be invadidated, although the opposite would be the case under the general law. Thus, it is argued in the opinion, there could be no doubt that the proposed amendment contains provisions purely legislative in their character and could not be submitted unless it received the Governor's approval.

Upon the main question as to the necessity in ordinary of a proposed Constitutional amendment receiving the executive approval, the judges who dissented take occasion to reiterate their agreement with the majority.

HAMILL HOMESTEAD SOLD.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., Purchased the Property Saturday.

Last Saturday at public auction the old Patrick Hamill homestead located on Second street and embracing two building lots on Center street, sold by Messrs. G. S. Hamill and R. T. Semmes, trustees, to Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., of Oakland. The price paid for the entire property was $3750.

Mr. Offutt will put some repairs on the house and next spring will move it from its present location to one of the rear lots and erect a modern dwelling where the old house now stands.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

Greatly Reduced One Way Colonist Fares to the West Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commencing February 28th, and continuing daily to and including May 14th, 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have on sale from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & [illegible] Mar 1.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss E. S. Clifton, Miss Clifton, Mr. J. Chappel.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co.s 4-3

BAIL REDUCED AND PRISONER REMANDED.

"Bob" Male, of Deer Park, Will Not Go to the "Cut" Now.

"Bob" Male, of Deer Park, who was sentenced by Justice W. D. Hoye to serve a term of one year in the House of Correction for an assault upon Joseph McRobie in the home of the latter at Deer Park on the night of the 4th inst., instituted habeas corpus preceedings by his counsel, Messrs. Winger & Offutt, of Oakland, for the purpose of setting the verdict of the Justice aside to restore him to his liberty. The case was argued before Judge Robert R. Henderson, yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the bar association here, and last night the Court decided the case, granting Male an appeal to the Circuit Court, the case to come up at the September Term. Bond was fixed at a lower figure than that placed by the Justice, but Male, being unable up to this time to secure the necessary bond, is still in jail.

BITTINGER.

In our last week's budget to THE REPUBLICAN two items seem to have gotten badly mixed. The items in question were intended to read thus: "Miss Nettie Brenninger of Sunny side was the guest of her sister last week," and the other should have read "Mr. William Winterburg, of Grantsville, was the guest of his sister Mrs. T. B. Wiley last Sunday, and was accompanied on his return by Miss Myrtle Wiley, who will spend a few days at her uncle's home."

After a season of most delightful weather, a sudden return of winter conditions about the middle of last week drove our people indoors and set the busy housewives to kindle anew the fires that had been allowed to smoulder on the hearths. Snow, rain and bleak winds marked the closing days of last week, but this week opens fairer and warmer and we hope for continued fair weather.

Mr. George Witsel, of "Pea Ridge," came up last week to be present at the closing exercises of our public school, and remained over Saturday to pay his respects to our "hello" girl.

Mr. Oscar Robinson, of Avilton, paid our village a pleasant visit last Saturday and Sunday, and was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Orendorf during his stay here.

Miss Malinda Orendorf who has been employed near Avilton for some weeks, returned to her home at this place last Saturday.

Liveryman H. Custer, of Jennings, passed through this place with one of his comfortable and attractive conveyances last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Simon Brenneman and little son were calling on Mrs. Hattie Engle Sunday afternoon.

Misses Eliza and Ida Ralston are at home after having closed their schools on last Friday.

Miss Ruth McRobie, of Oakland, is visiting the Misses Ralston at their home near this place.

Mr. Joe Buckle spent Sunday with his family.

The school at this place closed last Friday after a successful term of seven and one half months, during all of which time a good average attendance was maintained, but the progress of the school was much hindered by the lack of a primary teacher.

CONTRACT FOR ERECTION OF JAIL LET TO-DAY

The Brady Construction Company, of Fairmont, the Successful Bidders.

CONTRACT PRICE IS $35.981.

Eight Bids Were Submitted to the Commissioners Ranging from Above Price to $42,300—Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co. Withdrew Their Bid.

Yesterday the Board of County Commissioners received sealed bids for the erection of the proposed new jail in Oakland, according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Board at a meeting held some weeks ago, and this morning the contract was awarded to the Brady Construction Company, of Fairmont, at the price of $35,981, it being $19 lower than the next higher bid.

Eight bids were submitted to the Board as follows: Holbert & Spedden, of Fairmont, W. Va., $37,600; Stewart & Co., of Baltimore, $39,600; Brady Construction Co., Fairmont, $35,981; Champion Iron Company, Cleveland, O., $39,250; Elliott & Winchell, Clarksburg, submitted four bids, covering different kinds of materials, as follows: $36,000, $40,300, $38,500 and $42,300.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co., of Oakland, after filing their bid for the work, withdrew it.

WRECK AT YOUGH BRIDGE.

Broken Flange Derailed Three Cars and Ripped Track Up Friday

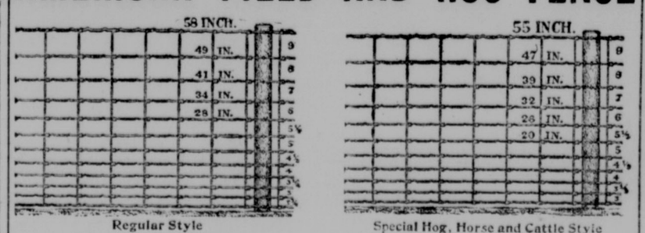
By the breaking of a flange under a steel hopper loaded with coal on an east-bound freight train last Friday afternoon about three o'clock, three cars of the train were derailed and wrecked and several hundred feet of both the east and west-bound tracks on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at a point immediately west of the bridge spanning the Great Youghiogheny River, two miles west of Oakland, were torn up and traffic delayed both ways several hours.

It required the work of the rigging crews from Piedmont, Cumberland and Rowlesburg to replace the cars upon the rails and the services of a hundred men to repair the tracks. Train No. 55 was held in Oakland for an hour or more and the east-bound trains were held at Hutton and Terra Alta.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

HEADQUARTERS FOR

AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE



Regular Style Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Special Hog, Horse and Cattle Style Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate, but does, efficiently, turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.

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by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Dealers in HARDWARE, ROOFING, PAINTS, OILS, QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.

FORT FREDERICK'S IMPOSING RUINS

Maryland's Bloody Frontier War With Indians.

AN INTERESTING LOVE STORY

Braddock's Famous March Through the Valley and Incursion Which Followed—Indian Atrocities—Thomas and Michael Cresap.

Mr. T. J. C. Williams formerly of Hagerstown, writes as follows in the Baltimore *Sun* about old Fort Frederick, Washington county.

On one of the eastern foothills of the Alleghany Mountains, overlooking the Potomac river and about 90 miles west of Baltimore, stands old Fort Frederick. It is an imposing ruin still in a fair state of preservation. The walls are of stone about 20 feet in height, 4 or 5 feet in thickness at the base and 3 feet at the top.

Across the fort from curtain to curtain the distance is about 3000 feet. The inclosed space is several acres in extent, including the large areas at the bastions. The barracks and the great oaken door have disappeared, but the walls are in remarkably good repair. Just north of the fort passes the old National Turnpike road, which in the olden time was the great artery of communication between East and West. At the foot of the hill upon which the fort stands is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, begun by President John Quincy Adams as a national work July 4, 1828, the same day that Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, laid the corner stone of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This canal is the legal successor of George Washington's Potomac Navigation Company, which he designed as a commercial chain to hold the territory west of Alleghany Mountains to the Union. Across the canal and river a few hundred yards away are the mountains of West Virginia. Between the fort and the canal is the Western Maryland Railroad and across the river the Baltimore and Ohio.

Fort Frederick was erected by the Colonial government of Maryland in the autumn of 1755 to protect the colonists from the Indian raids which followed the defeat of General Braddock that year. It was then upon the extreme western limit of the fringe of settlements which extended along the Atlantic coasts and which extended along the Atlantic coast and which at that time reached less than 100 miles from tide water. The lovely Maryland valley which Fort Frederick overlooks and for the immediate protection of which it was erected had received its first white settlers not 20 years before. It was cut off from the older portion of the Colony by the Blue Ridge Mountains, but when General Braddock marched through a great deal of land had been granted to settlers by Lord Baltimore and colonists were rapidly coming. This valley is one of the fairest portions of the Union. It is the northern extension of the Valley of Virginia. It extends across Maryland between the North and South Mountains and across Pennsylvania to Western New York. The portion of this valley which lies in Maryland, between the Mason and Dixon line and the Potomac river, is drained into the Potomac by the Antietam and Conococheague creeks, and Hagerstown, with some 15,000, population, is the chief town.

Through this valley marched the army of British regulars under Braddock in May, 1755. The brave but conceited and hard-headed general drove at their head in an old coach which he had bought in Annapolis, and swore profusely as he bounded and bounced over the limestone rocks of a primitive trail in a country where wheel vehicles were at that time almost unknown. Braddock had been detained at Frederick by a lack of wagons to transport his baggage. Dr. Benjamin Franklin had met him there, had dined with him, conferred with him, had provided him with wagons, becoming personally responsible to their owners for their safe return and for the liberal hire that was exacted. He had, and this was the main object of his visit, impressed upon the mind of Braddock that however derelict Maryland and Virginia might be in responding to his demands, Pennsylvania was all that could be desired. The shrewd old philosopher had left Braddock with settled doubts of the result of the campaign.

Braddock's army crossed South Mountain into the valley of the Antietam (what is now Washington county, Maryland) by the pass through which the National pike was afterward made and where the battle of South Mountain was fought in 1892, and passed near the northern limits of the Antietam battlefield. At Conococheague settlement, on the Potomac, at the mouth of Conococheague creek, this being the last frontier settlement of the Colony, a great quantity of stores and provisions had been gathered. Here Braddock forded the Potomac and followed the road from Winchester to Will's creek, or Fort Cumberland, on the Upper Potomac, where the city of Cumberland, Md., now stands.

Almost the first news of the defeat of Braddock was brought to the settlers of the valley of the Antietam by the Indians, who came upon them with tomahawk, scalping knife and firebrand. Up to this time the settlers and Indians had lived together upon the most friendly terms. No quarrel or disturbance between them has been recorded. Suddenly in the winter of 1754 and 1755 every Indian mysteriously disappeared. French emissaries had been among them and had persuaded them to go out to the Ohio to join them in their war against the British.

Their sudden and hostile return, some of their parties with French captains, found the colonists entirely unprepared. Horatio Sharpe was Governor of Maryland at that time, and never was there a more active Governor. He was surrounded with difficulties. The Colonial Legislature was composed mainly of members from the tidewater counties which were in no danger from the Indians, and they were slow and niggardly in making appropriations for the defense of the frontier. Then there was a wrangle with Lord Baltimore about taxation upon his property for purposes of public defense. To this the Proprietor would not submit, and it was made the excuse for permitting the unfortunate frontier settlers to be massacred for lack of a military force to protect them.

Early in the strife, by persistent effort, Governor Sharpe got an appropriation of $6,000 for the construction of Fort Frederick, and his industry and determination were so great that in two months the fort had been sufficiently advanced to accommodate a garrison of 200 men.

The Indian War continued for more than a decade and the depredations and incursions of bands of savages into the valley did not cease until long after the treaty of peace between France and England had been concluded. The horrible cruelties practiced upon the settlers by the Indians so infuriated the whites that they could no longer dwell in peace near each other. About 1766 the Indians disappeared and since then none have lived in Maryland.

Governor Sharp's activity in behalf of the colonists was unremitting. He not only had Fort Frederick built and garisoned, but also made a number of smaller wooden forts or blockhouses as places of refuge for settlers upon any sudden alarm. While Fort Frederick was building, Washington was busily engaged upon a similar work at Winchester, Va. The first incursion of the Indians created such a picnic that almost the entire population of the Maryland valley fled across the country to the older settlements Early in 1756 Washington wrote to Lord Fairfax that the whole colony of Conococheague had fled and that between that place and Frederick City only two families remained. At one time a party of Indians penetrated to within 30 miles of Baltimore, spreading consternation among the people of a great part of the Province and creating a panic in Annapolis. This was a new experience for the people of unimportant conflicts with the Nanticoke Indians a century before, they had always lived upon friendly terms with the Indians and except upon the frontier, had seldom come in contact with them.

From time to time the settlers would return to their homes in the valley. They would seed and harvest their crops in armed bodies and take refuge in the forts at night. Sometimes families would spend the entire summer behind these palisades, returning to their homes after the Indians had retired to the headquarters of the French on the Ohio river, to spend the winter. At other times the people would remain in their homes, trusting to being notified of the approach of danger. When the approach of a band of Indians was discovered a messenger would go swiftly from house to house to warn the inmates. A gentle tap upon the window was the signal. The family would arise in silence and in the darkness take their flight to the nearest fort. Perhaps the messenger would arrive too late, and then the unfortunate persons would be dragged from their beds, men, women and children, and scalped by the light of their burning home.

Those who thus suffered death were fortunate, indeed, in comparison with those who fell into the hands of the savage enemies. The devilish ingenuity of the Indians in inflicting torture almost passes belief. A member of the Conococheague settlement who fell into their hands was buried alive, with only his head above ground. He was then scalped and a fire built near his face The poor creature died in slow agony, his eyes popping from his head. Many were bound to trees and slowly roasted to death or had their flesh torn from their bones, or were disemboweled while yet alive.

During the long period of warfare the principal leaders and defenders of

(Continued on page 8.)

Poultry and Garden Fence.

From all parts of the country there has come a demand for a special poultry fence,—one that could also be used for putting around gardens and yards, and strong enough if necessary to keep out horses, hog and cattle. After careful consideration, the manufacturers of the Electric Welded Fence have designed a "Perfect" fence of this kind at a very moderate price. It is not a netting, understand, but a good substantial fence, and is close enough at the bottom to keep out the smallest chickens, and you need no top or bottom boards. For further information regarding this fence write us for catalogue.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Agents,
50 4t. Oakland, Md.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NOTICE.

This to notify the public that my wife, Maria C. Michael, has left my bed and board with out just provocation and to warn all persons not to credit or harbor her on my account, as I will not pay any debt contracted by her.

12-3t A. J. MICHAEL.

Hancock Jabs.

The Jabber was being scolded the other day by a young lady for not going to church and trying to be good. "Oh, I don't know that I care to be an angel," said he, "I might have trouble getting my coat on over my wings." She mildly suggested, "That he ought to be worried about getting his hat on over his horns."

Notice.

John H. Thomas of Markleysburg, Pa., holds two notes of $1,000 each, given by his wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Thomas, of Addison, Pa. dated July 11, 1903, payable one in 1904 and one in 1905. These notes were given without any consideration, and are now being contested in the courts of Garrett county, Md., and the public is hereby warned not to buy said notes.

3-3t. MARY JANE THOMAS.

Quick Service To California.

The Rock Island's Special Tourist Sleeping Car Excursions to California are several hours quicker than any other line. To satisfy the demand for an up-to-date service, arrangement has been made for a new, specially-built, improved pattern of tourist sleeper, leaving Chicago daily and reaching Los Angeles in sixty-eight hours. Why not have the best and quickest, when the cost is no greater than the other kind? Full information from any Rock Island representative, or from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. CHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson II. John xi, 32-45. April 9, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Supper At Bethany.

Jesus had worked His greatest miracle under the eaves of the ecclesiastical establishment. It was accepted as a challenge, and steps were immediately taken to compass His death. His hour not yet having come, the Master retired to Ephraim, twenty miles away, near to the wilderness or sparsely populated country. There in company with His disciples, He passed the time in physical and spiritual recuperation. A price was practical set upon His head, for the chief priests and Pharisees had given notice that if any one knew where He was he should give information in order that the arrest might be made. With mingled motives of curiosity, admiration, and opposition the people who had come to Jerusalem in large numbers to attend the Passover made quest for Jesus. For the time He eclipsed both temple and ceremony. As the days passed they began to say to each other in their disappointment, "Is it possible He is not coming to the feast at all?" But when the time was fully come, the Master resolutely set His face toward that slaughter-house of the prophets—Jerusalem. He was fully cognizant of all the peril of going to the city at the juncture. It was in this instance that one significant incident like a shaft of light fell across the inky blackness in which His life closed. It was that high and loving courtesy shown Him in the home in Bethnay. They banqueted Jesus They made a supper in His honor, and in grateful recognition of His merciful deeds.

In the noblest villa of the suburb of Jerusalem, the table with its damask coverings, was set in hollow square, as the custom was. It was surrounded by richly upholstered couches. Shaded lamps cast their full radiance upon the goodly scene. Eye, nostril, ear, and palate were delighted. Color, fragrance, music, and viands match their several organs of sense. According to Oriental custom, the house was open and the interested villagers hung like an animated fringe around the table, sharing with the invited guests sight of the cheer and gladness. On either side of Jesus reclined the trophies of His power—Simon whom He had healed of leprosy, and Lazarus whom He had revived from death. Noble and beautiful women graced and adorned the scene and hour.

One significant and timely deed lifted this feast to the level of a sacrament. Out of her boudoir Mary brought the most precious thing it contained—an Oriental cruse of alabaster, filled with genuine liquid perfume, very precious, the seal of which had never been broken. Her unspeakable gratitude would fain express itself in a deed of reverence and love. Unstintedly she poured the costly liquid upon Jesus' head and feet, using her luxuriant tresses for a towel. In a moment every recess of the house was filled with the subtle and delicious fragrance.

But as may be expected in every human gathering, which of necessity must contain some whose ethical evolution is retarded or stunted, an apple of discord was thrown into this feast of love. It came from the very hand that was filching from the common purse of the apostles. Judas stole the livery of charity in which to serve his own cupidity. He affected benevolence that he might cover his own grasping spirit. Some of the apostles were evidently infected with his carping spirit, at least joined mildly in the specious protest.

Rightly royally did Jesus come to defense of Mary and her deed. He interpreted her action and put the seal of His Divine approval upon it. If she gave Him a momentary and passing embalming, He embalmed her forever in the ineffable incense of His praise: "She hath wrought a good work. She hath done what she could. Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached there shall also this that this women hath done be told for a memorial of her." A practical principle of life is irradiated in connection with this incident. Jesus affirms that deeds which can be done any time must give place to those which can only be done just now. "The poor are always with you; not so I."

The banquet intended for His honor really set the seal of Jesus' doom and hastened it. The banquet couch proved a pedestal to lift him not only in sight of the admiring people, but also of His implacable enemies. The end of it was that not only "much people knew that He was there and came," but immediately also "the chief priests consulted."

came," but immediately also "the chief priests consulted."

The Teacher's Lantern.

A lessen in sacred asthetics is here. Money spent to adorn and beautify religion is never to be begrudged. A cathedral, for example, is a monument to the divine. It teaches and inspires. So wealth expended in awakening the sentiment of worship is never lost. It is always justifiable. Proportionate expenditures upon the artistic and tasteful are to be commended. They are definite contributions to ethical and spiritual evolution.

* * * * *

Much has been said of the "loneliness" of Jesus. But it must also be remembered that He was also much in society. The references are numerous enough to affirm habit. He adorned and beautified many a supper and wedding. His social side was not atrophied.

* * * * *

Judas, by reason of the enormity of his crime, is almost excluded in the average thought from the role of human beings. But it admits of question whether there are not men now living who under similar circumstances would not do exactly as Judas did, He was a man, not a devil from the nether world.

* * * * *

Martha did not sulk. Jesus had on a previous visit criticised her for being troubled with much serving. She did not on that account fly moodily to the other extreme and refuse to serve at all. It is very significant then (although it might be overlooked), when the record says, "Martha served." Taking criticism is a fine art as well as giving it.

* * * * *

Judas' proposition can not be disputed. It was a great sum—$100 in perfumery! The wages of a laborer a whole year! But no higher us of that money could have been made than was made of it. It was a sacramental act. It was an expression of gratitude and reverence. While it did not prelude deeds of charity the latter could not be any substitute for it.

* * * * *

That home at Bethany was ideal. The meshes of the domestic net were soft as silk, but firm as steel. No wonder Jesus loved to be there.

* * * * *

An adult Bible-class is said to have spent the entire hour in discussing the shape of the alabaster-box. It is to be feared that many are busy over husks and shells, pure technique—geography, archæology, and the like, but never reach the subtle fragrance of the ethical and spiritual meaning.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Six days before: Devout men set time apart before to prepare themselves for a ceremony.—Henry. Lazarus: Is mentioned throughout the incident as forming of the hatred of the Jews which issued in the Lord's death.—Alford. Ointment of spikenard: The original literally rendered is nard pistick. It is quite certain what pistic means, whether genuine liquid or pistic, local adjective. Filled with odor: The detail is peculiar to John, and is one of those minute points which belong only to a personal impression at the time.—Westcott. Judas: One of the number not of the nature of the apostles.—Henry. Three hundred pence: He estimated with precision. Judas' talent was connected with the temptation that made him a thief.—Long. Why was not: Proud men think all ill-advised who do not advise with then.—Henry. He was a thief: The reigning love of money is heart-theft, as anger and revenge are heart-murder.—Ibid. Took away: Betrayed his trust. Betrayed his Master.—Ibid. Given to the poor: Charity to the poor made a color of opposing a piece of piety of Christ.—Ibid. Censure infects like a plague.—Stier. Cared for the poor: It is the successors of Mary of Bethany, and not of Judas Iscariot, who really care for the poor.—Butler. Let her alone: The beautiful work of love elevated, interpreted, and glorified into a prophetic act.—Stier. In the act of love done to Him she had erected a monument as lasting as the gospel.—Olshausen.

Letter to R. C. Townshend.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: You want a cheap job of paint for a cheap house, don't you?

It's Devoe. It's the regular thing in Devoe; there's nothing, in all paint, so cheap as Devoe.

Oh, yes, you paint with mud; but that isn't paint; you want it to look about right for a month or two.

Paint Devoe; can't do it for less; there's nothing so cheap as Devoe.

It goes so far; save gallons; no matter about the price, save gallons. A gallon of paint, put on, costs $4 or $5; save gallons.

Devoe is your paint; save gallons; Devoe is your paint.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.

52 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons, sell our paint.

Brother Dickey and His Strange Dream

"HIT'S strange," said Brother Dickey, "dat I dreamed er you all las' night en you de fust man I meet dis mawnin,' kunnel."

"Well, what did you dream?"

"I gwine ter tell you. I dreamed dat I met you right whar you standin' now en lookin' des as well en happy as what you lookin' now. En what you reckin you said ter me?"

"Go ahead and tell it!"

"Yo' put yo' han' in yo' pocket, lak dis; yo' turned yo' head sideways, lak dis, en you spoked out in meetin', dis: 'You looks lak yo' house rent due. Heah's de money fer it. I well knows dat you ain't got no firewood. Here's de money fer it. Yo' got a hungry look in yo' eyes. Heah's $2 fer de grocery sto'. Dem close you wearin' is mighty raggedy. Heah's a warm overcoat fer yo'! En take dis dollar en buy you a dram!'"

Here Brother Dickey paused for breath and then said:

"Dem's de very words you said ter me in my dream, kunnel, sho' ez you standin' whar you is!"

"But," said the colonel, "suppose I should do all that for you. Where would I be?"

"Whar would you be? Why, you'd be sensibler en sober dan ever you wuz since de day you raise en bo'n inter de worl'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Philosophical Girl.

She—I suppose you would have me believe I am the first woman you ever loved?

He—Not at all. I've loved scores of women, but you are the last one I have fallen in love with.

She—Very well. Then I'll say yes. As long as I am the last one you have loved we'll get along all right.—Boston Transcript.

An Intelligent Listener.

"Yes," Colonel Bragg was saying, "it was an awful experience. While I was passing through it I felt sure that even if I escaped with my life it would leave me hopelessly insane."

"And didn't it?" asked Miss Fetherbrane.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Before and After.

Wandering Willie—Why wudn't yer wanter be a millionaire, pard?

Weary Raggles—What's de diff'rence? Dose fellers git de dyspepsie an' hev de distressed feelin' arter eatin' 'stead of afore, dat's all.—Tom Watson's Magazine.

A Sly Poke.

Tess—When I met May today I had my new gown on. Of course I expected her to say something about it, but she pretended not to have seen it.

Jess—Yes, she's an awfully considerate and tender hearted girl.—Philadelphia Press.

One of the Responsibilities.

"The responsibilities of a parent very great."

"Yes. It requires a great deal of self command for a man to refrain from telling all the bright things his children say."—Washington Star.

The Reason.

Van X.—Did you notice the glib way in which that fellow pronounced those Russian names?

De Q.—Yes; he's used to horrible nomenclature; he's a botany teacher.—Detroit Free Press.

Limelight Stars.

"Yes, a sudden shock often causes a person to see stars. I saw a few once."

"Did you receive a shock?"

"Yes, when I asked at the ticket office the price of a front seat."—Chicago News.

Why He Passed It.

Denby—I hear you passed the plate in church last evening.

Howell—Yes, didn't have a cent with me.—Tarrytown (N. Y.) News.

That Spring Fever.

"I b'lieve I'm gettin' dis here spring fever."

"Huh, it's chronic wit' me. I suffers from it all through de year!"—New York World.

The Cold Storage "Plant."

Cold storage eggs,
Cold storage clams,
Cold storage fowls,
Cold storage lambs,
Cold storage fruit,
Cold storage beef,
Cold storage fish—
And no relief.
Cold storage pto-
Maines and decay,
Cold storage poi-
Son night and day.
Cold storage ills,
Cold storage smarts,
Cold storage chills,
Cold storage hearts,
Cold storage death,
Cold storage clay,
Cold storage, you
Have won your prey.
Cold storage men,
Cold storage tape,
Cold storage then
And no escape.

—Horace Seymour Keller in New York Press

The Summer Girl and Dr. Osler's Theory

CHLOROFORM them, weed them out;
Leave no old man alive;
But forty is a bit too late—
Begin at thirty-five.
The gentleman calls for younger men,
So does the light canoe
And singing to the mandolin
When there are only two.

At forty men are either wed
Or bachelors so set
They scorn poor little Cupid's darts
And shy at Hymen's net.
To moonlight walks they are averse
The tennis court they scorn.
The twostep puts them out of breath,
As beaus their thread is spun.

So poison them and thus make room
For youths who understand
The soda fountain's subtle charm
When summer rules the land.
Remove the fossils; yes, indeed
But when you ply your pills
You might just spare a few papas
To liquidate the bills.
—New York Times

Swell People.

—Leslie's Weekly.

How He Defined Love.

Six-year-old Arthur came home to announce to his family that he was deeply in love with a little girl who lived in the neighborhood.

"What do you mean by being in love?" asked the father.

"Don't you know what love is, papa?" returned this wise child. "It's a stomach ache—only it's in your heart."—New York Globe.

Her Complaint.

Tess—Oh, he makes me tired. He's always trying to kiss me.

Jess—But you told me you liked him so much you wouldn't mind if he did kiss you.

Tess—That's jest it. He's "always trying" and does not get any farther.—Philadelphia Press.

A Blundering Chump.

"It's really very kind of you, Mr. Dumley, to give me your seat," said Miss Koy.

"Not at all," replied Dumley. "We men are getting very tired of being accused of giving up our seats only to pretty girls."—New York Press.

A Theory.

"Why do so many pianists wear long hair?"

"I suppose," answered Miss Cayenne, "that some of them let their hair hang over their ears so as not to be so much disturbed by the surrounding conversation."—Washington Star.

Impulse Irresistible.

"Didn't he once say he would never speak to you again?"

"Yes, but a few days afterward he saw I had a cold and he couldn't resist the temptation to tell me of a sure cure."—London Tit-Bits.

A Suggestion.

A married man can get a much warmer welcome by taking home a box of chocolates than he can by taking home a box of good cigars, and the chocolates don't cost one-tenth as much.—Somerville Journal.

A Poor Economist.

Tom—Do you think Hardup is clever?

Jerry—Yes and no. If he'd spend the energy working he does bluffing he'd be rich.—Detroit Free Press.

Defined.

"What is domestic economy, professor?"

"Buying your cigars with the money you save on your wife's clothing."—Tom Watson's Magazine.

Just Like Policy.

"Do you think it would be policy for me to invest in that mining stock?"

"It would be something like policy—worse than a lottery, in fact."—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Advice.

Mrs. Denby—I'll have to get a girl to do the heavy work.

Denby—Why not buy our bread?—Tarrytown (N. Y.) News.

An Ardent Lover.

The Lover—Don't answer now, Maude. They're goin' to put me in pants next week. Wait till you see me then!

Oakland Normal School

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

THE Oakland Normal School will Open Monday April 24 and Continue Ten (10) Weeks Closing June 30th.

In addition to giving the teachers of Garrett County a broad and comprehensive view of the 'Essentials' in Primary and Grammar Work and thus preparing them to meet the requirements for examination, as laid down by the County Superintendent, we will give daily lectures upon the latest methods of teaching Geography by Dr. McMurray and in his Essentials for Recitation. Students are at liberty in addition to the 'Essentials' to take up any or all of the higher branches, including Physics, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin, German and advanced work in Algebra and Arithmetic.

It is the earnest wish of the Principal that students desiring the course should enter upon their work Monday, April 24th, thus getting the full benefit of the Normal.

Tuition for the Normal course will be $5.00 and $6.00, according to grade of certificate desired, payable at time of entrance.

Good board at reasonable rates may be procured.

For further information address

J. FRANK McBEE, A. M., Principal Normal School, Oakland

P. S.—Grammar and High School Students cordially invited to enroll.—J. F. M.

Accident Normal!

MOTTO: "Labor Omnia Vincit."

A ten weeks' term will open APRIL 24, 1905, and close JUNE 30, 1905, with the regular county examination. A RARE OPPORTUNITY for teachers who want to honor their profession.

AIM The design of this Normal shall be to inspire the teacher with cheerfulness and moral courage, and thus lighten his work and create a true love for his high calling. "A more thorough preparation" should be the watch-cry of the true teacher. The best positions are always open to the best teachers, and the great need of the American public school teacher is MORE REAL LIFE.

¶ In order that you may get the best results from class work you should enter at the first. ¶ Fifth Reader Grade admitted.

BRANCHES TAUGHT Besides the current school branches, opportunity will be given to study Latin, Philosophy, Psychology, Geometry, Algebra, etc. Bring your text books. ¶ A special period, each day, given to the study of RUDIMENTS and PRACTICE of VOCAL MUSIC.

EXPENSES Tuition from $5.00 to $6.00 per term. Board cheap and convenient.

We cordially solicit the patronage and cooperation of all friends of education. ¶ For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

Notice to Contractors!

Notice of Letting the Contract for a Jail and Sheriff's Residence, for Garrett County, at It's County Seat, Oakland, Md.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Clerk of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, at Oakland, Md., for the furnishing of all materials and labor required for the erection and completion of a Jail and Sheriff's Residence according to the plans and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., copies of which are now on file at the Commissioners' Office and at the office of the above named Architects.

Said proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on the

12th Day of April, 1905,

and will be opened the same day by the County Commissioners and as soon as the said proposals have been examined the said County Commissioners will take action towards the letting of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check of twenty-five per cent. of its amount, or a surety bond for a like amount made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett county as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract and furnish a bond double the amount of his bid.

This bond must be issued by a regular Surety Guarantee Co., and furnished within a reasonable time after the contract has been signed.

The said check or bond shall become forfeited to the County Commissioners if for any reason the successful bidder shall fail to enter into a contract and furnish the bond as aforesaid after its acceptance by the said County Commissioners.

This bond must be made payable to the County Commissioners of Garrett County and the conditions of the said bond shall guarantee the faithful performance and execution of the work according to the plans and specifications on file as aforesaid.

After the contract has been signed and the bond approved the certified checks will be returned to their respective makers and if the contract is not awarded within two weeks from the opening of the bids the obligation of the bidders will cease and their checks returned.

Each bidder shall accompany his bid with samples of the material he intends to use for cell construction, with a full size sample of the grating 2 inches square, and samples of plates 4 inches square, also a model or full size drawing of the locking device with detail specifications covering its construction; also each bidder must accompany his bid with samples of the cut stone.

The County Commissioners will award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and they reserve the right to reject one or all bids.

By order of the Board.

1-5t. A. G. Ross, Clerk.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
1-3 C. C. MILLER

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY BREAD

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

HENRY LAUER Proprietor

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Make Money In California

If you are industrious and capable you can make money there. The big ranches are breaking up into small farms that need more workers to care for the increased product. The towns and cities are prosperous because the country is prosperous.

There are great valleys of the richest soil in America waiting for you. If you have a little capital you can own one of these small farms yourself, or you can rent one on shares and pay for it out of the product in a few years. We will send you descriptive booklets and folders giving full information about the money-making opportunities for every member of the family.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to *pay your expenses both ways* by taking advantage of the

Bargain Rates

Every Day March 1 to May 15.

$33 From Chicago **$30 From St. Louis**

For one-way colonist tickets. Correspondingly reduced rates from almost any point East.

The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado.

Through tourist cars—hours quicker than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—tri-weekly via Colorado. Dining-car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

The Rock Island has representatives throughout the United States; they are travel experts and can save you money. You can have their assistance in arranging the California trip for the asking. Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

Rock Island System — SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — EL PASO ROUTE

Remember the Rock Island runs more tourist cars to California than any other route. Many of them are of the latest pattern, with wide windows and lavatory and toilet rooms for both men and women, unusually large and complete in their appointments.

Cut out this advertisement, fill in spaces below, and mail to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and time tables—also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____

and would like information about _____ (NAME SECTION)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$ 1.25
One copy six months..... .75
One copy three months..... .40
One copy one month..... .15
Single copies..... .05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank raft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

CRUSHING THE SERPENT.

Cardinal Gibbons' recent pronunciamento and the kindred action of the Baltimore annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, opposing the constitutional amendments to be voted upon in November in the State of Maryland, has in all probability sounded the death knell of this inquitous and un-American measure, or more fittingly expressed, has likely caused it to die "a bornin," since the hated bill is in embryo, and can have no real existence as a compulsory regulation until sanctioned by popular vote. With the influence of two such great moral and religious institutions as the Catholic and Methodist churches arrayed against it, wielding beyond question the balance of power those crafty politicians of the Democratic ring, who are promoting the franchise amendment for a dangerous and brutally selfish partisan purpose are destined to defeat 'ere the struggle is half begun.

Rev. A. J. Gill, formerly pastor of the Centre street M. E. church, Cumberland, who tathered the resolution opposing the franchise amendment made an eloquet appeal for human liberty in which he said:

"We do not want to establish a system of caste in America. We talk about the casts in India, which shuts out the light of liberty. Today we are in danger of establishing a system of caste that is more cruel than any system of caste in the world. Can we be consistent and do such things? Must we not as Christians stand for the rights and freedom of humanity? We make loud protestations of our interest in the African race. We have a good institution for the uplifting morally, spiritually and intellectually of these people. It would be better for the Methodist Episcopal church to close all its doors of learning and leave them in the dark without opportunity than to give them these things and then put them in a position of contempt. This resolution adopted by the Legislature was aimed directed at the negroes. Every reform in the state of Maryland has been voted for by the negro voters, and the reason they are to be disfranchised is because they stand for all that is right and good."

While the resolution did not carry by an unanimous vote, 77 clergymen recorded their ballots in its favor and 33 against. The text of the resolution follows:

WHEREAS, A proposed amendment to the Constitution of Maryland to restrict the suffrage is to be submitted to the voters of said state in November next; and

WHEREAS, The proposed amendment, in our judgment, is retrogressive, unwise, unjust and dangerous, and is condemned by the Governor and Attorney-General of the state; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, feel constrained to expressed our earnest opposition to the proposed measure.

A CHILD-HATER.

George Bernard Shaw, the writer, poses as a child-hater. Having made a reputation for saying smart things, Shaw must needs keep it up at any expense. In a recent article Shaw says the child is not a darling by long odds. "It is a savage, cruel, dirty intolerably inquisitive and indiscreet, etc." Home influence is demoralizing. The boarding school is the only security for the child, etc.

If he is really in earnest about the matter and merely conjuring paradoxes, how empty his life must be. He is to be pitied who can see nothing in an innocent child save a primordial savage. And who say that the sweet inquisitiveness of the babe is intolerable? Yes, charmingly so. Dirty? Sometimes, and picturesquely so. And what sort of home is that ranks in influence. Beneath the boarding school? The greatest saying of Jean Paul Ritcher was this one, "I love God and little children." And the venerable Cardinal Manning beautifully says in one of his books: "That we should approach children with great reverence, for that they are very near to God." Over against Shaw let us write Ritcher and Cardinal Manning.

No man can be great in any line who misses the spiritual significance of things. Shaw never can become great. The purity and power and promise and God-nearness of the child are lost on him. If this man who sees only the outside and somebody's child—the dirty, inquisitive and indiscreet infant—could have a child of his own, that dimpled darling would teach him more in a minute than he has learned in a lifetime.

Church Services.

METHODIST—OAKLAND.

Sunday next preaching at 10:30 o'clock from the subject "Solitariness in Service;" evening, 7.30 "The Wife Who Saved the Farm."

Visitors, traveling men and persons who have no church home in Oakland are especially invited to attend our services. J. B. Workman, Pastor.

The members of the M. E. Sunday school are engaged in the preparation of an Easter service to be rendered on Easter morning. The work is in the hands of a competent committee and will no doubt be both instructive and entertaining.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND

Rev. E. Manges, pastor, will preach Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

LUTHERAN—ACCIDENT.

Rev. H. C. Salem, pastor of the Accident Lutheran charge will conduct services as follows: Friendsville, commencing next Lord's day evening Holy Week will be observed when services will be held each evening during next week, except Saturday. Preparatory services Friday evening, and communion Easter Sunday evening. Accident, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., preparatory services at 2:30 and preaching the same evening. Holy Communion Easter Sunday morning 10 o'clock. Cove, Holy week services Friday evening, April 14th; preparatory services Saturday following at 2.30, and Holy Communion on Palm Sunday at 10.30 o'clock.

HOLY WEEK SERVICE AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Palm Sunday—Masses at 8 and 10:30 a. m. The palms will be blessed and distributed before the last mass.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Mass at 8 o'clock followed by a meditation appropriate for the day.

Holy Thursday—(Feast of the Institution of the Holy Eucharist) High Mass at 8:30. In the evening at 7:30 a sermon on the Holy Eucharist will be delived by Rev. Edward F. Coyle, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Good Friday—Mass of the Presanctified and Veneration of the Cross at 8:30. Way of the Cross at 3 in the afternoon. Father Coyle will again preach in the evening at 7:30, subject, "The Passion of Our Lord."

Holy Saturday—Morning Office and blessing of the Easter water at 8 o'clock.

Easter Sunday—Low Mass at 7:30. High Mass and sermon at 10:20. Night Prayers and Benediction at 7:30.

FRIENDSVILLE CIRCUIT.

Sunday school at Hoves at 9:30 every Sunday morning, and Epworth League 7:30 every Sunday evening. Sunday school at Selbysport at 9:30 next Sunday followed with preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Young People's song service and prayer meeting 7:30 p. m., led by brother C. W. Camp. There will be Sunday school at Blooming Rose at 2 o'clock followed with preaching by the pastor at 3 o'clock. The Sunday school at Kendall will met at the usual hour next Sunday mornihg at 3 o'clock. In the afternoon Rev. Wm. Callis will preach.

The class leader, Thomas Fike, Sr., will meet his class in the Friendsville M. E. church at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning, when a large attendance is desired. Sunday school at 2 o'clock and Epworth League meeting at 7:45 to be led by D. S. Custer. The pastor will preach at 8:15. Miss Ida Mason and her efficient committee are preparing a fine programme for Easter services to be given on Sunday evening, April 23. The public is cor-invited to worship with us in all the services at all these places of worship.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

Pension Granted.

Christian Leichty, of Grantsville, has just been granted an increase of pension to $10 per month. He was a veteran soldier in the Civil War as a member of Co. I, 22nd Pa. Cavalry. This is a deserying act of the Pension Department as the pensioner is a good citizen. The attorney in the case was Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

NEW TOWN OF JENNINGSTOWN

Jennings Bros. Will Establish Big Industry in Tucker County, W. Va.

Jennings Bros., of Lopez, Pa., and of Jennings, Garrett county, Md., both of which places they founded, yesterday shipped two carloads of lumber through Cumberland to the new town of Jenningstown, Tucker county, W. Va., which they are establishing on the junction of the Dry Fork and the Randolph and Pocahontas railroads, thirteen miles south of Hendricks. There they own about twelve thousand acres of fine timber which will be developed as soon as the mills can be erected. Scores of workmen are on the scene and the town is being laid out. They will light the town with electricity, and put sewerage and each company house will be provided with a bath. The town will be located on the Dry Fork river. The Jennings Bros., who built a fifteen mile railroad in Garrett county, Md., are the promoters of the Randolph and Pocahontas railroad to be built from Jenningstown and the first meeting of the stockholders will be held in Elkins on April 12.—Cumberland News.

SHORT RUN.

Frosty night have given way to warmer ones and to all appearances spring is here. The recent freeze came too late however, to avail the sugar maker anything, for warm weather had started the sap.

Very little syrup were made in this section. Real winter weather quickly followed by a time of no frost cut the season short.

Farmers are busily engaged in putting in oats and preparing ground for corn.

Our school closed last Friday with a "feast" in the afternoon and an entertainment at night.

T[illegible] is a custom of our school established ten years ago. It consists of all the good things the season affords served at the schoolhouse to all the neighborhood.

The entertainment was a decided success reflecting credit upon both teacher and pupils. The parts were varied and well rendered. "The Belle of the Tableau" was equally as good acting the part of old Mrs. Higgins in the comic dialogue. From the tot going over his "You scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage" to the blushing, stage stricken sixteen-year-old putting expression and feeling into the pathetic part of "The Legend." They all did well and are to be congratulated.

Miss Cora Weimer is a good teacher and her indecison, upon being asked by the trustees to spend a third winter among us, causes anxiety. She is not only a eminently successful teacher but is a good congenial friend.

Miss Feely, of Altamant, and Misses Florence DeWitt and Mabel Thayer, of near Deer Park, spent Saturday and Sunday in this vicinity.

Miss Alta Wilson is staying with her sister, Mrs. Moon, at Keyser.

Bert Wilson will work at Piedmont.

Mr. Chas. W. Jenkins, reporter for the Piedment *Independent*, took a flying trip to Keyser Saturday.

The school house narrowly escaped burning last week. The proximity of a dwelling where buckets could be had is all that saved it. We understand that the school authorities have forbidden teachers to have buckets in the school houses but the destruction of a few of them will cause the order the be revoked.

Girls look out! The young men of this vicinity have taken the driving craze. As a fair sample of the activity shown, I cite Mr. Milo Wilson. He went to Keyser, purchased a horse from Davis' stable at a fabulous price and as we understand a special job in a buggy is being made. Surely there is some reason for all this sudden impulse and I declare it isn't the condition of the roads, for they are the most used, the least worked and the worst in the county. Someone suggested that the youths argue to themselves that a natty looking turnout might prove a prevention of dreaded bachelorhood. You are right, my boys, nothing so takes a girl as an eventful drive in a comely rig with your own monogram on the seat risers, and again the means of convevance extends your field of operations.

School is out, clement weather is here and the period of inactivity is past. Now we go to work, burn ourselves brown in the sun and start new life coursing through our veins. We are not sorry; we learn lessons of industry from our surroundings and of joy from the birds cheerily singing an awakening carol to sleeping nature. We toil, but on every hand we see natural progress; we feel that we are in harmony, in fact, a part of the great awakening and we are content, happy. Life in the spring-time is one "grand sweet song."

HICK

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGE.

Purchased Pritchard Lot on Third Street—Other Sales.

Mr. G. H. Pritchard has sold his lot on Third street in Oakland which has a frontage of forty-five feet on that thoroughfare to the Knights Pythias lodge in Oakland, the sum paid for the property amounting to $1500. The ground will be utilized by the purchaser for the erection of a business block, the second floor of which will be used a lodge room. The order is in good financial standing and is growing in strength as well as favor.

Mr. Pritchard has also disposed of about 130 acres of the Fickey farm to Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, the deal having been effected one day this week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FINZELL.

The weather has the appearance of March having borrowed from April.

F. A. Warner has gone to Baltimore to take treatment for his eyes which were injured about a year ago by a dynamite explosion. He has gone to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Miss Nettie Machin, accompanied by Mr. Hardin, of Meyersdale, Pa., visited her sister, Mrs. Lily Finzell, on Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Finzell and daughter have gone to Westernport to visit her son.

The Great Savage Fireclay Company discharged all their men but about six on last Saturday.

The young son of Isaac Blocher was taken to Johns Hopkins last Monday for treatment and is improving nicely.

Messrs. Lewis McKenzie, Harvey Baker and Allan McKenzie have gone to Kalamazoo, Michigan, to work in the celery gardens.

Henry Finzel, Jr., and William Finzel have secured positions at Barton, Md.

Dr. Briscoe is expected to return from Baltimore on Tuesday to resume the practice of his profession.

Mrs. Jennie M. Finzel is visiting her father at Cumberland, Md.

Henry Durst, of New Germany, Md., and sister Carrie paid friends here a brief visit last Sunday.

The Piney Run Oil & Gas Company have finished their first test well in Gilmer county, W. Va., and have a duster in all sands. The drilling of the well cost about six thousand dollars. The company has about decided to surrender all their property in West Virginia as this is the third dry well drilled on their tract of land.

Frederick Warner, Sr., is very ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Steinla.

Olin Robinson has purchased the timber on the George Baker lot of Mrs. Carrie Coulehan.

William Miller, of the Glades, has purchased the Frank Getz property.

Joel Miller who has been quite ill, has somewhat recovered.

Thomas Johnson is one of the busiest men in our district. He farms one of the largest frams in the district and looks after the large planing mill in Frostburg and with that does quite a lot of building and contracting.

Charles Johnson had the misfortune to get his ankle badly sprained while at work on his mill.

Anthony Diess is very ill with pneumonia.

The political bees are commencing to buzz, but number Nine will have no "buzzer."

ERIN.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food-medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

Men Capable of Earning

$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability: you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

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ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy, Etc.

Whitman's Candy A SPECIALTY

Newspapers and Periodicals

PAINT TALK

By J. M. Davis & Sons

LABOR

The cost of Labor for putting on a Paint that is adulterated is the same as putting on a Pure Paint that lasts twice as long. Devoe Lead and Zinc is pure and lasts twice as long as adulterated paint.

CHEAP

A paint that contains adulteration costs less by the gallon but takes more gallons than Devoe Lead and Zinc. Devoe is cheap because it goes further.

Call at our store and get a sample of Devoe Lead and Zinc and let us tell you all about it and show you a great many houses that have been painted with it.

If a dealer can't show you a state chemist's certificate for the paint he is selling, then it is sure to be adulterated.

DON'T

Don't buy any paint that the maker is afraid to put his formula on the label. F. W. Devoe & Co. put the formula of Devoe Lead and Zinc on the label.

DON'T

Don't buy any Paint that is not guaranteed pure and certified to by the state chemist. Call at our store and read the state chemist's certificate on Devoe Lead and Zinc

MILK AND WATER

One gallon of water and one gallon of milk don't make two gallons of milk. Neither does one gallon of paint and one gallon of adulteration make two gallons of paint. Devoe Lead and Zinc is all paint guaranteed strictly pure.

DON'T

Don't buy Paint by the gallon, but by the house. The price of a gallon of Paint don't always tell you how much the Paint for a house will cost. Devoe Lead and Zinc costs less per house than adulterated Paint.

PRICES

White Lead and White Zinc costs about seven cents per pound—Clay and Whiting costs one-half cent per pound. Why buy Whiting and Clay for Paint. Devoe Lead and Zinc contains no Whiting or Clay.

HONESTY

Lead and Oil is honest Paint. But Lead is too soft—chalks off. Zinc is hard and tough, and when ground in with the lead, prevents chalking. But they must be ground fine to combine. Devoe Lead and Zinc is famous for fineness.

You can always buy Paint for less than Devoe Lead and Zinc. Don't save your money.

QUANTITY

300 square feet of surface will take one gallon Devoe Lead and Zinc for TWO coats. Figure the size of your house and see how much the Paint costs.

J. M. Davis & Sons

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. D. A. Vaughn, the life insurance man, was at Terra Alta Monday on business.

Snakes are waking up; frogs are already awake and for several evenings lately they have been tuning their lyres.

Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, the hardware men, have something to say in these columns today concerning paints, and how to put it on.

Judge Henderson, who came up to Oakland yesterday afternoon to hear a case, was delayed here over night on account of the lateness of train No. 2 on which he expected to return to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McCandlish, of Friendsville, came up to Oakland Monday afternoon where they took the train for Grafton, returning to Oakland Tuesday evening.

Rev. J. A. McClelland and Mr. Scott T. Jones went to Jacksonburg, West Va., Tuesday evening where they are attending the meeting of the Presbytery of West Virginia and Western Maryland.

W. F. King, who has been finishing the new Webster Springs Hotel for Col. John L. McGraw, will return to Oakland about the 22nd of this month and will be ready for all the first class work in his line that may come his way.

Mr. Floyd Duckworth, of near Bloomington, was here Tuesday when he filed for probate in the Orphans' Court the last will and testament of his father, the late Aden C. Duckworth, who died on March 28th, after a long illness.

Attorney Orval Speelman, of Selby sport District, was in Oakland Tuesday in company with Mr. John Hileman, of Somerset county, Pa., who was here to transact some business with the Orphans' Court relative to closing up the estate of the latter's son-in-law, recently deceased.

The Board of County Commissioners, in session Tuesday, and yesterday and to-day, will probably adjourn tomorrow after signing the levy for the current year. Taxes will be slightly increased over last year, but this is necessary in order to meet legitimate expenses.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, Superintendent of the Park, who was at Washington, where he attended the sessions of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. church, returned home on Saturday last and on Monday visited Oakland on business connected with the Park interests.

Mr. John Ault, of Oakland, who spent last week in Pittsburg, returned to Oakland Thursday afternoon and will leave for Pittsburg early next week where he will be engaged until along in July superintending the completion of a flat being erected in that city by one of her residents.

Messrs. J. M. Gamble, of Roanoke, Va., and John Bond, of Brockwayville, Pa., were in Oakland last Thursday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county. The first named gentlemen remained here until Saturday inspecting the plant of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company.

Mr. C. A. Bender of Grantsville, was a town visitor Saturday. May first he takes charge of the upper hotel there which he purchased some months ago. He will make a good landlord and there is no doubt as to what kind of a house he will keep. He is very obliging and will make his guests feel at home.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, has announced his candidacy for the nomination for Congress from the Second Congressional District of West Virginia. The convention to make the nomination will be held at Keyser some time during the present month and a special election will be held early in May when the candidate will be voted for. Mr. Lakin's friends say that his chances are extremely good.

Mr. Chas. J. Newman, the efficient rural router on the Oakland Brookside rural route, made his initial trip yesterday in a specially designed mail wagon, which he received on Tuesday from the manufacturers. The wagon is constructed solely for the purposes and is arranged looking solely to convenience of the carrier for the collection and distribution of mail matter.

Mr. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, returned to his home in that village on last Wednesday from a point near Dayton, Ohio, where he purchased a suburban home and will move thence with his family next October. By the removal of Mr. Gnagey and his estimable family from Accident the entire community will loose a good citizen, to the regret of all his friends and acquaintances, both at home and in other sections of the county.

Messrs. W. H. Chadderton, manager, and Hugh Calderwood, shepherd, for the Altamont Springs Farm owned by Col. Truesdell near Deer Park, were in Oakland yesterday and made this office a business visit. Shearing has already commenced at this farm and the clip will be in excess of last year when several thousand pounds of wool were sheared. Last week a Mr Witherell, of Vermont, visited the Truesdell place and contracted for a flock of lambs to be exported to Capetown, South Africa, where the animals will be used for breeding purposes.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz was over near Chaffee, on the line W. Va. C. & P. R. R. Tuesday where he empannelled a jury to condemn a right of way through the lands of the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company for a railroad to be built by the Dry Fork Coal and Coke Company in order that the latter may be in a position to open and operate its coal holdings. The jury, after viewing the property assessed the damages at $120 per acre for the ground to be taken up under the proceedings. The railroad proposed to be built will run for a distance of nearly four miles through the Manor Company's lands and will tap the lands owned by Messrs. Rudolph and Theodore Beckman.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. 4-tf.

Miss Icy Grew Hot.

Miss Icy Michael, of Frostburg, didn't like her sister's beau and tried to scare him away by firing a revolver in his vicinity. He and his girl objected to such proceedings and had her arrested. Squire Chambers fined her $5.00 for assault and sentenced her to six months in jail, and $20 fine for carrying concealed weapons. She took an appeal on the latter, declaring that she never had the revolver concealed at all.

The officers do seem to have a peculiar way of constraining all revolvers carried as "concealed;" also of deciding that all men who are found drunk are "drunk and disorderly." Even a drunken man is entitled to justice, for they are all "good fellows when sober."

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

William Ward, Formerly of Oakland, Charged With Serious Crime.

Last Saturday night about ten o'clock William Ward, formerly of Oakland, went to the home of P. S. Lewis, located near the Offutt farm, south of Oakland, and after rousing Mr. Lewis from his slumbers by a shout, attempted to force an entrance This was resisted from the inside but Ward persisted and succeeded in breaking down the door. As he shot into the kitchen Mr. Lewis fired at him with a rifle but the ball went wild and missed its mark. A hand to hand fight ensued in which the gun was broken and with the barrel Lewis pounded Ward into insensibility. Dr. Selby dressed Ward's hurts on Sunday morning and the following day Mr. Lewis came to town and had a warrant issued for the offender's arrest. When Officer Frantz went to serve the warrant Ward had left, but he was located and arrested at Westernport as he alighted from a train on the West Virginia Central Tuesday morning. He was brought to Oakland the same evening and given a hearing on the charge yesterday by Justice Gonder who held him in $500 bail for his appearence at the March Term, and in default was remanded to jail.

In the fight Mr. Lewis had one of the small bones of his left hand broken.

Married.

HUMBIRD—MICHAELS—On Saturday, April 8th, at the parsonage of St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran church, Baltimore, by Rev. P. A. Hileman, Mr. Harry M. Humbert, of Baltimore, and Miss Mamie E. Michael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Michael, of Oakland. The wedding of Miss Michael came as a surprise to her many friends in Oakland who extend their congratulations.

ENGLEHART—AULT.

Mr. Samuel Keller Englehart, of Guseman, W. Va., and Miss Rosa Belle Ault, of Pittsburg, were married last night at the home of the groom's brother, Mr. William M. Englehart, 20 Ellen street Cumberland. Rev. J. William McCauley, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Cumberland, performed the ceremony The parlor was prettily decorated with cut flowers and potted plants.

A tempting collation was spread in honor of the bridal guests. Mr. Englehart is associated with his father, Mr. John Englehart, in the operation of the Englehart Woolen Mills at Guseman, W. Va. His bride is a daughter of Mr. George Ault, of Accident, Garrett county, Md.

Orators at Eagles' Memorials.

Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, rector of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lonaconing; ex-State Senator David E. Dick, and Mr. Urner G. Carl, of the Allegany county bar, will be the speakers at the memorial services of Lonaconing Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at Lonaconing Sunday, May 7.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 29

VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers, Street Paving Blocks
BUILDING BRICKS
PAVING
Pressed Face
BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.
PROMPT SHIPMENTS
$8,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

SHERIFF'S SALE OF Personal Property

Located at the Works of the Lake Port Atlantic Coal and Coke Company, on the Line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

Under and by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of Charles Deal against C. E. Pool, and to me undersigned Sheriff directed, the same being No. 1 Judicials to July Term, 1905, I have seized and taken in execution all of the following named goods and chattels belonging to the said C. E. Pool and I hereby give notice that I will sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale at the works of the Lake Port Atlantic Coal and Coke Company, located on the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway, between Steyer and Gorman stations in Garrett County, Maryland, on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd Day of April, 1905,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., the following chattels so taken in execution: about

22 Tons of Steel "T" Rails

to satisfy said judgment and costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Maryland.

Appeal Session.

The taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will sit at the Council Chamber in said town on

Monday, April 17, 1905,

from 2 until 5 o'clock p. m., and from 7 until 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment of said town.

By order of the Council,
It J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	14,548,153 32
Total amount of all liabilities	6,786,491 79
Total unearned premiums	5,993,843 53
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	11,623,500 00

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Feb. 16, 1905.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN, Insurance Com.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 59

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County v. George W. Ward.

No. 137 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan Edward E. Sincell, Attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of April 1905: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $137.50½.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

This exact style in Brillianteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The stylesare correct and up to the minute. To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.

Sincell & Co.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, to Gilmor S. Hamill, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1882, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 21, folios 72 etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, by the said Gilmor S. Hamill assigned to Rebecca Brown, and by the said Rebecca Brown assigned to me for the purpose of foreclosure, default having been made under said mortgage, I will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
the 29th Day of April, 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the OPERA HOUSE, in the Town of Oakland, Maryland, all those two tracts or parcels of land which are called and known by the name of

"Mill Seat" and "Addition to Mill Seat,"

containing in the aggregate thirty-four and one-eighth acres of land, more or less: said tracts of land being situated in Garrett County, Maryland, about three-fourths of a mile Northeast of Friendsville, in said County, and being the same parcels of land that were conveyed to the late Henry Brown by deed from William H. Dawson, Trustee, dated the 6th day of September, 1882 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 29, folios 119, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland, said parcels of land commonly known as the "Old Furnace Ground."

About 15 acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a two-story frame dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y., TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Total admitted Assets		$440,978,371 16
Liabilities—		
(1) Amount required by law as a reserve fund for paying all the Company's insurance risks as certified by the N. Y. Insurance Department and for claims	$366,650,552 73	
(2) Contingent Guarantee Fund	71,457,818 43	
(3) Fund for immediate dividends to be paid on policies in the year following	2,869,000 00	440,977,371 16

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager.
W. B. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Agents, Cumberland, Md.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

As the Train Rolled North

By FRANK H. SWEET

Copyright, 1904, by Frank H. Sweet

When the Southern Palm Limited drew out from Jacksonville, northbound, there were two young men on board under widely different circumstances. One was crouching upon the second step of a Pullman, forward, with his eyes fixed grimly upon the door through which the conductor would pass on his round of ticket collecting. The other was in the observation car at the rear of the train two seats from the end, staring at an open letter with eyes widened in despair, horror and desperation.

This train made few stops, but at the first station, in obedience to a signal from the bell cord, it slowed down sufficiently for the conductor and brakeman to thrust the man from the second step of the Pullman; then it shot ahead at full speed to make up the few seconds lost. The tramp remained standing where he had dropped, his face now keen and alert, and his right arm upraised. As it swept by the train brushed his clothing and the wind of it stirred his rough, unkempt hair and beard. Three cars passed; then came the observation car. Sud-

THE TRAMP'S RIGHT ARM CLOSED LIKE A STEEL BAND AROUND THE OTHER.

denly his hand closed like a vise upon the rear railing, his body swung out and writhed for a few moments in midair, then his feet caught, and he drew himself in by sheer force of muscle and nerve to the same crouching position he had occupied on the Pullman forward.

Inside the car the other man was now tearing the letter into the most minute fragments, as if striving to annihilate its contents. When the pieces were too small for further reduction they swept through the open window and were scattered thinly over a half a mile of the roadbed. The man rose and glanced about the car. It was almost empty, and the other passengers were buried in papers or books. He turned back quickly, opened the door, and with a light spring threw himself from the train, but not to the ground! Just as he sprang, the tramp flung himself out suddenly, with nothing but his left hand grasping the rail. As the two bodies came together the tramp's right arm closed like a steel band around the other, while the weight of it bore them down, down, until their legs almost swept the mocking rails of the roadbed.

Not many men—not one in a thousand—could have sustained such a weight in such a position, swinging from side to side under the motion of a train going at fifty miles an hour, but gradually, little by little, the left arm contracted and drew them up, up and in until finally, with a last desperate effort, they were both crouching upon the rear platform, white, gasping, too exhausted to stand or speak.

The well dressed man recovered first. The horror was still in his eyes, but with it was something more. Perhaps that instant in midair, with death in front, had made him see more clearly; perhaps his miraculous rescue had made possible the greater rescue from himself. As he rose staggeringly the tramp's arm went out in feeble protest, but a hand fell upon the arm gently.

"No need of that now, my friend," the still white lips whispered. "I am awake and in my right mind. I shall never attempt anything like that again."

The train began to slacken, and at that moment the door opened and the conductor came out. They were passing over a short piece of road where repairs were being made, and slow speed was necessary. The conductor nodded to his passenger, but seemed surprised at his disheveled appearance. Then his gaze fell upon the tramp, and his face darkened.

"You here," he exclaimed, "after being put off once too? And, from the looks of this young man, you have been up to more than stealing a ride this time. I"—

There was a sudden jerk, which intimated that the train was about to increase its speed. The conductor caught the tramp by the shoulder and with a quick twist sent him from the train. The passenger uttered an angry cry of remonstrance and tried to stay the act, but too late. As the train gathered headway they saw the tramp go plunging and staggering down a steep embankment at the bottom of which he righted himself and waved his hand cheerfully at the receding train.

Five minutes later the young man was back in the car, two seats from the end, still dazed and white. Suddenly the door at the forward end opened, and a girl entered, holding a paper in her hand. She came straight to him.

"Robert, what does this awful thing about you mean?" she exclaimed. "I suppose you have seen the paper."

He was holding to the back of the seat for support, his face drawn and haggard.

"No, you needn't show it to me, Helen," he answered. "I have not seen the paper, but I know what it contains. It is true. I only discovered it myself a short time ago. I was given my [illegible] as we left the hotel and slipped it into my pocket. I did not read it until I left you and your mother and came back to the observation car just now. It was all in a letter from my partner."

The girl looked at him, her lips trembling, but she smiled. "I know it is not true, Robert," she declared positively, "not a word of it. I have known you ever since we went to school together, and you are utterly incapable of a thing like that. You have not read the paper, so you do not understand. Why, Robert"—her voice quivered with indignation—"the paper says you stole half a million dollars, and from poor people, mostly people whose means of support it was. It's absurd. You have been with us the last three months, and this has all happened within that time."

"But don't you see it's just the same, Helen," he said gently. "The money was intrusted to me, and I am the sole one responsible. If I neglected the trust and allowed my partner an opportunity to do the rest I am really the one to blame."

"I say you are not," she interrupted emphatically. "Maybe it was unbusinesslike and maybe you are legally responsible—I do not know about that. But I do know you are no more guilty than I am in the way the paper puts it. Of course you will let every cent of your property go toward paying these poor people, and if it isn't enough we will pay the rest off just as fast as we can earn it."

"Helen, Helen!" he remonstrated sharply. "You must not talk like that. You do not understand. We cannot be married now. Why, dear, I may be arrested."

"All the more need you will have for my help, then," she replied quickly. "If I am to be a helpmeet there will never be more occasion for it than now. We will be married just as soon as we reach Washington, just as we planned, and then we will work together to live this thing down. Why, Robert!"

For the young man's head had suddenly dropped to the back of the seat, and his shoulders were heaving convulsively. She sank to the seat beside him, slipping one of her hands into his, stroking it softly until he should regain control of himself.

And miles behind them on the track sat a tramp waiting for the next freight.

Wanted Judge to Be Overruled.

Up in Maine there is an old custom of opening the courts with prayer, which custom in one instance, described with considerable gusto by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, led to a petition with which the judge couldn't exactly sympathize. The minister who was to officiate at this court was one of the good old fashioned, simple living, long praying kind who flourish in country churches. He prayed for the welfare of the nation and its executive and his cabinet; he prayed for the state officials and for mankind in general. Then, "O Lord, give to this presiding judge the wisdom he so much needs," besought the dominie with fervor. "Overrule his decisions to thine eternal honor and glory." The presiding judge, appreciating the spirit of the petition, while hardly relishing his diction, had to live down the reputation which his associates tried to confer on him in accordance with the characterization of the prayer.—New York Tribune.

Hindoos and Cows.

The Hindoos, or natives of India, worship idols of wood and stone. They also worship animals and plants. The cow is considered the most sacred animal; still they worship the ox and the bull, the fish, tortoise and bear; also serpents, monkeys, demons and spirits. They believe that when a person dies the soul passes into some animal or plant and lives another life, continuing to do so until it has lived millions of lives. They think that perhaps some one of their ancestors may be living in the cow or some other animal. For that reason they are very kind to animals and dare not allow them to be killed. When the cows become old, or for that reason become helpless, they are sent to the "asylum for animals" in Punjakole, India, where they are well kept for the rest of their lives. A good Brahman or Hindoo priest will feed his cow before he takes his own breakfast.

In the Natural Way.

During a session of the supreme court of Maine at Augusta a tedious and complicated real estate case had pretty nearly worn out the patience of the counsel on both sides. One of the lawyers engaged was Fred A. Appleton, whose fame as a wit was widespread.

Opposing him was a lawyer of pompous mien and much avoirdupois, who kept making blunder after blunder until even the judge became irritated. After making a particularly aggravating error he said:

"I beg your honor's pardon; that was another mistake. I seem to be inoculated with dullness today."

"Inoculated, brother?" said Mr. Appleton. "I thought you had it in the natural way."

Some Lively Kicker Items

Happenings That Keep the Editor Hustling—How a Dispute Between Grizzly Bill and Terrific Tom Ended.

OUR esteemed contemporary came out last week with an announcement that we were loafing in the Red Front saloon on a certain evening to the detriment of our dignity. His statement lacks truth. As editor of the Kicker we went in for a nip. As mayor, after the nip had been disposed of, we took a loaf around to see if any of the ordinances were being violated.

The editor of the Kicker, who is ourself, and the mayor of this town, who is also ourself, are in receipt of invitations to attend the opening of the Pacific poker rooms next week. As editor of the Kicker we shall accept the invitation, but as mayor we shall decline it. This will probably give us a chance to go as a private individual without hurting anybody's feelings.

As will be noticed in another column, Colonel Tom Taylor is no more. He died at his residence on Shawnee avenue Thursday night, passing away so peacefully that his wife didn't know that the grim destroyer had entered the house until after the colonel had been dead for some time. He was a good man, as men average. True, we had to shoot him about once in three months to let him understand that he didn't own and run the Kicker, but we always paid the doctor bills and convinced him that we had acted in his own interests. Peace to his ashes.

Last Tuesday afternoon a man calling himself Grizzly Bill got into a dispute at the Red Trout saloon with an individual who has been generally

TWELVE SHOTS WERE FIRED.

known around town as Terrific Tom. Both drew their guns and adjourned to the sidewalk and began shooting. Twelve shots were fired, and the only thing hit was Major Callahan's bulldog, who died an hour later. When the parties were arrested and brought before us as mayor we fined each $25, and in default they went to jail for three months apiece. The fine was not imposed so much for infraction of the ordinance as for the poor shooting they did.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock an individual known as Jim Furlong, who supposed the editor of the Kicker was at home, rode up and down in front of the office on an old mule and yelled for gore and did a heap of bragging. We were over to Lone Jack at the time and could not attend to Mr. Furlong's case, but we hope he will repeat his performance at an early date.

We are in receipt of an invitation to deliver an address before the Oregonian Society of Archaeology early in June, taking as our subject the antiquities of Arizona as we have found them. We must decline with thanks. While this territory has lots of antiquities, including our esteemed contemporary, of which we are justly proud, we have no railroad pass to Portland, and the society says nothing about paying our hotel bill. When a man starts out to lecture for nothing and pays his own way to boot he is either a snide or an ass, and we don't want to be classed with either.

We don't want to find fault with the way the coroner conducts his office, as he is a green hand at it, but we do feel like throwing out a gentle suggestion that we believe is worthy of his consideration. In three different instances where he has gone over to Clinch Valley to inquest on bodies found hanging to trees the verdict has been, "Cause unknown." There should be no hesitancy in stating that the deceased was hanged by the neck until dead and that he deserved it. If he hadn't deserved hanging, he wouldn't have got there, and no one will blame the crowd who pulled on the rope.

Some of the executed may have relatives who will some day want to know all about it, and they should not be deceived into believing that this climate is bad for heart affections or that mountain fever breaks out every week or two and carries off half a dozen people.

The great and glorious west has a reputation to maintain, and all official facts should be given straight from the shoulder, no matter whose feelings are hurt. M. QUAD.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.

Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.
Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.
New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.
Bills payable monthly in advance.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E Z. TOWER.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

BAUMGARTNER'S
BIG 10 CENT BARGAINS
The Little Man
10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pots, 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy Gilt Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.
Also lots more of Big Bargains for your home. Just received a large lot of our FAMOUS 10C CANDY which is always first.

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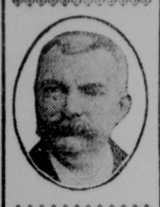

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

ionable dress, which completely masks feminine personality under designs of pure convention, despoils it of its principal attraction. From this abuse it comes about that many things which women admire do as much wrong to their beauty as to the purses of their husbands and fathers. What would you say of a young girl who expressed her thoughts in terms very choice indeed, but taken word for word from a phrase book? What charm could you find in this borrowed language? The effect of toilets well designed in themselves, but seen again and again on all women indiscriminately, is precisely the same.

I cannot resist citing here a passage from Camille Lemonnier that harmonizes with my idea:

"Nature has given to the fingers of woman a charming art, which she knows by instinct and which is peculiarly her own, as silk to the worm and lacework to the swift and subtle spider. She is the poet, the interpreter of her own grace and ingenuousness, the spinner of the mystery in which her wish to please arrays itself. All the talent she expends in her effort to equal man in the other arts is never worth the spirit and conception wrought out through a bit of stuff in her skillful hands.

"Well, I wish that this art were more honored than it is. As education should consist in thinking with one's mind, feeling with one's heart, expressing the little personalities of the inmost, invisible 'I'—which, on the contrary, are repressed, leveled down, by conformity—I would that the young girl in her novitiate of womanhood, the future mother, might early become the little exponent of this art of the toilet—her own dressmaker, in short—she who one day shall make the dresses of her children, but with the taste and the gift to improvise, to express herself in that masterpiece of feminine personality and skill, a gown, without which a woman is no more than a bundle of rags."

The dress you have made for yourself is almost always the most becoming, and, however that may be, it is the one that pleases you most. Women of leisure too often forget this; working women also in city and country alike. Since these last are costumed by dressmakers and milliners in very doubtful imitation of the modish world, grace has almost disappeared from their dress. And has anything more surely the gift to please than the fresh apparition of a young working girl or a daughter of the fields wearing the costume of her country and beautiful from her simplicity alone?

These same reflections might be applied to the fashion of decorating and arranging our houses. If there are toilets which reveal an entire conception of life, hats that are poems, knots of ribbon that are veritable works of art so there are interiors which after their manner speak to the mind. Why, under pretext of decorating our homes, do we destroy that personal character which always has such value? Why have our sleeping rooms conform to those of hotels, our reception rooms to waiting rooms, by making predominant a uniform type of official beauty?

What a pity to go through the houses of a city, the cities of a country, the countries of a vast continent, and encounter everywhere certain forms identical, inevitable, exasperating by their repetition! How aesthetics would gain by more simplicity! Instead of this luxury in job lots, all these decorations, pretentious, but vapid from iteration, we should have an infinite variety; happy improvisations would strike our eyes, the unexpected in a thousand forms would rejoice our hearts, and we should rediscover the secret of impressing on a drapery or a piece of furniture that stamp of human personality which makes certain antiques priceless.

Let us pass at last to things simpler still; I mean the little details of housekeeping which many young people of our day find so unpoetical. Their contempt for material things, for the humble cares a house demands, arises from a confusion very common, but none the less unfortunate, which comes from the belief that beauty and poetry are within some things, while others lack them; that some occupations are distinguished and agreeable, such as cultivating letters, playing the harp, and that others are menial and disagreeable, like blacking shoes, sweeping and watching the pot boil. Childish error! Neither harp nor broom has anything to do with it. All depends on the hand in which they rest and the spirit that moves it. Poetry is not in things; it is in us. It must be impressed on objects from without, as the sculptor impresses his dream on the marble. If our life and our occupations remain too often without charm in spite of any outward distinction they may have it is because we have not known how to put anything into them. The height of art is to make the inert live and to tame the savage. I would have our young girls apply themselves to the development of the truly feminine art of giving a soul to things which have none. The triumph of woman's charm is in that work. Only a woman knows how to put into a home that indefinable something whose virtue has made the poet say, "The house top rejoices and is glad." They say there are no such things as fairies or that there are fairies no longer, but they know not what they say. The original of the fairies sung by poets was found and is still among those amiable mortals who knead bread with energy, mend rents with cheerfulness, nurse the sick with smiles, put witchery into a ribbon and genius into a stew.

It is indisputable that the culture of the fine arts has something refining about it and that our thoughts and acts are in the end impregnated with that which strikes our eyes. But the exercise of the arts and the contemplation of their products are restricted privileges. It is not given to every one to possess, to comprehend or to create fine things. Yet there is a kind of ministering beauty which may make its way everywhere—the beauty which springs from the hands of our wives and daughters. Without it what is the most richly decorated house? A dead dwelling place. With it the barest home has life and brightness. Among the forces capable of transforming the will and increasing happiness there is perhaps none in more universal use than this beauty. It knows how to shape itself by means of the crudest tools in the midst of the greatest difficulties. When the dwelling is cramped, the purse limited, the table modest, a woman who has the gift finds a way to make order, fitness and convenience reign in her house. She puts care and art into everything she undertakes. To do well what one has to do is not in her eyes the privilege of the rich, but the right of all. That is her aim, and she knows how to give her home a dignity and an attractiveness that the dwellings of princes, if everything is left to mercenaries, cannot possess.

Thus understood life quickly shows itself rich in hidden beauties, in attractions and satisfactions close at hand. To be oneself, to realize in one's natural place the kind of beauty which is fitting there—this is the ideal. How the mission of woman broadens and deepens in significance when it is summed up in this: To put a soul into the inanimate and to give to this gracious spirit of things those subtle and winsome outward manifestations to which the most brutish of human beings is sensible! Is not this better than to covet what one has not and to give oneself up to longings for a poor imitation of others' finery?

CHAPTER XII.

PRIDE AND SIMPLICITY IN THE INTERCOURSE OF MEN.

IT would perhaps be difficult to find a more convincing example than pride to show that the obstacles to a better, stronger, serener life are rather in us than in circumstances. The diversity and, more than that, the contrasts in social conditions give rise inevitably to all sorts of conflicts. Yet, in spite of this, how greatly would social relations be simplified if we put another spirit into mapping out our plan of outward necessities! Be well persuaded that it is not primarily differences of class and occupation, differences in the outward manifestations of their destinies, which embroil men. If such were the case, we should find an idyllic peace reigning among colleagues and all those whose interests and lot are virtually equivalent. On the contrary, as every one knows, the most violent shocks come when equal meets equal, and there is no war worse than civil war. But that which above all things else hinders men from good understanding is pride. It makes a man a hedgehog, wounding every one he touches. Let us speak first of the pride of the great.

What offends me in this rich man passing in his carriage is not his equipage, his dress or the number and splendor of his retinue. It is his contempt. That he possesses a great fortune does not disturb me, unless I am badly disposed. But that he splashes me with mud, drives over my body, shows by his whole attitude that I count for nothing in his eyes because I am not rich, like himself—this is what disturbs me, and righteously. He heaps suffering upon me needlessly. He humiliates and insults me gratuitously. It is not what is vulgar within me, but what is noblest, that asserts itself in the face of this offensive pride. Do not accuse me of envy. I feel none. It is my manhood that is wounded. We need not search far to illustrate these ideas. Every man of any acquaintance with life has had numerous experiences which will justify our dictum in his eyes.

In certain communities devoted to material interests the pride of wealth dominates to such a degree that men are quoted like values in the stock market. The esteem in which a man is held is proportionate to the contents of his strong box. Here "society" is made up of big fortunes, the middle class of medium fortunes. Then come people who have little, then those who have nothing. All intercourse is regulated by this principle. And the relatively rich man who has shown his disdain for those less opulent is crushed in turn by the contempt of his superiors in fortune. So the madness of comparison rages from the summit to the base. Such an atmosphere is ready to perfection for the nurture of the worst feeling. Yet it is not wealth, but the spirit of the wealthy, that must be arraigned.

Many rich men are free from this gross conception—especially is this true of those who from father to son are accustomed to ease—yet they sometimes forget that there is a certain delicacy in not making contrasts too marked. Suppose there is no wrong in enjoying a large superfluity, is it indispensable to display it, to wound the eyes of those who lack necessities, to flaunt one's magnificence at the doors of poverty? Good taste and a sort of modesty always hinder a well man from talking of his fine appetite, his sound sleep, his exuberance of spirits, in the presence of one dying of consumption. Many of the rich do not exercise this tact and so are greatly wanting in pity and discretion. Are they not unreasonable to complain of envy after having done everything to provoke it?

But the greatest lack is that want of discernment which leads men to ground their pride in their fortune. To begin with, it is a childish confusion of thought to consider wealth as a personal quality. It would be hard to find a more ingenuous fashion of deceiving oneself as to the relative value of the container and the thing contained. I have no wish to dwell on this question. It is too painful. And yet one cannot resist saying to those concerned: "Take care; do not confound what you possess with what you are. Go learn to know the underside of worldly splendor, that you may feel its moral misery and its puerility." The traps pride sets for us are too ridiculous. We should distrust association with a thing that makes us hateful to our neighbors and robs us of clearness of vision.

He who yields to the pride of riches forgets this other point, the most important of all, that possession is a public trust. Without doubt individual wealth is as legitimate as individual existence and liberty. These things are inseparable, and it is a dream pregnant with dangers that offers battle to such fundamentals of life. But the individual touches society at every point, and all he does should be done with the whole in view. Possession, then, is less a privilege of which to be proud than a charge whose gravity should be felt. As there is an apprenticeship, often very difficult to serve, for the exercise of every social office, so this profession we call wealth demands an apprenticeship. To know how to be rich is an art, and one of the least easy of arts to master. Most people, rich and poor alike, imagine that in opulence one has nothing to do but to take life easy. That is why so few men know how to be rich. In the hands of too many wealth, according to the genial and redoubtable comparison of Luther, is like a harp in the hoofs of an ass. They have no idea of the manner of its use.

So when we encounter a man at once rich and simple—that is to say, who considers his wealth as a means of fulfilling his mission in the world—we should offer him our homage, for he is surely mark worthy. He has surmounted obstacles, borne trials and triumphed in temptations, both gross and subtle. He does not fail to discriminate between the contents of his pocketbook and the contents of his head or heart, and he does not estimate his fellow men in figures. His exceptional position, instead of exalting him, makes him humble, for he is very sensible of how far he falls short of reaching the level of his duty. He has remained a man. That says it all. He is accessible, helpful and far from making of his wealth a barrier to separate him from other men; he makes it a means for coming nearer and nearer to them. Although the profession of riches has been so dishonored by the selfish and the proud, such a man as this always makes his worth felt by every one not devoid of a sense of justice. Each of us who comes in contact with him and sees him live is forced to look within and ask himself the question, "What would become of me in such a situation—should I keep this modesty, this naturalness, this uprightness which uses its own as though it belonged to others?" So long as there is a human society in the world, so long as there are bitterly conflicting interests, so long as envy and egoism exist on the earth, nothing will be worthier of honor than wealth permeated by the spirit of simplicity. And it will do more than make itself forgiven; it will make itself beloved.

More dangerous than pride inspired by wealth is that inspired by power, and I mean by the word every prerogative that one man has over another, be it unlimited or restricted. I see no means of preventing the existence in the world of men of unequal authority. Every organism supposes a hierarchy of powers; we shall never escape from that law. But I fear that if the love of power is so widespread the spirit of power is almost impossible to find. From wrong understanding and misuse of it those who keep even a fraction of authority almost everywhere succeed in compromising it.

Power exercises a great influence over him who holds it. A head must be very well balanced not to be disturbed by it. The sort of dementia which took possession of the Roman emperors in the time of their world-wide rule is a universal malady whose symptoms belong to all times. In every man there sleeps a tyrant, awaiting only a favorable occasion for waking. Now, the tyrant is the worst enemy of authority, because he furnishes us its intolerable caricature, whence come a multitude of social complications, collisions and hatreds. Every man who says to those dependent on him, "Do this because it is my will and pleasure," does ill. There is within each one of us something that invites us to resist personal power, and this something is very respectable, for at bottom we are equal, and there is no one who has the right to exact obedience from me because he is he and I am I. If he does so his command degrades me, and I have no right to suffer myself to be degraded.

One must have lived in schools, in workshops, in the army, in government offices, he must have closely followed the relations between masters and servants, have observed a little everywhere where the supremacy of man exercises itself over man, to form any idea of the injury done by those who use power arrogantly. Of every free soul they make a slave soul, which is to say the soul of a rebel. And it appears that this result, with its social disaster, is most certain when he who commands is least removed from the station of him who obeys. The most implacable tyrant is the tyrant himself under authority. Foremen and overseers put more violence into their dealings than superintendents and employers. The corporal is generally harsher than the colonel. In certain families where madam has not much more education than her maid the relations between them are those of the convict and his warder. And woe everywhere to him who falls into the hands of a subaltern drunk with his authority!

We forget that the first duty of him who exercises power is humility. Haughtiness is not authority. It is not we who are the law; the law is over our heads. We only interpret it, but to make it valid in the eyes of others we must first be subject to it ourselves. To command and to obey in the society of men are, after all, but two forms of the same virtue—voluntary servitude. If you are not obeyed, it is generally because you have not yourself obeyed first.

The secret of moral ascendency rests with those who rule with simplicity. They soften by the spirit the harshness of the fact. Their authority is not in shoulder straps, titles or disciplinary measures. They make use of neither ferule nor threats, yet they achieve everything. Why? Because we feel that they are themselves ready for everything. That which confers upon a man the right to demand of another the sacrifice of his time, his money, his passions, even his life, is not only that he is resolved upon all these sacrifices himself, but that he has made them in advance. In the command of a man animated by this spirit of renunciation there is a mysterious force which communicates itself to him who is to obey and helps him do his duty.

In all the provinces of human activity there are chiefs who inspire, strengthen, magnetize their soldiers; under their direction the troops do prodigies. With them one feels himself capable of any effort, ready to go through fire, as the saying has it, and if he goes it is with enthusiasm.

But the pride of the exalted is not the only pride; there is also the pride of the humble—this arrogance of mod-

(To be continued.)

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The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	1.53	P. M
No. 1—Daily	6.26	P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27	A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32	P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.	STATIONS	No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M.
3 30x	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	8 9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10x	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	8 8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
x10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		STATIONS	No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2†19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

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FORT FREDERICK'S IMPOSING RUINS

Continued from page two.

the colonists were Thomas Cresap and his son Michael. The former had a shadow cast upon his memory by an unjust accusation that it was he who treacherously killed Logan, the Indian chief. Thomas Cresap was born in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to Maryland early in life. He received in 1739 a grant from Lord Baltimore of a tract of land near the present city of Hagerstown. It was one of the earliest grants in Maryland west of the Blue Ridge. This farm subsequently became the property of Col. Thomas Hart, the father of Lucretia Hart, the wife of Henry Clay, and here Mrs. Clay was born. Cresap spent a considerable portion of his time at a hunting lodge in the wilderness near the South Branch of the Potomac. He accompanied General Braddock on his campaign, having from his friend, Governor Dunmare, a commission of captain of one of the Virginia companies. He was associated with Washington in the Ohio Company enterprise. Cresap and his son, Michael, adopted the Indian costume and fought the Indians to some extent, according to their own fashion. He was a close friend of Lord Baltimore, and was at one time sent by the proprietor to represent him and protect the northern part of his domain, which was claimed by the proprietor of Pennsylvania, who subsequently got it. Cresap at that time resisted by force Penn's sheriffs and was besieged in a block house he had built upon the Susquehanna near the present city of Columbus. The house was fired and in attempting to escape, Cressap was captured, carried to Philadelphia and exhibited to the people as the "Maryland monster."

Michael Cressap was no less brave than his distinguished father. But his career was shorter. Before the Declaration of Independence was made he had raised a body of soldiers and had marched at their head to Boston and in the war Washington had no braver nor more efficient men than these Marylanders and those from the adjacent portion of the valley of Virginia, led by General Morgan. Soon after arriving in camp Cressap's health failed and he left for his home on sick leave. He did not get father than New York, however. There he died, and was buried in Old Trinity Churchyard, where his tombstone may yet be seen.

Lack of appropriations by the Legislature prevented the Governor from maintaining constantly a garrison at Fort Frederick during the Indian war After the war it was entirely abandoned until the Revolution, when it was fitted up as a military prison. The British army at no time approached within 50 or 75 miles of it, and here the prisoners were safe from recapture. One party of them escaped by digging under the walls, but as a rule they showed but little desire to get away. The fort was under the command of Moses Rawlings, deputy commissioner of prisoners. For a time it was the practice to permit the prisoners to leave the fort and hire themselves to the farmers of the neighborhood. After they were exchanged many of them settled down and became citizens. Among others who did so was a portion of the army of General Burgoyne. In this party was an Irish ensign named Whistler, who afterward became an officer in the United States army in the Whiskey Rebellion and in the Indian wars. From him the artist Whistler was a descendant.

During the Civil War the fort was occasionally occupied by passing bodies of troops, and there is a hole in the south wall made by General Kenly, who mounted a cannon to shoot at parties of Confederates on the other side of the Potomac. In 1790 the Legislature of Maryland authorized the sale of the Fort Frederick property, 150 acre of land, and it was accordingly sold. It is now owned by a family of colored people.

The history of Fort Frederick is not without its romance. Several times during the old war the French despatched parties to capture it. In 1756 a party of about 50 Indians under a French captain crossed the mountains from the West. The captain carried written instructions to proceed to Fort Frederick and there meet another party which had preceded it to capture the fort and blow up the magazine. This party marched through the Virginia settlements which skirted the south bank of the Potomac, burned the houses, killed and scalped the people or carried them off prisoners. A body of settlers met and defeated this party and killed the Frenchman. The other party having also met with losses from the rifles of the settlers, the attack upon the fort was abandoned and a hasty raid was made upon the the settlers, and then the party left for the West. The story of two of the prisoners who were carried off by this band was told as follows by the late Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia:

"It was about daylight on the 17th of September, 1756, that this band of Indians surprised a little fort not far from Fort Frederick and murdered and scalped all they found in it. On their return they passed the house of William Stockton, east of the North Mountain, opposite the Maryland fort, who about an hour before their arrival, unconscious of the danger, had gone with wife to perform the last duties to a dying neighbor about two miles distant, leaving their children at home. The Indians seized two of these children, George, a boy of 15, and Isabella, a girl then 10 years of age, and carried them off as captives to the North. George, who was a youth of remarkable energy and spirit, after a captivity of three years made his escape and returned to his home in Berkeley county with his feelings deeply embittered against the Indians and their allies the French.

"Isabella Stockton, after being with them something upward of a month, was sold by them to a wealthy Canadian trader, who took her to his home near Montreal and being touched by the artless manners and prepossessing qualities of the child, bestowed, with his wife, every care on her education and training which the condition of the country then permitted. At 16 years of age she had developed into a girl of extraordinary beauty and attractions. At this time there arrived from France a nephew by the name of Jean Baptiste Plata, a young man highly educated and of the noblest and most chivalic traits of character. Living in the same house with Isabella, a mutual attachment soon sprang up between them, and in about one year he made known to his uncle his purpose to ask her hand in marriage. The uncle approved his purpose and the young man opened the subject to Isabella. She told him that she could not disguise from him her deep attachment to him, but she felt compelled to disclose to him what she had never before breathed to any human being—something of her early history. When but 10 years of age she had been taken as a captive from her parents by the Indians and had been sold to his uncle. The images of her dear father and mother had been continually present to her mind from that day to this. Her dreams had kept their faces and features as fresh and vivid in her memory as if she had seen them every day and she did not feel that she could with satisfaction to herself change her relations in life until she had once more revisited her home in Virginia, and if her parents were still alive to ask their consent to the proposed marriage.

"The young Frenchman promptly offered to take her to her parents not for a moment doubting that they would cordially ratify his union with their daughter. He accordingly procured the necessary horses from his uncle and they started on their long and perilous journey. They arrived safely in the county of Berkeley and he delivered her into the embraces of her astonished and delighted parents. For a few days all was gladness and joy. But as soon as it was communicated to them that the young Frenchman was engaged to and desired their daughter in marriage then all the animosity of the persecuted settlers sprang up in their bosoms. A Frenchman at that day was more hateful to a Virginia backwoodsman than even a Shawnee Indian, for they regarded them as the instigators and fomenters of all the cold-blooded murderers and barbarities which had drenched their settlement in blood. His proposal of marriage was rejected; he was even ordered to leave the house, but he lingered long enough in the neighborhood to mature an arrangement with Isabella by which he might effect her escape and both return to Canada.

"Availing himself of the opportunity when the father and George were absent on a hunt across the North Mountain, the two lovers started on their journey northward. The day after their departure the father and son returned, when the enraged father, discovering the flight, gave his orders to the fiery and impetuous George to go immediately in pursuit and to bring Isabella back, dead or alive, for he would rather see her a corpse than to hear of her marriage with a Frenchman. Meanwhile the fugitives had crossed the Potomac; they had forded the Juniata and they had reached the west bank of the Susquehanna, in the county now called Lycoming, in Pennsylvania, where they were detained by a sudden rise in the waters of that river. Here the furious and maddened George, whose temper had been improved by a three years' servitude among the Indians overtook the astonished lovers. The scene that followed was as brief as it was bloody. He demanded the return of his sister. She refused to go back. Her lover interposed and in two minutes the brave and chivalrous Frenchman lay a bleeding corpse in the arms of the agonized Isabella. History does not inform us what disposition was made of the body of Jean Baptiste Plata, but the lovely Isabella, crushed in all her earthly affections, was brought almost a raving maniac to her father's house. Ten years elapsed before her mind recovered its accustomed tone and vigor, when she married a gentleman of the name of William McCleery and they removed from Berkeley to Morgantown."

FOR SALE

OR

FOR RENT

For Summer 1905

At Deer Park, Maryland, Main Line B. & O. R. R., to St. Louis, 2,500 Feet Above Tidewater, a Country Place of About 185 Acres.

"GLAMORGAN."

Thoroughly equipped as a farm and bounded by three county roads, insuring convenience and privacy. It is well adapted to public use such as a Sanatorium or to private residences, five sites with beautiful views and appurtenant acres, being reached by its three miles of private pleasure drives through the woods.

The dwelling house was built from plans by Hewitt Bros., of Philadelphia. The plumbing is by Ogelsby, of the same city. It is in complete order, and is replete with the modern appliances of a gentleman's residence. It is within ten minutes' walk of postoffice and railroad station and within one mile of the Deer Park Hotel. Its eneral plan is as follows:

Wide porches surround three faces terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. First Floor.—Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. Back Building.—Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all appliances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants bath room, etc.

I. Second Floor.—Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. Back Building, 2nd Floor.—Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

Third Floor.—Two chambers, two large lofts.

Every room has gas fixture and eight rooms have open fire-places in addition to furnace register.

The water supply is unexceptionable, its every source being from springs rising within the confines of the place and all having passed analytical examination. Two tanks (each in contact with outside air) having a combined capacity of 14,500 gallons, a wind mill, a horse power and an overshot wheel supplying the motor. Three dams (likewise spring water) contribute the ice supply and two of them are stocked with fish. The outbuildings are a barn with stalls for six horses and eight carriages, with ample storage for hay, straw and oats and having a coachman's room, a tenant's house of five rooms, a large cow and sheep stable and numerous sheds, etc.

This property is without incumbrance and possession can be given in May, 1905.

Apply to Owner, Philadelphia, Pa.
Box 2052 Middle City Station.

ROAD NOTICE!

THIS is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at the No. One Mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of said company and the properties of Columbus Pangh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to intersect the Deer Park Road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 9, a distance of about miles.

JAMES L. HARVEY,
JAMES E. LISH,
H. A. HARDESTY, and others,
Petitioners.

5t 5t

Order of Publication.

Gertrude C. Jeffers, who sues by her husband and next friend, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Alpheus M. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, infants, who sue by their next friend, George Warnick, and George Warnick, plaintiffs, v. Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick, Ida R. Duckworth and Stephen A. Duckworth, her husband, John C. Brydon, Louis B. Brydon and Gilmor S. Hamill, defendants.

No. 1328 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, containing fifty acres each, situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, and for a distribution of the proceeds thereof amongst the parties to this cause in proportion to their several interests.

The bill states that the said Gertrude C. Jeffers, Addie Warnick, trustee, for the use and benefit of her three infant children, the said Beryl Warnick, Hazel Warnick and Beulah Warnick, George Warnick, Albert Warnick, Edward E. Warnick and Ida R. Duckworth are each seized and possessed in fee simple of an undivided one seventh interest in and to said Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that a certain Truman P. Warnick was likewise seized and possessed of an undivided one-seventh interest in the said lands, the derivation of title to said respective interests being fully set forth in the several exhibits filed with said bill; and that the said Truman P. Warnick, on the 15th day of February, 1902, executed and delivered to the defendant, Gilmor S. Hamill, a mortgage upon his undivided one-seventh interest, and that having defaulted in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage, on the 18th day of February, 1905, the said Hamill, mortgagee, exercised the power of sale contained in said mortgage and sold the interest of the said Truman P. Warnick in said lands to John C. Brydon and Louis B Brydon to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and to himself, the said Gilmor S. Hamill, to the extent of one-half of said undivided one-seventh interest, and duly reported said sale to this Court in a cause standing as No. 1315 Equity on the docket of said court as appears by the exhibit filed with said bill relating to said proceedings.

The bill further states that the plaintiffs together with the defendants are seized and possessed in fee simple, as tenants in common of the aforesaid Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97, and that the parties to this suit above named are the only persons interested in said lands; that said real estate is not susceptible of partition without material loss and injury to the parties interested therein, and that in order to make division of said interests and more especially to protect and advance the interests of said infant children, it will be necessary that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof divided amongst the parties according to their several interests.

That the said Louis B. Brydon is a non-resident of the State of Maryland; that all the other parties to this cause reside within the State of Maryland, and that all of said parties are adults with the exception of the three infants above named.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said real estate, a distribution among the parties according to their respective interests and for general relief, process and an order of publication.

It is thereupon, the 16th day of March, 1905, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 1st day of May next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 2–5

Who Does Your

JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate

On BEAR CREEK, Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, dated the 22nd day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1321 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Frederick Kamp et al. are complainants, and Henrietta Kamp et al. are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will on

Saturday, the 15th Day of April, 1905,

At the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., of said day, in front of the Postoffice, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all those two lots or tracts of land situated, lying and being in Garrett County, Maryland, known and designated as

Military Lots Nos. 2620 and 2624,

Containing fifty acres each, lying on the north prong of Bear Creek near Engles Mill. These lands are covered with virgin forest consisting of Oak and other hard woods and the timber is valuable.

Also all that other tract of land the same being part of the tract of land called

The Rights of Man, Second Part,

Which is fully described in a deed for the same from William C. Pennington, trustee, to Henry Kamp, dated the 24th day of February, 1880, containing 172 acres, more or less, of which land, however, the said Henry Kamp in his lifetime conveyed to Frederick Kamp the quantity of 122¾ acres, leaving a balance of

49¼ Acres

To be sold as aforesaid. This land also lies on the north prong of Bear Creek aforesaid and is partly covered with timber. The minerals underlying said land will be offered separately from the timber and surface, and the timber may be offered separately from the surface, which ever in the judgment of the said trustees will be for the best interests of the parties concerned.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

L. E. HANSON Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

Plumbing
Gas Fitting

All Work Done at Reasonable Price

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KEYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Mch. 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, April 12, 1905,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1905 levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

ORDER NISI.

Beryl Warnick, et al. vs. George Warnick. No. 1102 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 23rd day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, substituted trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week forthree successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $500.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator.
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN J. GLASS,

late of Somerset county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 13th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1905.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Guard, Md.,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
Administrators

5 3t

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NORMAN JACOBS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1905.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Administrator.
Lonaconing, Md.

2 4t

SHERIFF'S License Notice

To Merchants, Traders and Others Requiring Licenses:

All persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Garrett county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before

First Day of May, 1905, Next;

under the penalties prescribed by said law for the infraction thereof.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ, Sheriff.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905. NUMBER 7

COUNTY TAX RATE FIXED AT $1.37.

Increase Large and Caused by Levy of $36.000 for New Jail.

STATE AND COUNTY RATE $1.60½.

Appropriation for Public School Purposes $19.000, It Being the Same as Last Year—Other Appropriations About the Same as in Former Years.

The Board of County Commissioners in session from Monday of last week making the annual levy and transacting other business adjourned on Friday evening after having signed the levy for county purposes, the rate being fixed for all items at $1.37 on the $100, the heavy increase being made necessary owing to the erection of the proposed new jail, the total amount for the building, $36,000, being levied at this time.

The Commissioners levied the usual amount for public school purposes, $16,000 to operate the schools, and $3,000 with which to repair and erect new school buildings where needed.

The appropriations for other public purposes are about the same as in former years.

The total tax for State and county purposes will be $1.60 ½, an increase over last year of 44 cents on the $100, or about 40 per cent.

Remains Were Those of F. E. Holland.

The young B & O. conductor who was found dead on the rails at Deer Park, at a point near the depot, on Wednesday night of last week, at first identified as Chas. Holland, proved to be the remains of Mr. F. E. Holland, formerly of Terra Alta, then residing in Cumberland. The unfortunate man had been to Newburg to get his B. & O. check, and was returning to his home in Cumberland on passenger train No. 12. He got off the train at Oakland, and it is supposed that he boarded a freight train later to complete the trip to Cumberland, and that he in some manner fell from his train. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Holland, well known residents of Terra Alta, and was universally liked by all who knew him. The remains were taken to Terra Alta for interment.

For Sale or Rent.

Two-story-brick business building on Second street and two-story, frame dwelling on Green street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for sale, and the two storerooms in former building for rent. Apply to J. M. Litzinger, 106 W. Washington street, Grafton, W. Va.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. George Hipsley came up from Fairmont Sunday to visit his father and brother at this place.

Miss Ellery, of Wheeling, is a guest of Mrs. Rachael Weems of this place.

Mr. John W. Reams is clerking for Messrs. Cuppett, Leighton & Co.

Mr. Gilbert Thrasher, formerly of this place, died at Pittsburg, Pa., April 17, of typhoid fever.

Mr. J. A. Martin, who married the daughter of Mr. E. K. Thomas, some few months ago, has settled at Swan Rock, Texas.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday we had snow storms. Wednesday morning the thermometor registered 12 degrees above.

The family of Mr. Wm. Murphy moved into their new home on K street last Friday.

Mr. George Warnick, of Bloomington, spent last Friday at the Park visiting friends.

Mrs. James A. Enlow, of Cumberland, has rented the Indiana Cottage. Mrs. L. C. Binkley, the owner, will board with Mrs. Enlow.

Mr. Charles McQuay has been appointed postmaster at Piedmont, Ky.

Miss Sadie Laughlin spent the Sabbath at Deer Park.

Wiley Welling is home on the sick list.

W. E. Landon has rented the large room in the rear of the *News* building and is fitting it up with a supply of plumbers' material. Mr. L. has the contract to do the plumbing work in several houses.

Mr. John Johns and wife, who spent the winter in greater New York, returned to the Park last Monday morning.

Mr. G. W. Wood and son and Mr. Pickett, of Parkersburg, W. Va., were at the Park Monday. Mr. P. is painting Mr. J. M. Dare's house.

Mr. Mills, of near Hoyes, has moved into Judge Cuppett's house on E. street.

Mr. J. H. Harvey, of near the Park, is having the interior of his house papered. C. F. Dawson is doing the work.

P. T. Garthright unloaded a car of flour last Saturday and a car of oats on Wednesday.

Miss Thomas will open the Spitzer cottage for boarders about June 1st.

The Misses Clark, of Everett, Pa., are visiting Miss Gertie Calhoun.

Eggs, Butter and Potatoes Wanted at Garthright's.

Will pay 14 cents for eggs, half cash; 20 cents for butter, half cash if prime, or 22 cents in trade; 17 cents for 60 pounds potatoes in trade. Country cured meat, lard and poultry wanted at market prices. Will sell old stock of shoes, clothing, hats, hosiery at cost and less.

WHERE WILL THE JAIL BE LOCATED?

Matter is Now in the Hands of the County Commissioners Who Meet Today.

OAKLAND CITIZENS RAISE $1500

To Cover Deficiency in Making Purchase of Ground Provided Commissioners Agree to Erect Building on Site Selected.

The location of the proposed new jail is yet a matter of speculation with the people as well as the Board of County Commissioners as nothing definite has been done to settle the problem up to this hour (one o'clock) today.

In the issue of THE REPUBLICAN of March 16th when a suggestion was published calling for a meeting of the taxpayers of the county to discuss the feasibility of securing a more desirable location for the proposed new buildings the matter took shape from that time and it has been under discussion ever since among the taxpayers and citizens of the town and county, the general opinion being that the old location was entirely out of the question. Since the first meeting matters have come to the surface making the hill site even more undesirable, foremost of which is the fact that the lot purchased for the erection of the new jail cannot be located by courses and distances and consequently a cloud has settled upon the title.

Last week when the Commissioners met here a committee of citizens interviewed that body urging the selection of a site more centrally located. The Commissioners made a proposition to the committee that if the block of lots on Alder street between Third and Fourth streets could be secured for $8000 that they will agree to place the buildings thereon. The lowest figure obtainable for these lots was $9400, leaving a deficiency of of $1400 to be made up by the citizens of the town. To raise this amount a call for a citizens' meeting was issued by Mayor McComas on last Saturday afternoon when the public spirited people of the town responded and in a very short time the requisite amount had been raised with some to spare. The contributors, with the respective amounts subscribed, follows:

Judge Robert R. Henderson	$100.00
D. M. Dixon	100.00
A. D. Naylor	100.00
D. E. Offutt	100.00
G. S. Hamill	100.00
F. A. Thayer	50.00
Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh	50.00
Benj. H. Sincell	50.00
Edward H. Sincell	50.00
C. S. Davis	50.00
Henry Lauer	50.00
James D. Hamill	50.00
A. G. Sturgiss	50.00
J. M. Jarboe	50.00
Mayor H. W. McComas	50.00
Truman West	50.00
Scott T. Jones	50.00
A public-spirited citizen	50.00
D. E. Offutt, Jr.	50.00
Dr. John E. Legge	25.00
Thomas Little	25.00
Senator R. A. Ravenscroft	25.00
G. A. Fraley	25.00
Wm. R. Stull	25.00
John T. Mitchell	25.00
Luther J. Brown	25.00
Semmes Hamill	25.00
E. Baumgartner	10.00
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh	10.00
W. D. Dixon	10.00
J. C. Renninger	10.00
N. S. Heindell	10.00
O. T. Treacy	10.00
S. L. Townshend & Sons	10.00
Arthur Townshend	10.00
A. T. Matthews	10.00
W. S. Skinner	10.00
M. Boyle	5.00
Thomas White	5.00
Chas. Tower	5.00
H. L. Daugherty	5.00
Chas Liller	5.00
George Geissman	5.00
Total	$1530.00

This morning the Board of Commissioners met to finally decide the matter when the committee of citizens who have been undefatigueable in their efforts to secure a new site, waited upon the officials and stated what had been accomplished. Some slight details are yet to be arranged with respect to securing the title to two pieces of the property but no difficulty is anticipated.

While Commissioners Stephens and Stump favor the Corrigan site Commissioner Friend is a warm advocate of the Sweeney lot on Third street and the latter property may be selected. The Sweeney property is held at $5000 and is a splendid location for the purpose.

THE SITE SELECTED.

Just as this page is being closed for the press (at four o'clock) a telephone message to this office from Commissioner Stump at the office of the Commissioners conveys the information that the Corrigan site had been selected for the new buildings, the vote being two to one in its favor, Messrs. Stephens and Stump being for that location and Mr. Friend favoring the Sweeney property.

Church Services.

FRIENDSVILLE CIRCUIT.

Preaching at Blooming Rose on next Saturday evening the 22nd, at 7.30. Sunday school at Blooming Rose on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Sunday school at Kendall, Hoyes, and Selbysport, respectively, at 9.30 a. m. preaching at Hoyes at 10.30 in the morning and at Elder Hill at 3 p. m.

At Friendsville an interestingly prepared Easter program will be given at 8 o'clock in the evening when the congregation of the Lutheran church have accepted an invitation to assemble with us at the close of their communion services which are to be held early in the evening. A missionary offering will be asked for in connection with these Easter services. The public, strangers and visitors to our places of worship are cordially invited to worship with us in all our services. Beginning with next Sunday we expect to either fill or supply the appointment at Kendall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

OAKLAND LUTHERAN.

Services by St. Mark's Lutheran congregation in Garrett Memorial Church as follows: at 7:30 p. m. on Thursday and Friday. Preparatory service on Saturday evening. Communion services at 10:30 a. m.

ACCIDENT CHARGE.

ACCIDENT. — Holy week services Saturday at 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. The preparatory services will take place Saturday afternoon in connection with the holy week services. Holy communion Easter morning at 10 o'clock. Easter services by the Sunday School Easter evening at 7:30.

COVE.—Lord's Day, 10:00 a. m. Sunday School. Saturday, April 29, 2:30 p. m., the pastor will meet all those who desire to attend catechetical instruction.

Holy communion services at the Cove last Lord's Day morning were well attended.

FRIENDSVILLE.—Preparatory services Good Friday evening at 7:30. Holy communion Easter evening at 6:30.

H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

EASTER SERVICES IN M. E. CHURCH.

Easter morning prayer service at 6 o'clock, led by the pastor. Sermon 10:30, subject: "The Resurrection." Sunday School at 2:15. At 7:00 p. m. "Bells of Hope," a well arranged Easter program.

You are invited to these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST

At Elder Hill Sunday at 11 o'clock; Thayerville Sunday at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting at Deer Park Wednesday at 7:30 o'clock.

Grange Meeting.

The Hoyes Subordinate Grange will meet at Hoyes on Thursday night April 27th. All persons interested are invited to meet with us. The following subject will be discussed:

"What crops are most profitable in this locality and how can they be produced at less cost."

Select reading by one of the members, subject, "What action can be taken by individuals at their homes for promoting their business and for their general mental development."

GEO. E. BISHOFF, Lecturer.

Pasture for Rent.

I have pasture to rent for the season on the Brant place in Dist. 10, formerly owned by Mr. Abe Wilson. Will pasture 40 head of two-year olds. Write or telephone to me, or to Mr. Geo. W. Moon.

W. MCCULLOH BROWN, Bayard, W. Va.

SUNNYSIDE

Miss Nettie Brenninger's many friends of this community were glad of her return from Bittinger after a visit of three weeks at her sister's, Mrs. L. Lohr, of that place. She is very popular in her home community and possesses the happy faculty of making friends wherever she goes.

Since her return home horses and buggies that have been idle for the past three week have been actively engaged by young men whose countenances are radiant with the sunshine of joy emanating from glad hearts.

Miss Nell Flowers, of Hauser, one of Garrett county's most successful teachers, accompanied by Mr. Will Hamill, passed through here on her way home from Deer Park where she has been engaged as teacher for the past winter.

A protracted meeting, conducted by Rev. William Cunningham, of Loch Lynn Heights, has been in progress for the past two weeks at Under wood Chapel, with good results.

Good behavior on the part of the congregation was reasonably well maintained throughout the meeting although the Minister had to "call down" the rougher element. However the behavior on last Saturday night was all that could be desired.

The Sunnyside Literary Society holds its meetings, we are informed, on Saturday evening of each week instead of on Thursday evening as was the former custom.

Farmers of this section, who "wintered" large quantities of potatoes with a view of getting advance prices this spring are now anxious to get orders at reduced prices. Orders come but slowly for potatoes at any price.

The writer, his wife and daughter attended divine services at Underwood Chapel on last Sunday morning, after which we were the guests of the kind hearted Glotfelty family of Underwood vicinity. We were entertained by this hospitable family to the fullest degree and an attempt to say how well we enjoyed the bountiful dinner prepared by Mrs. Glotfelty, and the spirit of sociability that was lavished upon us would be vain. I shall just say, however, that Charles and his good wife not only know how to entertain but they entertain.

All The Money in California

is not from its gold fields. Fortunes are made from the wheat fields and the fruit farms. Why not investigate the chances via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific line, daily, March 1 to May 15, 1905. Rate for double berth, $7 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento. Tourist folder, with complete information, sent free on request. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES THE WATER QUESTION

Proposed Source of Supply Will Be Laurel Run Five Miles Out.

FOUNTAIN WILL BE SAFEGUARDED

If the Plan To Supply Town from that Source Materializes—Contract for New Incandescent Arc Lights Closed With Mr. D. E. Offutt.

Monday the City Council as a body to hear and determine appeals from assessments as made and returned to that body by the assessor, was in session several hours in the afternoon and also in the evening when the appeal business was wound up for the present year, after which the Council sat as a legislative body in adjourned session when considerable business of importance was transacted.

Ex-Mayor Harry J. Frear, as a representative of several interests, appeared before the Council and submitted, or rather outlined, a plan whereby the town could secure an excellent and wholly adequate supply of water at low rate, provided a local stock company be formed for the purpose of financing the affair. Mr. Frear proposed that the source of supply be Laurel Run, which is located about five miles southwest of town and at a sufficient elevation to furnish a good pressure at all points within the corporate limits under the gravity system. The supply is controlled entirely by the Preston Company, through whose lands the stream runs its length While nothing definite was proposed by Mr. Frear his suggestions were taken to mean something that would probably lead to a solution of the water problem and a committee of Council was appointed to confer with the Lumber Company to see what arrangements could be made and to ascertain if the fountain, should the matter take definite shape, would be safeguarded from pollution.

The contract for furnishing additional lights for the town was closed with Mr. D. E. Offutt, owner of the electric station. Under the contract Mr. Offutt is to supply ten 2000 candle power incandescent arc lights to be placed at points designated by Council along the principal streets. These lights will succeed the sixteen candle power lights now in use along these thoroughfares.

An order was passed instructing City Attorney Heindel to take the necessary step to properly locate and define Fifth street from Oak street to the cemetery. At the corner of Green street and Fifth there seems to be an offset of eighteen feet and in order to eliminate this Council deemed the step necessary.

The next meeting of Council will be held on the first Monday evening of May when the tax rate for municipal purposes will be fixed.

Matting and Lace Curtain Sale at Dixon & Kelso's

Good Straw Matting, worth 15c, now 9¾c
Cotton warped Straw Matting, worth 22c ... 16c
" " " " " 30c ... 20c
Best warped Straw Matting, worth 35c, now 25c

If you are sharp we will furnish tacks free.

Some MATTING REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.

Our Lace Curtains and Curtain Material are by far superior to any previous year. We are making a specialty of them

2½ yd	Lace Curtains were	65c, at	48c
3	" " "	80c, at	59c
3¼	" " "	$1.00 at	74c
3½	" " "	1.25 at	99c
3½	" " "	1.75 at	$1,24
3½	" " "	2.00 at	1.49
3½	" " "	2.50 at	1.99
	Good Paper Blinds .... "	15c at	10c
	Good Linen Blinds .... "	35c at	24c

Come and See

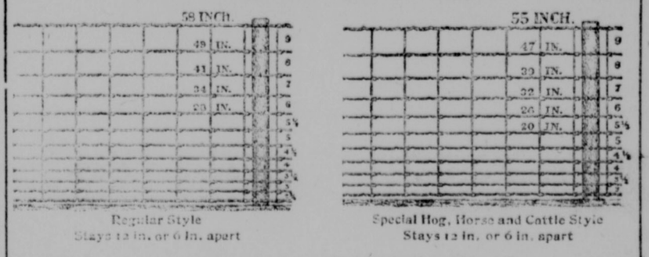
P. S.—Don't forget the Shoe Sale.

DIXON and KELSO

Hinebaugh & Edwards

HEADQUARTERS FOR

AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE



Regular Style Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Special Hog, Horse and Cattle Style Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate, but does, efficiently, turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.

EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED

by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Dealers in HARDWARE, ROOFING, PAINTS, OILS, QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson II. John xi, 32-45. April 9, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Entry of Jesus Into Jerusalem

Jesus left the white-embowered villa on the east slope of Olivet, of the morning of a day corresponding to our Sunday. He joined Himself, in a conspicuous manner, to the pilgrim caravan on its way to the festivities of the Passover week. He was enthusiastically welcomed. These Galilean travelers had a local pride in the wonder-working Prophet of Nazareth. They felt it an honor to be His escort to Jerusalem. They took their way over the southern shoulder of the fig-and olive-crowned mount.

Jesuscommissioned two of the apostles to hasten on and bring the best on which He should ride. It would not be necessary for them to catch it in the field. They would find it tethered by the roadside, as if there for His service. Mention of His name and deed would be all that was necessary to obtain the loan of it. This comparatively insignificant incident, the demand for the beast, hastily reported from mouth to mouth along the crowded thoroughfare, would serve notice of Jesus approach. Up from a thousand pilgrims' booths, on the slopes Olivet, the public garden of Jerusalem, and the camping-place of those whom the city could not hold, came an eager throng; out from the city gate came pouring another ever-augmenting multitude of those who were only waiting the signal of Jesus' approach.

He was mounted now, and so in plain view of the largest possible number. He rode a beast considered appropriate for a sacred function—one never ridden before. As only an ox that had never worn the yoke was esteemed fit for the altar, so this foal had never been saddled was meet for the Master's use.

Such a transport of admiring loyalty seized that mighty throng as made all former ebullitions seem faint in comparison. The palm-trees were stripped to provide the emblems of victory. Ten thousand cloaks were performed to carpet the highway with. A litter—a mattress—of twigs and green grass was formed, so that the King's beast might tread softly beneath Him.

And now the multitude, with that skill at improvisation which is a characteristic of the East, bursts forth in a noble psalm of welcome, the rear guard responding antiphonally to the advance.

From an angle in the road a glimpse of Zion is obtained—her palaces fair, her battlements strong. The sight is signal for a salvo of joy and praise. David's city is called upon to welcome David's Son. But this first view is only a foregleam of the splendor that awaits the unobstructed vision from the crest, as under the very feet of the pilgrims the whole glorious scene is unrolled. The great white heart of it is the temple, with its ample course rising in terraces; its snowy colonnades; its sanctuary, a mound of snow and fire.

At this goodly sight such a shout is raised as penetrates to even the star-chamber of the sanhedrin, and keys to its highest pitch the murderous jealousy of the rulers of Israel as they say to one another, bitterly: "Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? Behold the world is gone after Him."

How different Jesus' emotions! The crowd looked, and shouted joyfully. Jesus looked, and wept aloud. His human and patriotic heart is deeply stirred as, with prophet's eye, He sees the awful fate impending over that city which, spite of her loveliness, knows not the things that belong to her peace.

Some forward Pharisee, with ominous glance at the Tower Antonia, exhorts Jesus to suppress this demonstration. But Jesus puts the seal of His approval upon this festal spectacle in the declaration that the very rocks would find tongues to welcome Him, if the people did not.

So the Messenger of Malachi came suddenly to the temple. But a venal hierarchy could not abide the day of His coming. He calmly looked about as the Divine proprietor of all. But His presence was like the refiner's fire and fuller's soap to the dross and filth of the ecclesiastical establishment.

It was night, and Jesus returned to Bethany.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The triumphal entry was not a mere passing incident—an accident of Jesus' approach. It was a very large event.

* * * * *

Jesus deliberately planned His entry—designed to make it as effective as possible. He was not captured by the multitude; He captured it, and used it for His purpose. The orderly precision of all His movements indicates this: "The royal entry was an integral part of the history of Christ which would not be complete nor thoroughly consistent without it."

He openly came unto His own. The issue was pressed. They must accept or reject. The test was not made in any dark corner, either. Nothing could have been more conspicuous.

A triumphal entry, true! But how many points of contrast it presents to all other "triumphs" with which the world is familiar! The meekness of the Victor; the lowliness of His equipage; the absence of captives and spoils—a triumph accorded, not by the chief of Church or State, but by the common people! Yet, in comparison to it, even Pompey's famed triumph pales. No similar spectacle was ever fraught with such significance for the race.

* * * * *

Riding upon an ass is interpreted by some as a token of humility. It must be remembered, however, that the ass is not considered contemptible in the East. It is "statelier, livelier, swifter than with us." The white ass was the favorite animal of prophets and kings.

* * * * *

Longfellow, in "Divine Tragedy," with poet's license, describes the Syrophenician woman and her daughter on a house-top in Jerusalem, and witnessing Jesus' triumphal procession:

> Daughter. O that I could see Him!
> Mother. Perhaps thou wilt.
> . . . . . .
> Daughter. All has passed by me like a dream of wonder.
> But I have seen Him, and have heard His voice,
> And I am satisfied. I ask no more."

* * * * *

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Much people: Not only the great mass of the inhabitants of Palistine, but many foreign Jews thronged from every quarter—from Babylon, Arabia, Egypt; from Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy; probably even from Gaul and Spain.—Milman. Jesus was coming: The story of Christ's riding in triumph to Jerusalem is recorded by all the evangelists as worthy of special remark. Took branches: The leaves of the date palm, often ten feet long, which to this day are a regular feature in all decorations of the country. —Hall. The palms: The article indicating particular palm-trees, which every one knew as growing on the road from Bethany to Jerusalem.—Dods. They had not the keys of the city to present to Him, nor the sword, nor the mace to carry before Him; none of the city music to compliment Him with, but such as they had they the gave Him.—Henry. And cried: The cry of the multitude was, of course, not always the same, and the different evangelists give us different forms of it.—Camb. Bib. Hosanna: A rendering into Greek letters of the Hebrew words, "Save, we pray!" (Psa. cxviii, 25); not save us, but save the King. It is used as an expression of praise, life "Hallelujah," or "Hail." It was a kind of holy hurrah. Had the event occurred in Rome, the shout would have probably have been *Io triumphe!* Had it occurred in modern France, the people would have called out *Vive! (Vive le roi!)*—Peloubet. Sitting on: A Messianic sign, excluding all doubt.—Meyer. An ass's colt: The rich man's ass is a lordly beast. In size he is far ahead of anything of this kind we see here at home. His coat is as smooth and glossy as a horse's. His livery is shiny black, satiny white, or sleek mouse-color.—Zinck.

Letter to Geo. Shartzer.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Two years ago Mr. Grant Smith, Erie, Pa, painted three frame houses, and the woodwork of a brick house.

The painter estimated $116.50 for the paint, lead and oil.

He bought Devoe $97.40 and returned $11.60. Saved $31.10 on the paint.

Don't know the cost of the work. By the rule, the saving of labor would be from $60 to $90.

On all, from $90 to $120.

This is the tale, as it comes from Messrs W F Nick & Son, our agents there for 50 years.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
57 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SENATOR U. G. PALMER'S SPEECH

On the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Limiting the Right of Suffrage.

DELIVERED IN THE MARYLAND SENATE

On Wednesday, the 9th Day of March, 1904.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I arise for the purpose of putting myself on record as unqualifiedly opposed to this proposed piece of legislation and to all legislation which partakes of the same nature.

We are here today as representatives of the sovereign people of this great Commonwealth, and I am actuated in my motives by but two thoughts, viz: to carry out the wishes of my constituents, at whose instance I am here, and to lend my voice and vote and influence in defense of and for the furtherance of good government.

I believe that every person in this body is here for the same purpose and actuated by the same two motives. Hence I have implicit faith in the failure ultimately of this class of legislation. It may rise, flourish and be tolerated for a season, but its foundation principles are false and fall it must, sooner or later. Let us hope that this body in this year of grace will not be deluded even temporarily into giving its support to a doctrine that is false in principle and that can meet but one fate—its final destruction.

The sovereign people, in time, will always be right and they will wipe the laws, the government and the constitution itself out of existence if need be to make the voice of right supreme. And right makes might. The conscience of today is the destiny of tomorrow.

Mr. President, I am no political philosopher, but there are a few foundation principles of all government, concerning which not even any ordinary citizen can be mistaken.

For nearly a century this nation divided on a great constitutional question—one on which the wishes of the people were at first but dimly defined but which came more and more into prominence as the years rolled by. That question was whether the state or the federal government was supreme. It was aided, apparently, in its solution, first on one side and then on the other by acts of legislatures, decisions of courts and statutes of congress, and for three-fourths of a century no student of history nor nation of the earth was able to tell the result as based upon the trend of events. Servitude was a cardinal doctrine of the commonwealths believing in states' rights—a doctrine acknowledged by all today to be absolutely incompatible with a free democracy.

The fathers and founders of the Republic died in despair of solving the problems. In congress in 1775 John Adams declared, "You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments, rights that cannot be repelled nor restrained by human laws, rights derived from the great law-giver of the universe." The immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, in his early years wrote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But in his old age he cried out in despair: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever." The question was finally and forever solved and every person within this presence recognizes the finality and justice of that decision, but it took the greatest internecine war of all time to seal that decision, and with an expenditure of money and a loss of life appalling to our sister nations. "Retributive justice must fulfill her destiny."

The federal government, with right and justice on its side, had behind it the two essentials of the foundations of every stable government—men and money. Might in the final destiny of all things allies itself with right and must prevail. It is thus all-conquering, all-powerful. All government in its final, ultimate analysis, must depend for its very existence on its men who are able to bear arms and the money it gets from taxation. He who measures up to either of these and can bear arms or pay taxes, if the government shall be pure and perfect and democratic, must have a voice in making that government.

Let us examine briefly the import of this bill. If my father or grandfather was not a voter on Jan. 1, 1868, I might be an alumnus of the Hopkins University and the Harvard Law School, but if the partizan election official before whom I came to register chose to decide that my interpretation of that clause of the constitution which he used as a test were not satisfactory to him, I am disfranchised, and from his decision there is no earthly appeal. The proper interpretation of the constitution of the United States is a question on which the greatest constitutional lawyers of our land ever since its foundation have been hopelessly divided. But it remains for the Maryland Legislature of 1904 to determine that the suffrage of every one of our citizens save those whose grandfathers were voters Jan. 1, 1868, must be dependent upon the proper interpretation of that great document, on which the wisest fail, and that the court of last resort shall be an election official—in spirit, if not in letter, the partisan creatures of this legislative body.

This is the most despotic proposition that has ever seriously confronted the American people. It makes a tzar out of this partisan election official with more autocratic powers than the ruler of the Russias.

We are led to infer from the trend of events in the far East at this very moment, that all mankind, that all civilization is swinging toward two poles, viz: Despotism and Democracy. Some students of history go so far as to foretell a war of extermination—a great final war—and make this, the 20th century, the scene of the conflict. Its outcome, it matters not how much it is bedimmed by distance or attendant circumstances, is inevitable. No despotism can abide the cannonading or the centuries. Right, combined with might, must and shall prevail. They who by their might or their money uphold the government must make it. These are FUNDAMENTAL, CONSTITUTIONAL. All other questions of citizenship are legislative. We all deplore the punishment of a just man. We also say that two criminals might better go free than that one just man be punished. This question of suffrage is a sacred right. It is the highest privilege, the greatest prerogative with which man is endowed in this republic. The denying of the right to any man who possesses a fundamental qualification seems parallel to the case of the execution of a just man. Maryland has been very considerate and has even enlarged her citizenship by removing one of the fundamental qualifications, viz: the payment of taxes—which is commendable—and shall we bedim her glory and pervert the very course of government by restricting and abridging the other fundamental qualification?

While we love to quote Alcæus of old on "what constitutes a state," viz: "men, high minded men," why are we training the youth, the very flower of our land, in the highest skill and learning in military and naval affairs in our great national schools and spending in this city at the present time $15,000,000 that we may be second to no other nation in our defense against a foreign foe?

If all the states should enact laws similar to those proposed here we will disfranchise one-fifth of our entire population. There will probably be one-fifth more whose sympathies will be with the disfranchised through relationship, common interest or otherwise. Forty per cent. of our population within our midst alienated from our government, yet a part of us! It would take but a small percentage more to rise up in rebellion, demand their fundamental rights and the result would be too appalling for us to contemplate. I am no pessimist. I believe this and every other legislative body of our land "knows what is right, and knowing dare maintain" it and I cannot believe we will ever temporarily compromise our state through the hope of temporary power or preferment, by giving the seal of approval to any act by which we will go down into history as DESPOTIC rather than DEMOCRATIC, a condition which cannot abide.

This is a great country and we are a great people holding in our hands absolutely our own destiny. Does the great state of Maryland in this great sisterhood of commonwealths propose an open violation of the spirit if not the letter of the federal constitution itself, and flaunt our defiance in their very faces?

I represent the largest county in area in the state. In population it is the smallest with four exceptions. The mountains are high and rugged and the valleys numerous and deep. Educational advantages are meager and expensive. The county was organized in 1872. In examining the school records for the past two decades I find that the actual number of months of school per year has varied from one and three-fourth months on one extreme to six months on the other, which was the term last year for the first. The average has not exceeded four and one-half months. Many families live two and one-half miles and some nearly twice that from school. The dearth of educational facilities is no fault of ours. We have been levying a county tax for school purposes for years varying from 20 to 30 cents on the hundred dollars.

Geographical conditions are such that educational advantages are twice and thrice as expensive as in the flat land country. The percentage of illiteracy is high, reaching 22 per cent. of the electorate in one of the most rugged mountain districts. The population of our county at its formation was estimated at 7,000. The census of 1901 returns it as 17,701. Most of the increase is from immigration, of course. We have many foreign people among us, if not foreign born, of immediate foreign extraction. Many of our best and most substantial citizens are Germans and Welsh and Irish. Many of them are our largest taxpayers and are in the fullest sense our most influential citizens, the very bone and sinew of our government. Some of them even shouldered arms in time of war, staking their very lives and fortunes, and went out in defense of their country and its flag. In the adoption of this constitutional amendment they are DISFRANCHISED, ground by the wheels of this modern Juggernaut into political serfdom! And look at the injustice of it, too. Here is my neighbor. Born in Germany, perhaps; lived in this state and county for years; paid his taxes; obeyed the laws; exercised the right of franchise; perchance heeded the nation's cry for men, in avenging the Maine's disaster and exposed himself to the danger of Spanish bullets and Cuban fever on foreign battlefields. Disfranchised! Cast out into outer darkness.

Another neighbor may be an outcast, a menace to society, an anarchist, perchance, but through some perversion of the machinery of government his grandfather could vote somewhere a half a century ago, hence he is vested with all the sacred rights of citizenship. What an infamous law! I am against it.

If we are sincere in our zeal to put such a high standard on citizenship, why not be consistent and fair and honest and let it be a true test of a man's educational qualifications and not a mere political sham.

I believe in an educated, cultured electorate. It is clearly the duty of the state to educate its children and thus make good citizens out of them. Everett uttered much truth when he said: "Education is a better safeguard of our liberties than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school master we raise those of the recruiting sergeant." But it is perfectly clear that it is not the prerogative of the state to do it with a vengeance and alienate its citizenship because they do not measure up to any single educational test whatever. The state has no inherent right to make a constitutional matter out of one that is purely legislative. Let us use every possible means at hand to promote the welfare of our people, from every standpoint, moral, physical and intellectual, but beware of all legislation that usurps a man's right to citizenship, HIS LEGAL TEST OF MANHOOD and thus weaken the very governmental structure which we are endeavoring to uphold.

I shall now, henceforth and forever oppose any and every act, legislative or otherwise, which deprives a single constituent of mine, whether in county, state or nation, of his citizenship, if he be honest, upright and law-abiding.

A Poem for Today

MY TOMB

By Jean Pierre de Beranger

"FOR forty years, from 1815 until his death, Beranger was perhaps the most popular French writer of his time, and he was ranked among the greatest French poets," says an eminent critic. "There has been a reaction against that enthusiasm, and he is now severely judged by the critics. But if he is not entitled to stand on the high pedestal given to him by his contemporaries we yet cannot deny genius to the man who for more than a generation swayed the hearts of the people at his will and exerted on his countrymen and on his epoch an immense influence."

WHAT! whilst I'm well, beforehand you design,
At vast expense, for me to build a shrine?
Friends, 'tis absurd! to no such outlay go;
Leave to the great the pomp and pride of woe
Take what for marble or for brass would pay—
For a dead beggar garb by far too gay—
And buy life-stirring wine on my behalf:
The money for my tomb right gayly let us quaff!

A mausoleum worthy of my thanks
At least would cost you twenty thousand francs:
Come, for six months, rich vale and balmy sky,
As gay recluses, be it ours to try.
Concerts and balls where Beauty's self invites,
Shall furnish us our castle of delights:
I'll run the risk of finding life too sweet:
The money for my tomb right gayly let us eat!

But old I grow, and Lizzy's youthful yet:
Costly attire, then, she expects to get:
For to long fast a show of wealth resigns—
Bear witness Longchamps, where all Paris shines!
You to my fair one something surely owe;
A cashmere shawl she's looking for, I know:
'Twere well for life on such a faithful breast
The money for my tomb right gayly to invest!

No box of state, good friends, would I engage,
For mine own use, where spectres tread the stage:
What poor wan man with haggard eyes is this?
Soon must he die—ah, let him taste of bliss!
The veteran first should the raised curtain see—
There in the pit to keep a place for me.
(Tired of his wallet, long he cannot live)—
The money for my tomb to him let's gayly give!

What doth it boot me, that some learned eye
May spell my name on gravestone, by and by?
As to the flowers they promise for my bier,
I'd rather, living, scent their perfume here.
And thou, posterity!—that ne'er mayst be—
Waste not thy torch in seeking signs of me!
Like a wise man, I deemed that I was bound
The money for my tomb to scatter gayly round!

The Lady of the Toll-Gate and the Auto

"SHOOTING the chutes may be fun of the invigorating and intense kind," said the man who has had experience, "but it is mild compared with the fun of shooting toll-gates in an auto. Coming from York to Lancaster on one occasion while cutting across a corner of Pennsylvania a pair of us whirled through every gate till we reached the final one at Lancaster. We had done it that way not because we wished to defraud the road of its righteous receipts, but because we got no response when we blew our horn for somebody to come out and collect the toll. We might have yelled 'Hello!' as the custom of the horse drivers was, but what did we have a horn for? At the Lancaster gate we were met by a long and lank lady with a hatchet in her face and a broom in her hand, and we should have passed on as before, but she looked forbidding.

"'Hold up,' said she.

"'We're held up,' said I, throwing her a fetching smile that failed to fetch.

"'Pay your toll,' said she.

"'Why?' said I.

"'Because you won't get past this gate till you do,' said she, standing before us with her broom across her front as an obstructing sentry holds his gun.

"'They didn't charge us at any of the other gates,' said I, hoping to make her ashamed of herself by showing her how much more agreeable and hospitable her fellow gatekeepers were.

"'Oh, didn't they?' she snapped at me. 'Then I'll just collect for the whole road. I'm the boss.'

"She was a truthful woman, whatever else she was, and we had to whack up for a string of tollgates about forty miles long. I may add that the lady seemed to think it was quite amusing. We didn't."—New York Press.

Arms and the Man.

Scene—A well known school of musketry.

Captain (to sergeant instructor, explaining the theory and powers of the new short rifle to squad of officers)—Yes, that's all very well, sergeant, but I find it difficult enough to understand myself. How on earth am I to explain it to my men? Some of them are only half witted.

Sergeant Instructor—Just explain it to them the same way as I'm explaining it to you, sir!—London Punch.

Secondhand.

She—Arthur, I want to make a confession.

He—A confession! What is it, Dolly?

She—Fred Summers asked me for a kiss.

He—You don't mean to say you gave him one?

She—It was only one that you gave me. I thought you wouldn't care. You can give me lots more, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Her Rules of Hygiene.

I took my young daughter Genevieve, five years old, to the doctor. When he asked her where she felt sick she said in her stomach. The doctor told her it was something she put in her stomach that upset her, so Genevieve said bravely: "Mr. Doctor, I never put anything in my stomach. I always put everything in my mouth."

Health Resort Note.

Portrait of a gentleman taking the waters.—Punch.

A Rival's Rabid Retort.

Pretty Girl—I'm engaged to Mr. De Shy.

Envious Rival—I am astonished.

"I thought you would be."

"Yes. Everybody said he was so bashful that only an experienced widow could bag him."—New York Herald.

His Invention.

Mrs. McFlub—Your husband seems to be quite versatile. Has he ever invented anything?

Mrs. Sleeth—Oh, yes. One of the finest lines of midnight excuses you ever listened to.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Absentmindedness.

"Why are you so absentminded about mailing letters?" said the reproving wife. "You never forget to smoke."

"That's absentmindedness again," answered the incorrigible. "I can't remember not to smoke."—Washington Star.

Many of Her Sort.

Nell—She claims that she makes it a point to be blind to the faults of others.

Belle—Well, she may be blind, but she's not deaf. She likes to listen to tales of them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Masculine View.

Mrs. Shopps—I see Cutt & Slashem are advertising some lovely house gowns at a bargain.

Shopps—Well, our house doesn't need a gown, but it ought to have a coat of paint.—Detroit Tribune.

Oakland Normal School

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

THE Oakland Normal School will Open Monday April 24 and Continue Ten (10) Weeks Closing June 30th.

In addition to giving the teachers of Garrett County a broad and comprehensive view of the 'Essentials' in Primary and Grammar Work and thus preparing them to meet the requirements for examination, as laid down by the County Superintendent, we will give daily lectures upon the latest methods of teaching Geography by Dr. McMurray and in his Essentials for Recitation. Students are at liberty in addition to the 'Essentials' to take up any or all of the higher branches, including Physics, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin, German and advanced work in Algebra and Arithmetic.

It is the earnest wish of the Principal that students desiring the course should enter upon their work Monday, April 24th, thus getting the full benefit of the Normal.

Tuition for the Normal course will be $5.00 and $6.00, according to grade of certificate desired, payable at time of entrance.

Good board at reasonable rates may be procured.

For further information address

J. FRANK McBEE, A. M., Principal Normal School, Oakland

P. S.—Grammar and High School Students cordially invited to enroll.—J. F. M.

Accident Normal!

MOTTO: "Labor Omnia Vincit."

A ten weeks' term will open APRIL 24, 1905, and close JUNE 30, 1905, with the regular county examination. A RARE OPPORTUNITY for teachers who want to honor their profession.

AIM The design of this Normal shall be to inspire the teacher with cheerfulness and moral courage, and thus lighten his work and create a true love for his high calling. "A more thorough preparation" should be the watch-cry of the true teacher. The best positions are always open to the best teachers, and the great need of the American public school teacher is MORE REAL LIFE.

¶ In order that you may get the best results from class work you should enter at the first. ¶ Fifth Reader Grade admitted.

BRANCHES TAUGHT Besides the current school branches, opportunity will be given to study Latin, Philosophy, Psychology, Geometry, Algebra, etc. Bring your text books. ¶ A special period, each day, given to the study of RUDIMENTS and PRACTICE of VOCAL MUSIC.

EXPENSES Tuition from $5.00 to $6.00 per term. Board cheap and convenient.

We cordially solicit the patronage and cooperation of all friends of education. ¶ For further information address

J. C. BEAHM, Principal, Accident, Md.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolve by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 3-2-3t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
C. C. MILLER

1-3

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 A... Year

What you call the cut of a garment is really the design. The cutting is mechanical, but the designing is high art.

The designer is the architect and it is he who is responsible for the style, the "hang"—the shape of the collar—the finish inside and out.

The Clothcraft designer has made style his life's study and receives a very large salary—so why shouldn't Clothcraft Clothes excel in style?

The cutting must be quick and accurate—that's all. On some goods the Clothcrafters use an electric machine with rapidly revolving steel discs—cutting many thicknesses of cloth at once. That is one of the ways in which Clothcraft Clothes are made possible at the price.

There are no other clothes as good as Clothcraft Clothes—at the price, and few at any price can equal them in fit and stylish finish, or in wear.

A potent reason for this is the fact that all Clothcraft Clothes are made in the Clothcraft factory under direct supervision. That is the direct road to economy and good work. Also it makes possible the use of special machines and special devices which save labor, reduce cost, and improve quality. You'd better examine Clothcraft Clothes.

J. H. Cuppett, Friendsville, Md.

$33 TO California

From Chicago, every day, March 1 to May 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California. Tickets good in tourist sleeping cars. Rate for double berth, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California, $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
AND
Union Pacific—Southern Pacific Line

If you are thinking of such a trip, this is your opportunity to make it at least expense.

Handsome book descriptive of California sent for six cents' postage.

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
1245 Railway Exchange,
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General Eastern Agent,
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Complete information will be sent free on receipt of this coupon with blank lines filled. Coupon should be mailed to-day.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank raft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $6; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

EASTER.

"There was a garden . . . and in the garden a sepulcher." (John xix, 41.)

The effort to locate the Garden of Eden falls. It must needs do so, for it takes of the literalness which loses the spirit. The second chapter of Genesis really describes the earth prepared for man. Eden is as wide as the world. It is the world. This is the garden which the Lord God planted and in which He caused to grow every tree pleasant to the sight and good for food.

What God does is well done. Mind can not conceive or ideally construct for itself a world more admirable than this. Here "power, glory strength, and beauty all are aisled." Take, for example, the one quality of color. The poet of the Seasons puts it well:

"Who can paint
Like Nature? Can Imagination boast
Amid her gay creations hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill
And lose them in each other as appears
In every bud that blows?"

And color is matched by contour. The curve is everywhere—God's eternal line of beauty. No wonder the Hebrew poets describe Nature as maintaining an overture to her Maker. "Heavens are glad, earth rejoices, sea roars, trees of the wood sing, floods clap their hands, hills are joyful."

Glory of it is that to this wealth of radiance, fragrance, and harmony God has made man responsive. There is rhythm between man and the world. Each answers to other. So that man has been called a palace of sight and sound. But not only is the world a place of enjoyment: it is a sphere of Thought. By its very constitution it challenges attention and solicits observation. It is also sphere of Power. It has hidden forces for man to discover and subdue. Finally it is a sphere of Love. Its social net is ceaselessly weaving—a net whose meshes are as soft as silk, but as strong as steel.

Such is the garden-world. Its maker gave man a quit-claim deed to it when He said, "Have dominion! Dress and keep it." As some one quaintly said of the strawberry, so can be said of the world, "No doubt God could have made a better world than this, but he never did."

But in this world-garden there is one object which can not be ignored. It thrusts itself upon us like a rocky ledge for the bed of ferns. No flowers of rhetoric can cover it. Denial of it is impossible. Attempt to minify it is insult to human mind and heart. There can be no wide-visioned philosophy of life which ignores it. It is the Tomb. "In the garden is a sepulcher," Black and hideous; rayless, cheerless, hopeless, it gaps wide to receive soon or late every son of man. For six millenniums or for sixty for aught we know humanity like a stream has been falling into this insatiable abyss, so that—

All that tread
The globe, are but a handful of the tribes
That slumber in its bosom.

The best use of Easter is to articulate the Sepulcher into the Garden in such a manner that the symmetry and beauty of the latter shall not be marred. The old theology made no effort in this direction. On the contrary it increased the gloom and horror. It misanthropically asserted this world to be a shattered paradise, to be used only as a bridge to carry over to another world. It asserted physical Death to be the penalty of sin. So in homily and hymn Death was pictured as an avenger come to inflict the extreme penalty. But the modern view is more, sane and happy. According to it death is not a penalty at all. It inhered in the original constitution of the world before there was either man or sin. It is part of the beneficent plan of infinite goodness. Death is not an avenger, but an angel, tall and beautiful, God's usher to the fuller life.

Conviction of immortality is not, however, result of logic. Arguments, however skillfully formed, convince the smallest possible number. This is rather a matter of institution. It is sensed by the soul. The monologue of faith runs this way. The craving of my lower senses is satisfied by my Maker. There is light for eye, melody for ear, fragrance for nostril. But my masterful craving is for life—to live, to live forever. He who satisfies the lower cravings will not disappoint the highest. He who gives light to eye will give life to spirit. The goodness of God is the pledge that the sense for immortality will be satisfied.

The sepulcher in the garden is then no blind alley. It is an open thoroughfare, vocal and radiant with immortality. Instead of marring the garden, it is, from this point of view, its chief ornament.

SINCE the proposed constitutional amendment has been brought into such prominence by both political parties we reproduce on page two of this paper to-day the speech made by Senator Palmer of this county delivered in the Senate in opposition to the measure when it was under consideration by that body during the session of the Legislature one year ago. Mr. Palmer's remarks at that time were quoted in all parts of the State and the speech was commented upon by metropolitan newspapers in many of the states as being logical and well timed.

PREPARING TO BUILD.

Ground for New Municipal Building Being Cleared Off.

The lot at the corner of First and Liberty streets which was purchased some weeks ago by the town for the purpose of erecting thereon a new building for municipal purposes is being cleared of the old building which has stood on it for many years and put in readinass for the builders to begin the erection of the proposed new structure, plans for which have already been adopted which contemplate two stories, the first floor to be used for a town lock-up, fire department headquarters, police magistrate's office and perhaps a storage room for tools, etc., while the second story will be fitted for meeting of the Town Council and as a place for holding meetings of a public nature where the town citizens and property owners are interested.

The class of material for use in the construction of the building has not yet been decided upon by Council but the probabilities are that concrete blocks, having the appearance of hammered stone work, will be used. This material is considered as being first class for building purposes and has been subject to rigid tests by leading contractors all over the country. The cost of such material will be the same as brick, will be as substantial and present a much better appearance.

ENDORSE JAMES S. LAKIN.

Republicans of Preston County Adopt Strong Resolutions in His Favor.

The Republicans of Preston county, West Va., in convention assembled at Terra Alta on Saturday, the 15th inst., adopted strong resolutions favorable to the candidacy of Mr. James S. Lakin, of the firm of Offutt & Lakin, of that town, who is a candidate for the nomination for Congress to succeed Hon. A. G. Dayton, of Philippi, who was recently appointed to the Federal bench by President Roosevelt.

The convention to make the nomination will be held at Keyser on the 26th inst. and Mr. Lakin's friends both in his home county and elsewhere in the Congressional district which he seeks to represent in Congress, have strong hopes for his success both at the convention and at the special election to be held sometime in June. Mr. Lakin is well known in Oakland and other parts of Garrett county, having resided here with his father when the former was pastor and later presiding elder of the Methodist church here. In later years Mr. Lakin entered the employ of Mr. D. E. Offutt as clerk in his store here the editor of THE REPUBLICAN holding a similar position with Mr. Offutt at the same time. A few years ago a partnership was formed between Mr. Offutt and Mr. Lakin for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business at Terra Alta, the latter being placed in charge and by his strict attention to details the business is the most successful of any in that whole county.

Mr. Lakin's many friends in Oakland hope to see him nominated and elected.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Patrick Holland, aged about 80 years, a pensioned emplove of the B. & O. railroad company, was found dead on the railroad about half way through Everett tunnel, two miles westof town, on last Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Flagman James Jones stumbled over the remains horribly mangled and cut to pieces in the darkest part of the tunnel, and was terribly frightened and shocked, when he realized it was the body of a man.

Mr. Holland since the death of his wife, some few years ago has liyed alone in a little house near No. 40 water station, on the 17 mile grade, and was in the habit of walking to Piedmont about once a month. It is supposed he was on his way to town when he was caught in the tunnel by passing trains and killed. His remains were gathered up and sent to an undertaker at Piedmont, and buried in the Catholic graveyard at Westernport on the following Sunday.

"Paddy" as he was called was a typical Irishman, and known to nearly everybody in this place as the jovial and kindhearted old watchman, who for 20 years was stationed at the watch box half a mile west of Piedmont.

Mr. Samuel Brady of the Brady Construction Co., of Grafton, was in town last week.

Miss Mabel Shuck, of Bond, enroute to her future home at Dubois, Pa., stopped off for a few days to visit friends in this vicinity.

Messrs. Russell Pattison and John Raley, members of the Cardinal base ball team of Cumberland were home over Sunday.

During a festival held by the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church on last Saturday evening in the old school house, a fire occurred in the roof of the building from a defective flue, and for a time created considerable excitement. As soon as the bucket brigade got into effective service the fire was soon subdued without much loss.

Saturday was pay day at Pattison's mine, and at Marstellar's four foot.

Rev. A. R. Snedegar has returned from Confluence and filled his pulpit on last Sunday night.

Dr. Martin, of Kingwood, W. Va., is attending to the practice of Dr. Boynton at Barnum during the latter's absence in Phiadelphia.

Mr. Clarence Howard, of Piedmont, spent Sunday with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Howard.

Miss Viva Jones, of Elk Garden, daughter of Capt. Jones, of the Elk Garden branch, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Radcliffe, of Savage.

Two applications for saloon licenses for this town have been filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, Mrs. Maggie Collin and Mr. Freeland Tibbets.

Mr. and Mrs. Boettner, of Frostburg, are guests of their son, Engineer John Boettner, of Savage.

Mr. William Brown, of the Nob, has the material on his lot recently purchased for the erection of a dwelling house.

Mr. Freeland Tibbets lost a valuable cow on last Tuesday by it being killed on the B. & O.

Extensive preparations are being made by the pupils and officers of the Presbyterian of Savage, and the M. E. Sunday schools of this place to celebrate the Easter festival on next Sunday evening.

The effect of the new bridge across the Potomac river connecting this place with Franklin, giving us an outlet to the West Va. R. R., has already developed conveniences and accommodations that could not be obtained from the B. & O. Orders went into effect on Wednesday stopping all passenger trains North and South at the new station. This order is not for a special or limited time, but will be scheduled as a regular stopping place summer and winter for passengers and freight.

Mr. Geo. Warnick returned home on Tuesday evening from a business trip of a few days to Elk Garden.

Messrs. Cal Simpson and John Smith contractors and builders, have just completed a home for Mr. Howard Kline at Pattison mine.

Mr. Thos. Devine, of Dodson, spent Palm Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Maggie Collins.

Presiding Elder McDowell, of Baltimore, officiated at the Quarterly Conference meeting in the M. E. church on last Wednesday afternoon. This is the first official appointment he has been able to attend in the last twelve months on account of an accident which occured early last spring when he slipped and fell on an icy pavement in front of his residence and fractured a knee cap.

Mr William Moody made a business trip to Oakland on Tuesday.

Work at the Pattison mine is very dull. No coal has been shipped this week so far and the prospects, according to reliable sources, point to one of the dullest seasons this particular mine has had for a number of years.

Supt. O. Tibbets, of Savage, was in town Sunday with friends.

Jim Cross took his team of base ball tossers, called the "Bangers" to Piedmont last Saturday afternoon to show the Piedmont fans how they could play ball when lined up against a semi-professional nine. The score stood 7 to 1 at the end in favor of the big salaried players and it is safe to to say that if they don't play better ball next Saturday when they meet the Baltimore Club there will be a disappointed crowd at Piedment.

RENTED HOTEL CHAUTAUQUA.

Mr. W. C. Dunnington Will Operate the House This Season.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. W. C. Dunnington, well known as an up-to-date hotel proprietor, entered into an agreement with Mr. G. H. Pritchard, who recently purchased Hotel Chautauqua, Mountain Lake Park, whereby the former becomes the lessee for the coming season, his term of tenancy beginning on May 1st.

Mr. Dunnington has successfully operated hotels at Terra Alta, Grafton and other points in West Virginia, always catering to the needs of his patrons and his reputation as a hotel man of the highest standing is unexcelled.

The hotel at the Park will be put in thorough repair from cellar to attic, new furniture, table ware, carpets, etc., will be placed in the house and the new management will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons.

RYANS GLADE.

Once more we dip our pen in ink to jot down a few of the happenings in this vicinity, which we hope will be of some interest to your many readers. A few days ago spring was here but Sunday's weather changed our mind and made us think of wintry days and the storm still continues this Tuesday morning with the ground covered with snow and mercury registering ten degrees below freezing. The fruit is damaged but to what extent we can't tell at present. We hope not so bad as it looks now.

Some of the farmers are almost done sowing oats.

The health of this community is fairly good.

Mrs. George Steyer is serious ill. Her extreme old age is much against her recovery, but we hope she will soon be out again.

Mr. Garrett V. Moon, of Bethlehem, was visiting his daughter, Mrs. N. B. Harvey last week. "Uncle Garrett," as he is commonly called, is hale and hearty for a man of his age, he being eighty-three years old. He is one of District No. 10's staunchest Republicans. May he live to cast several more Republican ballots.

Rev. E. J. Westfall preached a very interesting sermon Sunday afternoon to an attentive congregation. He recently organized a Sunday school at this place, the following officers being chosen for the coming year: Supt., J. B. Shockey; assistent supt., D. O. Harvey; secretary, J. W. Steyer; treasurer, Miss Ida Harvey.

Presiding Elder R. B. Ward will hold Quarterly Conference at this place next Saturday afternoon.

W. H. Mamaw has installed a boiler and engine in his mill in place of the one he sold the Nine brothers last winter. He will soon have his saw mill in operation.

Mr. John Savage, of Sunnyside, was in our midst last Sunday.

Mr. Elmer Harvey was visiting at S. G. Stever Sunday evening.

Mr. D. A. Harvey, of Blaine, was visiting his parents in this section recently.

Mr. E. W. Kelso was visiting Mr. Scott Thompson last Saturday who is dangerously ill at his home in Keyser. He is suffering with typhoid.

Mr. N. B. Harvey is our most successful hunter. He recently killed three red foxes.

Miss Lillie Weimer, who taught the Shook Shop school the past winter, was urgently requested by the patrons of the school to return and teach the school again next winter.

The political bee is buzzing in one are two ears in this community.

FIFTY CENTS

IN some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

Send for free sample

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Men Capable of Earning
$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK
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PAINT TALK
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LABOR

The cost of Labor for putting on a Paint that is adulterated is the same as putting on a Pure Paint that lasts twice as long. Devoe Lead and Zinc is pure and lasts twice as long as adulterated paint.

CHEAP

A paint that contains adulteration costs less by the gallon but takes more gallons than Devoe Lead and Zinc. Devoe is cheap because it goes further.

Call at our store and get a sample of Devoe Lead and Zinc and let us tell you all about it and show you a great many houses that have been painted with it.

If a dealer can't show you a state chemist's certificate for the paint he is selling, then it is sure to be adulterated.

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Don't buy any paint that the maer is afraid to put his formula on the label. F. W. Devoe & Co. put the formula of Devoe Lead and Zinc on the label.

DON'T

Don't buy any Paint that is not guaranteed pure and certified to by the state chemist. Call at our store and read the state chemist's certificate on Devoe Lead and Zinc

MILK AND WATER

One gallon of water and one gallon of milk don't make two gallons of milk. Neither does one gallon of paint and one gallon of adulteration make two gallons of paint. Devoe Lead and Zinc is all paint guaranteed strictly pure.

DON'T

Don't buy Paint by the gallon, but by the house. The price of a gallon of Paint don't always tell you how much the Paint for a house will cost. Devoe Lead and Zinc costs less per house than adulterated Paint.

PRICES

White Lead and White Zinc costs about seven cents per pound—Clay and Whiting costs one-half cent per pound. Why buy Whiting and Clay for Paint. Devoe Lead and Zinc contains no Whiting or Clay.

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Lead and Oil is honest Paint. But Lead is too soft—chalks off. Zinc is hard and tough, and when ground in with the lead, prevents chalking. But they must be ground fine to combine. Devoe Lead and Zinc is famous for fineness.

You can always buy Paint for less than Devoe Lead and Zinc. Don't save your money.

QUANTITY

300 square feet of surface will take one gallon Devoe Lead and Zinc for TWO coats. Figure the size of your house and see how much the Paint costs.

J. M. Davis & Sons

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Merchant Chas. S. Davis is suffering with an attack of the grip.

Mrs. Ella Kerler, who spent several weeks in Baltimore and Washington, returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon.

Mr. James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, was in Oakland Monday evening for a few hours on business.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, was in the city Tuesday on official business.

Messrs. Dixon & Kelso have something of interest to say to the housewives in their advertisement elsewhere in this paper to day.

Mr. John T. Mitchell, who was over at his old home, Addison, Pa., several days last week, returned to Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of THE REPUBLICAN office, and Mr. Fred Schroeder, of the *Journal* office, spent Sunday at Lonaconing with relatives and friends.

Hon. George C. Sturgiss, of Morgantown, W. Va., was in Oakland Tuesday where he attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association held here that day.

Mr. Floyd Duckworth, as executor of the will of his father, the late Aden C. Duckworth, gives notice in this paper today to the creditors of the estate of the deceased to file their claims

The suit for damages instituted in the Circuit Court of Allegany county by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murray against the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, has been removed to this county for trial and will be taken up at the September Term.

Mr. Richard T. Lowndes, Jr., of Clarksburg, accompanied by two or three horsemen drove fifteen head of horses through Oakland yesterday morning en route to Cumberland, where the animals will be disposed of. The horses were purchased at and near Clarksburg and driven overland from that point.

Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, whose illness was noted in these columns some weeks ago, and later his convalescence, is still growing steadily stronger and walks down town every day where he is met by many of his friends who show their pleasure at seeing him in good health again.

Messrs. J. C. Renninger and W. R. Offutt, two of our progressive young lawyers and real estate men, on last Friday purchased from Dr. and Mrs. J. Lee McComas a lot on Second street adjoining the property of Mr. George W. Legge. The lot is a valuable one for residential purposes and it is understood improvements will be made on it at an early date.

The next meeting of the Grafton Presbytery will be held in Oakland when quite a number of ministers of the Presbyterian faith will be here. Rev. McClelland, of the Oakland congregation, will be installed as pastor about June 20th when Rev. R. M. Ramsay, of Kingwood, who was elected Moderator for the ensuing six months at the recent session of the Presbytery held at Jacksonburg, will officiate.

Claude Brown is now traveling for the Freedom Casket Company.

Mr. George Little went to Hagerstown Monday night where he was sent by the local Council Jr. O. U. A. M. as its representative in the Grand Council which meets in that city this week.

By the burning out of the converter in front of St. Paul's M. E. church last Sunday night the church could not be illuminated and as a consequence the evening services could not be held, much to the regret of the congregation.

Messrs. Edward H. Sincell and Gilmor S. Hamill, as trustees, sold at public auction in front of the post office in Oakland Saturday a tract of nearly fifty acres of land lying on Bear creek, near Accident, belonging to the estate of the late Judge Kamp to Mr. Frederick Kamp, of Friendsville, for $910. Mr. E. Fringer was the auctioneer.

A meeting of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran congregation will be held in the Garrett Memorial church next Tuesday evening, April 25th, to decide whether the congregation is willing to sell the Corrigan lot to the County Commissioners. Every member is expected to attend, so that the meeting be a legal one and according to the charter.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. 4-tf.

Prof. I. Frank McBee, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. Arthur Fricker and three children, of San Juan, Porto Rica, arrived here last Friday evening from Baltimore, to which city Prof. McBee went to meet his relatives and bring them here where they will remain during the summer. The little folks were delighted with the snow, the first they had ever seen.

A bunch of traveling men, whose names were subjected to much comment and punned to the limit afforded fun at a local hotel. Among them were Mr. Tune and Mr. Shock. The former started to whistle a popular air that Mr. Shock said gave him a jolt. Another of the bunch offered to bet that his name was harder than any in the crowd. He was taken up by a man who said his name was Stone and the betting salesman said his name was Harder. The drinks were on Stone, who felt a bit rocky over losing what he thought was an easy bet.

From the report of the Grafton Presbyterian, which met at Jacksonburg, W. Va., last week, published in the Morgantown *New Dominion* the following is taken relative to Rev. John A. McClelland, of Oakland: "Rev. John A. McClelland, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, presbytery of New York and Vermont, was received into the church and arrangements were made for his installation as pastor of the churches at Oakland and Terra Alta. This will be done at an early date. He is a very able man and will be quite an addition to the ministerial force of the Presbytery.

COL. G. A. PEARRE IN WASHINGTON

Sixth District's Congressman Expected Home in a Day Or Two.

Col. George A. Pearre, representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional district, returned to Washingtrn yesterday from Pineville, S. C., where he has been located for a few months in search of health and rest. Col. Pearre is expected in this city tomorrow or Thursday. A letter from him yesterday to his brother, Postmaster William Pearre, stated that he was in the best of health and weighed more than he ever did. He is anxious to return to Cumberland and feels that he is fully able to take care of his law practice here. His secretary, Mr. C. Edgar Kellar, joined him in Washington yesterday.—Cumberland News.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OAKLAND HOTEL RENTED

By Messrs. Devries & Eckles, for a Term of Three Years.

Yesterday Messrs. J. M. Devries and M. H. Eckles, the former of St. Paul, Minn., and the latter of Lima, O., closed a contract with the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the lease of the Oakland Hotel for a term of three years and will take immediate possession of the property, expecting to place a large force of hands at work within a few days to clean the house up thoroughly and put it in prime condition for the accommodation of the large number of guests expected to summer here.

The lessees of the hotel are well informed hotel men and will do everything in their power to make the coming season a successful one.

DEER PARK SEASON OPENS JUNE 15

Splendid Improvements Have Been Made at Mountain Resort.

The beautiful summer resort at Deer Park, Maryland, which is better known internationally than any resort of the Allegany Mountain Range south of the Adirondacks, has been improved and made more attractive than ever. The tennis courts and golf links are now immediately in front of the large hotels and are, therefore, very convenient for use.

For fifteen years this magnificent resort has attracted most fashionable assemblages, not only from the East, but from everywhere and consequently has added to and extended its already spacious grounds.

Large sums of money have been spent in enhancing the natural attractiveness and beauty of the grounds, located at such an elevation to give perfectly and pure and exhilerating atmosphere.

Five hundred acres is a large area to be covered by a hotel and its environments, but the nine-mile plateau in this particular section of the Allegheny Range affords an excellent opportunity to spread out. There are 12 cottages belonging to the hotel, each having several acres of ground immediately surrounding it. Ex-President Cleveland occupied one of them for a season while he was Chief Executive of the country. The cottage season will open on June 15th, while the hotel will be opened on June 24th, under the management of Mr. W. E. Burwell, the most efficient Superintendent of Hotels of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was a great hunter name Browning who owned nearly all of the country in the vicinity of Deer Park and the country was considered a paradise for hunters and sportsmen. In the course of time the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which naturally selected the great plateau as a convenient place to cross the mountains, went through this territory and accumulated much of the property. It developed upon that Company later to see the advantages afforded by the mountains in this section and establish a summer resort, with the consequent building of Deer Park hotel. It immediately became popular, and year after year, for a period of three months each summer, it was the scene of many a spirited concourse of people including presidents, ambassadors, princes, all helping toward the gaiety of the place. It is a general thing for all the cottages and many of the suites of rooms in the hotel to be engaged a year in advance, and the prospect for the season of 1905 is equally as flattering.

Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati always have a full representation owing to the convenience of the through train service from these points. A great number come from the South and while Deer Park is never represented as a health resort, it is nevertheless a place entirely out of reach of malaria germs, and hay fever is unknown.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.
No. 1321 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 30th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

SHERIFF'S SALE OF Personal Property

Located at the Works of the Lake Port Atlantic Coal and Coke Company, on the Line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

Under and by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, at the suit of Charles Deal against C. E. Pool, and to the undersigned Sheriff directed, the same being No. 1 Judicials to July Term, 1905, I have seized and taken in execution all of the following named goods and chattels belonging to the said C. E. Pool and I hereby give notice that I will sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale at the works of the Lake Port Atlantic Coal and Coke Company, located on the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway, between Steyer and Gorman stations in Garrett County, Maryland, on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd Day of April, 1905.

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. the following chattels so taken in execution; about

22 Tons of Steel "T" Rails

to satisfy said judgment and costs.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County, Maryland.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	14,543,153 32
Total amount of all liabilities	6,786,491 79
Total unearned premiums	5,993,813 53
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	11,623,500 00

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Feb. 16, 1905.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN, Insurance Com.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,215,843 59

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County v. George W. Ward.
No. 137 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan Edward H. Sincell, Attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1365.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

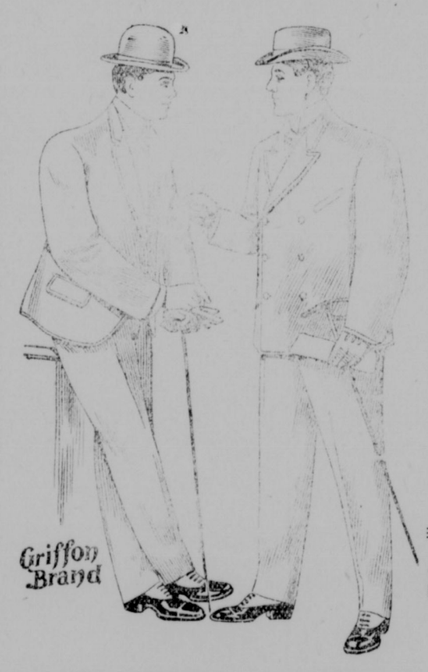
This exact style in Brillianteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The styles are correct and up to the minute. To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of



QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.

Sincell & Co.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, to Gilmor S. Hamill, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1892, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 21, folios 52 etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, by the said Gilmor S. Hamill assigned to Rebecca Brown, and by the said Rebecca Brown assigned to me for the purpose of foreclosure, default having been made under said mortgage, I will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
the 29th Day of April, 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the OPERA HOUSE, in the Town of Oakland, Maryland, all those two tracts or parcels of land which are called and known by the name of

"Mill Seat" and "Addition to Mill Seat,"

containing in the aggregate thirty-four and one-eighth acres of land, more or less; said tracts of land being situated in Garrett County, Maryland, about three-fourths of a mile Northeast of Friendsville, in said County, and being the same parcels of land that were conveyed to the late Henry Brown by deed from William H. Dawson, Trustee, dated the 6th day of September, 1892 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 29, folios 119, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland, said parcels of land commonly known as the "Old Furnace Ground."

About 15 acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a two-story frame dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y., TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Total admitted Assets		$440,978,371 16
Liabilities—		
(1) Amount required by law as a reserve fund for paying all the Company's insurance risks as certified by the N. Y. Insurance Department and for claims	$369,520,552 73	
(2) Contingent Guarantee Fund	71,457,818 43	
(3) Fund for immediate dividends to be paid on policies in the year following	2,000,000 00	440,977,371 16

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager.
W. B. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Agents, Cumberland, Md.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

The Society of Resolute Hermits

By SEWELL FORD

Copyright, 1904, by Sewell Ford

POSSIBLY all might have been well had they not reckoned without Maggie Brady. Suddenly and with no warning Maggie swooped upon them.

"The old gent he's laid up with rheumatics," she announced, "an' I've come up to do the rooms."

Now, had Maggie been old or unlovely there would have been no thought of broken vows, but old and unlovely Maggie was not. While the terms of the contract between the members of the Society of Resolute Hermits had by no means been meant to include daughters of janitors, there was no one of the three who did not at once realize that it should. Three and twenty knows no social barriers across which saucy blue eyes may not look. The eyes of Maggie were particularly blue and particularly saucy. Her big checked apron, reaching from shoulders to shoe tops, suggested far more grace of figure than it concealed. Even the turkey red dust cap could not hide all of Maggie's crisp brown locks.

Following her announcement was a long pause. Maggie was taking stock of the three while the hermits were wondering what ought to be done.

"I'm Maggie Brady," she finally suggested. "I've come up to do the rooms."

It was Sir Arthur who made the decision as to whether or not Maggie should be an exception. He ruled her in. "Mac," he said, "I suppose we shall have to knock off while this—er—young person cleans the place."

It was well meant, this speech, but unfortunate. Miss Brady was amused to being thrust into the third person singular, and she made no effort to conceal her indignation.

"Young person, is it? Ah, cut that out! It don't go with me. I'm near as old

"I'VE COME UP TO DO THE ROOMS."

as you an' every bit as good. Youse can just tell me what's to be done, an' I'll do it, but don't give me any of that young person business," which statements Miss Brady emphasized by thumping her broom handle on the floor.

"The young lady is displeased, Art," remarked Mac. "Better try again."

The Kid snickered, reached for his drawing board and began a sketch of the intruder.

But Sir Arthur rose to the occasion. Slipping a fresh sheet into his writing machine, he quickly hammered out a sentence, handed it to Maggie and said, "Come on, boys; let's walk around the block."

Silently Maggie watched them depart. In silent scorn she read this typewritten outrage:

"We don't care to hear you talk. Just clean."

Then, being an impulsive young woman, she sat down on the floor and wept. Lastly she descended to the rear basement in fine frenzy and made wild complaint to her father.

"They treated me like I was the dirt under their feet, so they did," she declared. "I won't stand for it, sure I won't! I'll tell Mike Cassidy, an' he'll smash 'em!"

Mrs. Brady, although but vaguely understanding the cause of the trouble, joined Maggie in demanding redress. A calm man was Brady, which was well. So he hobbled painfully up the long flights and made mild inquiry as to "what was wrong betwixt Maggie an' the young gents."

In no time at all the assembled members of the Society of Resolute Hermits agreed that apology was due Miss Brady, also explanation to her father. Like men, they offered both. Much against his will, Sir Arthur sketched the terms of the compact and pointed out the dilemma caused by the appearance of Maggie.

"Losh, losh! An' who'd 'a' thought three such foine lookin' young gents would want to hide from the guyrls!" exclaimed Mr. Brady as he went down to pacify his women folk.

Maggie dried her tears and returned to do the cleaning in contemptuous silence. Subsequently she took great pains to turn her back whenever she met any of the three; also she spread a highly colored version of the subject of the hermit society among the other tenants.

But they who had forsaken womankind paid no heed. This suited Maggie not at all. It is probable that she resented the slight for her sex. More likely it is that her vanity, of which she had no small stock, was touched. And there was reason. Not a tenant in the building save these three but gave back smile for smile. Some chucked her under the chin. The postman had once kissed her when they had met on the stairs. Yet the three on the top floor had for her neither word nor smile.

For a month Maggie hated them cordially, and as Mr. Brady's rheumatism

"IT'S LOTS PRETTIER 'N ME."

grew worse she had opportunity twice a week to slight the cleaning of their rooms. Yet when she found the hermits clumsily trying to do the work left undone she was moved to sympathy. Finally, coming across a sketch which the Kid had made of her, she wholly relented. The girl in the sketch was, as Maggie put it, "real stunning."

"Say, can I have that pictur' you drawed of me?" Thus read the badly written note which Maggie slipped into the Kid's hand one day when Mac and Sir Arthur were absent.

"Of course," said the Kid, taken unawares. "Do you like it?"

"It's lots prettier 'n me," simpered Maggie.

"Hanged if it is! It isn't half so pretty," declared the Kid and then blushed guiltily for having said it. But the ice had been broken. There were no more words, but when Maggie winked slyly over Sir Arthur's shoulder the Kid winked back.

Mac's fall from grace was due to the fact that the hall was dark and that he was in a hurry. So was Maggie, for she ran plump into his arms and somehow or other stayed there for a moment.

"Oh, it's you, is it, Maggie?" exclaimed Mac.

"Sure," said Maggie. "Did you think it was Miss Astorbilt?"

"Perhaps. Why not? I'll bet you're as much of an armful as she."

"Go away with you," said Maggie, breaking loose. "You're a nice kind of a hermit, you are."

More ice went then. After that when Maggie climbed to the retreat of the Resolute Hermits with dustpan and broom there were two at whom it was safe to wink, provided the wink was seen by only one at a time. This complicated the game and gave it added zest.

There remained Sir Arthur, stern, unmoved, unapproachable. At least he was undisturbed until one day when he alone occupied the den. He had his feet on the table and a writing pad on his lap. He was grinding away at a

"OH-H-H! I SAY, NOW!"

quatrain which he hoped to sell for as much as $4. There was something in it about kisses.

Maggie, leaning on her broom, boldly tried to read over his shoulder the much corrected lines and at last broke the silence by a sarcastic aside to herself, "A whole lot he knows about that, I don't think!"

"Meaning me?" asked Sir Arthur.

"Sure," promptly declared Maggie.

"Who else? There ain't no crowd, is there?"

True, there was no crowd, for they were two.

"What is it that I don't know 'bout?" asked Sir Arthur.

"Why, kissin' an' all that." And Maggie, leaning over his shoulder, indicated with contemptuous finger the scribbled lines.

"What makes you think so?"

"No thinkin' at all. I knows."

Sir Arthur looked into the saucy blue eyes at short range and read therein a challenge.

"Do you dare me?" he demanded.

"Um-mum!" replied Maggie through pursed lips.

Now, Sir Arthur was three and twenty, and Maggie's eyes invited. Undoubtedly he meant, hermit or no hermit, to take the dare. Still, he had done no more than put a sustaining finger under Maggie's chin when the door suddenly opened, and there stood Mac and the Kid, returned most atrociously inopportune.

"Oh-h-h! I say, now!" they chorused. They were shocked—immensely shocked, so they said—and tried to look it.

"Don't you believe 'em!" protested Maggie indignantly. "They're every bit as gay both of them, only not near so nice," with which sweeping declaration she departed, leaving the Resolute Hermits to make new vows in which, particularly and especially, but with some small suspicion of regret, was Maggie Brady adjured for all time.

Neglect of the Teeth Is Culpable.

Dentists tell us our teeth are rapidly deteriorating. The Scotch peasants who lived and grew strong on milk and porridge now drink tea and eat a herring for breakfast, while the rich regale themselves on soft food and made dishes of every kind. The poorer classes pay no attention to their children's teeth, and while in that wise country Japan and among the Hindoos daily tooth brushing and cleansing are never omitted, it is the last thing poor people think of in England. A man or woman in the prime of youth, but almost toothless, is a common sight. They neglect their teeth, then they get toothache and have a tooth extracted, and when their teeth are gone they can neither masticate nor digest. I would have children taught in the schools something about their health and how to keep it, how to preserve their teeth and how to feed and bring up babies, facts of which at present they are deplorably ignorant. Even well to do people display culpable indifference about their teeth and often omit to clean them before going to bed, which is the A B C of all teeth preservation.—Lady Violet Greville.

Blessing the Beasts.

One of the quaintest ceremonies which may still be seen in some parts of Normandy is the "benediction des bestiaux." The oxen, asses and a few thoroughbred horses which are raised in that part of France are assembled in front of the little church. There may also be a bullock or two and some cows. The procession of peasants in their quaint costumes issues from the church to the music of a chant which is droned by the priest and people. The venerable cure sprinkles a few drops on the heads of each of the beasts, who receive it as it is given, with a becoming air of conviction. When all the animals have received the benediction bundles tied up in coarse linen are placed at the pedestal of the cross facing the church. These packets contain bread and salt, which are to be given to the animals not able to attend the ceremony. There may be a couple of hundred peasants taking part in this ceremony, and not a trace of levity or anything but devout composure is to be seen on their faces. When the ceremony is completed the procession passes through the village chanting and then disperses.

A Useless Craft.

"It does beat all, Michael, what they are teaching girls now in these city schools," said old Mrs. Millikin, laying down the advertising section of a big daily which she had been reading closely for the last half hour. "Of course when Jamie went to the farm school and they gave him digging and chores and such it seemed right enough, for he was a boy and was fitting himself for making a living off the land.

"But what I can't make out is why ever city folks, and girls at that, and ones that don't need to be scratching to make ends meet, should be paying $25 extra, as the paper here says, just to learn fencing."

"Does seem kind o' queer, ma, come to think of it," returned the old man at the other end of the table, "but seems like of late I've been hearing a lot of talk 'bout nature studies and 'back to nature' and simple lifes and such, and maybe that's the city folks' way o' getting at those things, though it 'pears to me as if 'twould come handier for 'em to take a jaunt out in the country where real fences was if they're so mighty anxious to be learned 'bout the building of 'em!"

Tibet Sheep.

The principal beast of burden in the inner ranges of the Himalayas is the mountain sheep, which will carry each from seventeen to twenty-five pounds of baggage and live entirely on the herbage by the wayside. A small flock of them accompanied a recent expedition of a famous Indian explorer for more than a thousand miles, being at the finish none the worse for the journey. It is common in the Himalayas to load sheep high up in the mountains with borax and then to drive them down to the plains, where they are shorn of their wool and return laden with grain or salt. They stand the severe cold of the higher ranges of Tibet better than the yak or mountain cow and are indeed indispensable to the primitive needs of transit of the dwellers there.

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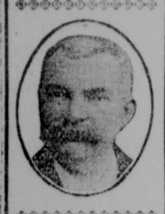

The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[Continued from last week.]

ings, fit pendant to that of the great. The root of these two prides is the same. It is not alone that lofty and imperious being, the man who says, "I am the law," that provokes insurrection by his very attitude; it is also that pigheaded subaltern who will not admit that there is anything beyond his knowledge.

There are really many people who find all superiority irritating. For them every piece of advice is an offense, every criticism an imposition, every order an outrage on their liberty. They would not know how to submit to rule. To respect anything or anybody would seem to them a mental aberration. They say to people after their fashion, "Beyond us there is nothing."

To the family of the proud belong also those difficult and supersensitive people who in humble life find that their superiors never do them fitting honor, whom the best and most kindly do not succeed in satisfying and who go about their duties with the air of a martyr. At bottom these disaffected minds have too much misplaced self respect. They do not know how to fill their place simply, but complicate their life and that of others by unreasonable demands and morbid suspicions.

When one takes the trouble to study men at short range he is surprised to find that pride has so many lurking places among those who are by common consent called the humble. So powerful is this vice that it arrives at forming round those who live in the most modest circumstances a wall which isolates them from their neighbors. There they are, intrenched, barricaded with their ambitions and their contempts, as inaccessible as the powerful of earth behind their aristocratic prejudices. Obscure or illustrious, pride wraps itself in its dark royalty of enmity to the human race. It is the same in misery and in high places—solitary and impotent, on guard against everybody, embroiling everything. And the last word about it is always this: If there is so much hostility and hatred between different classes of men it is due less to exterior conditions than to an interior fatality. Conflicting interests and differences of situation dig ditches between us, it is true, but pride transforms the ditches into gulfs, and in reality it is pride alone which cries from brink to brink, "There is nothing common between you and us!"

We have not finished with pride, but it is impossible to picture it under all its forms. I feel most resentful against it when it meddles with knowledge and appropriates that. We owe our knowledge to our fellows, as we do our riches and power. It is a social force which ought to be of service to everybody, and it can only be so when those who know remain sympathetically near to those who know not. When knowledge is turned into a tool for ambition it destroys itself.

And what shall we say of the pride of good men? For it exists and makes even virtue hateful. The just who repent them of the evil others do remain in brotherhood and social rectitude. But the just who despise others for their faults and misdeeds cut themselves off from humanity, and their goodness, descended to the rank of an ornament for their vanity, becomes like those riches which kindness does not inform, like authority untempered by the spirit of obedience. Like proud wealth and arrogant power, supercilious virtue also is detestable. It fosters in man traits and an attitude provocative of I know not what. The sight of it repels instead of attracting, and those whom it deigns to distinguish with its benefits feel as though they had been slapped in the face.

To resume and conclude, it is an error to think that our advantages, whatever they are, should be put to the service of our vanity. Each of them constitutes for him who enjoys it an obligation and not a reason for vainglory. Material wealth, power, knowledge, gifts of the heart and mind, become so much cause for discord when they serve to nourish pride. They remain beneficent only so long as they are the source of modesty in those who possess them.

Let us be humble if we have great possessions, for that proves that we are great debtors. All that a man has he owes to some one, and are we sure of being able to pay our debts?

Let us be humble if we sit in high places and hold the fate of others in our hands, for no clear sighted man their will and all the influence they transmit become elements nutritive of its native energy. Such use of authority as this cultivates that fruitful obedience out of which free souls are born. The purely personal authority of parents, masters and institutions is to the child like the brushwood beneath which the young plant withers and dies. Impersonal authority, the authority of a man who has first submitted himself to the time honored realities before which he wishes the individual fancy of the child to bend, resembles pure and luminous air. True, it has an activity and influences us in its manner, but it nourishes our individuality and gives it firmness and stability. Without this authority there is no education. To watch, to guide, to keep a firm hand—such is the function of the educator. He should appear to the child not like a barrier of whims, which, if need be, one may clear, provided the leap be proportioned to the height of the obstacle, but like a transparent wall through which may be seen unchanging realities, laws, limits and truths against which no action is possible." Thus arises respect, which is the faculty of conceiving something greater than ourselves—respect, which broadens us and frees us by making us more modest. This is the law of education for simplicity. It may be summed up in these words: To make free and reverential men, who shall be individual and fraternal.

Let us draw from this principle some practical applications.

From the very fact that the child is the future he must be linked to the past by piety. We owe it to him to clothe tradition in the forms most practical and most fit to create a deep impression; whence the exceptional place that should be given in education to the ancients, to the cult of remembrance of the past and by extension to the history of the domestic rooftree. Above all do we fulfill a duty toward our children when we give the place of honor to the grandparents. Nothing speaks to a child with so much force or so well develops his modesty as to see his father and mother on all occasions preserve toward an old grandfather, often infirm, an attitude of respect. It is a perpetual object lesson that is irresistible. That it may have its full force it is necessary for a tacit understanding to obtain among all the grownup members of the family. To the child's eyes they must all be in league, held to mutual respect and understanding, under penalty of compromising their educational authority, and in their number must be counted the servants. Servants are big people, and the same sentiment of respect is injured in the child's disregard of them as in his disregard of his father or grandfather. The moment he addresses an impolite or arrogant word to a person older than himself he strays from the path that a child ought never to quit, and if only occasionally the parents neglect to point this out they will soon perceive by his conduct toward themselves the the enemy has found entrance to h heart.

We mistake if we think that a child is naturally alien to respect, basing this opinion on the very numerous examples of irreverence which he offers us. Respect is for the child a fundamental need. His moral being feeds on it. The child aspires confusedly to revere and admire something, but when advantage is not taken of this aspiration it gets corrupted or lost. By our lack of cohesion and mutual deference we, the grownups, discredit daily in the child's eyes our own cause and that of everything worthy of respect. We inoculate in him a bad spirit whose effects then turn against us.

This pitiful truth nowhere appears with more force than in the relations between masters and servants as we have made them. Our social errors, our want of simplicity and kindness, all fall back upon the heads of our children. There are certainly few people of the middle classes who understand that it is better to part with many thousands of dollars than to lead their children to lose respect for servants who represent in our households the humble, yet nothing is truer. Maintain as strictly as you will conventions and distances, that demarcation of social frontiers which permits each one to remain in his place and to observe the law of differences—that is a good thing. I am persuaded—but on condition of never forgetting that those who serve us are men and women like ourselves. You require of your domestics certain formulas of speech and certain attitudes, outward evidence of the respect they owe you. Do you also teach your children and use yourselves manners toward your servants which show them that you respect their dignity as individuals as you desire them to respect you? Here we have continually in our homes an excellent ground for experiment in the practice of that mutual respect which is one of the essential conditions of social sanity. I fear we profit by it too little. We do not fail to exact respect, but we fail to give it. So it is most frequently the case that we get only hypocrisy and this supplementary result, all unexpected—the cultivation of pride in our children. These two factors combined heap up great difficulties for that future which we ought to be safeguarding. I am right, then, in saying that the day when by your own practices you have brought about the lessening of respect in your children you have suffered a sensible loss.

Why should I not say it? It seems to me that the greater part of us labor for this loss. On all sides, in almost every social rank, I notice that a pretty bad spirit is fostered in children, a spirit of reciprocal contempt. Here those who have calloused hands and working clothes are disdained; there it is all who do not wear blue jeans. Children educated in this spirit make sad fellow citizens. There is in all this the want of that simplicity which makes it possible for some interior force of initiative to make a violent way to the light, producing explosions, upheavals, all sorts of grave disorders. And where there are no outward manifestations the evil lies dormant; beneath apparent order are hidden dumb revolts, flaws made by an abnormal existence, apathy, death.

The system is evil which produces such fruit, and, however simple it may appear, in reality it brings forth all possible complications.

The other system is the extreme opposite, that of bringing up children for themselves. The roles are reversed; the parents are there for the child. No sooner is he born than he becomes the center. White headed grandfather and stalwart father bow before these curls. His lisping is their law. A sign from him suffices. If he cries in the night no fatigue is of account; the whole household must be roused. The newcomer is not long in discovering his omnipotence, and before he can walk he is drunken with it. As he grows older all this deepens and broadens. Parents, grandparents, servants, teachers, everybody is at his command. He accepts the homage and even the immolation of his neighbor; he treats like a rebellious subject any one who does not step out of his path. There is only himself. He is the unique, the perfect, the infallible. Too late it is perceived that all this has been evolving a master, and what a master! Forgetful of sacrifices, without respect, even pity. He no longer has any regard for those to whom he owes everything, and he goes through life without law or check.

This education, too, has its social counterpart. It flourishes wherever the past does not count, where history begins with the living, where there is no tradition, no discipline, no reverence; where those who know the least make the most noise; where those who stand for public order are alarmed by every chance comer whose power lies in his making a great outcry and respecting nothing. It insures the reign of transitory passion, the triumph of the inferior will. I compare these two educations—one the exaltation of the environment, the other the tyranny of the new—and I find them equally baneful. But the most disastrous of all is the combination of the two, which produces human beings half automatons, half despots, forever vacillating between the spirit of a sheep and the spirit of revolt or domination.

Children should be educated neither for themselves nor for their parents, for man is no more designed to be a personage than a specimen. They should be educated for life. The aim of their education is to aid them to become active members of humanity, brotherly forces, free servants of the civil organization. To follow a method of education inspired by any other principle is to complicate life, deform it, sow the seeds of all disorders.

When we would sum up in a phrase the destiny of the child the word "future" springs to our lips. The child is the future. This word says all—the sufferings of the past, the stress of today, hope. But when the education of the child begins he is incapable of estimating the reach of this word, for he is held by impressions of the present. Who, then, shall give him the first enlightenment and put him in the way he should go? The parents, the teachers. And with very little reflection they perceive that their work does not interest simply themselves and the child, but that they represent and administer impersonal powers and interests. The child should continually appear to them as a future citizen. With this ruling idea they will take thought for two things that complement each other—for the initial and personal force which is germinating in the child and for the social destination of this force. At no moment of their direction over him can they forget that this little being confided to their care must become himself and a brother. These two conditions, far from excluding each other, never exist apart. It is impossible to be brotherly, to love, to give oneself, unless one is master of himself; and, reciprocally, none can possess himself, comprehend his own individual being, until he has first made his way through the outward accidents of his existence down to the profound springs of life where man feels himself one with other men in all that is most intimately his own.

To aid a child to become himself and a brother it is necessary to protect him against the violent and destructive action of the forces of disorder. These forces are exterior and interior. Every child is menaced from without not only by material dangers, but by the meddlesomeness of alien wills, and from within by an exaggerated idea of his own personality and all the fancies it breeds. There is a great outward danger which may come from the abuse of power in educators. The right of might finds itself a place in education with extreme facility. To educate another one must have renounced this right—that is to say, made abnegation of the inferior sentiment of personal importance, which transforms us into the enemies of others, even of our own children. Our authority is beneficent only when it is inspired by one higher than our own. In this case it is not only salutary, but also indispensable, and becomes in its turn the best guarantee against the greater peril which threatens the child from within—that of exaggerating his own importance. At the beginning of life the vividness of personal impressions is so great that to establish an equilibrium they must be submitted to the gentle influence of a calm and superior will. The true quality of the office of educator is to represent this will to the child in a manner as continuous and as disinterested as possible. Educators, then, stand for all that is to be respected in the world. They give to the child impressions of that which precedes it, outruns it, envelops it, but they do not crush it. On the contrary they can fail to be sensible of unfitness for so grave a role.

Let us be humble if we have much knowledge, for it duly serves to better show the vastness of the unknown, and to compare the little we have discovered for ourselves with the amplitude of that which we owe to the pains of others.

And, above all, let us be humble if we are virtuous, since no one should be more sensible of his defects than he whose conscience is illumined, and since he, more than any one else, should feel the need of charity toward evil doers, even of suffering in their stead.

"And what about the necessary distinctions in life?" some one may ask. "As a result of your simplifications are you not going to destroy that sense of the difference between men which must be maintained if society exists at all?"

I have no mind to suppress distinctions and differences, but I think that what distinguishes a man is not found in his social rank, his occupation, his dress or his fortune, but solely in himself. More than any other, our own age has pricked the vain bubble of purely outward greatness. To be somebody at present it does not suffice to wear the mantle of an emperor or a royal crown. What honor is there in wielding power through gold lace, a coat of arms or a ribbon? Not that visible signs are to be despised—they have their meaning and use—but on condition that they cover something and not a vacuum. The moment they cease to stand for realities they become useless and dangerous. The only true distinction is superior worth. If you would have social rank duly respected you must begin by being worthy of the rank that is your own; otherwise you help to bring it into hatred and contempt. It is, unhappily, too true that respect is diminishing among us, and it certainly is not from a lack of lines drawn round those who wish to be respected. The root of the evil is in the mistaken idea that high station exempts him who holds it from observing the common obligations of life. As we rise we believe that we free ourselves from the law, forgetting that the spirit of obedience and humility should grow with our possessions and power. So it comes about that those who demand the most homage make the least effort to merit the homage they demand. This is why respect is diminishing.

The sole distinction necessary is the wish to become better. The man who strives to be better becomes more humble, more approachable, more friendly even with those who owe him allegiance, but as he gains by being better known he loses nothing in distinction, and he reaps the more respect in that he has sown the less pride.

(To be continued.)

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1	Daily	6.26 P. M
No. 7	Express Daily	11.54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 1	Daily	12.37 A. M
No. *8	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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Total Liability, $50,000.00

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.

C. H. Jennings, U. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hershberger.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	X4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	6 30†	2 35	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	8 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15†	3 15	xar Belf'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2†19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Keyser, W. Va.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

AN IMPOSTER.

Trying to Do Up the Preachers and Old Soldiers.

A slim, tall man dressed in blue, came to the pastor's study last Saturday evening, and seeing the button on the pastor's coat, he stepped forward quickly and said, "Why how do you do, comrade? I am very glad to meet you. I am an old soldier too. Was in the 83rd Regt. Pa. Vol. for three years and four months. I am a Pennsylvanian. I recently moved a few miles out here in the country on the Morris farm. My brother-in-law wants to run a dairy farm. I am a Lutheran. My wife and I brought our letter of dismissal along and want to unite with your church.

"Next Monday afternoon we are having a double wedding at our house My daughter and my wife's sister are getting married and we want you to perform the ceremony. We will drive in to town, take you out and bring you back again. I paid the farmer rent over two hundred dollars for farming implements and he also had some hay and corn, for which he wants $76. I had but $68 left. The man is going out West and wants his money this evening. Now I am a stranger in this country and it is very embarrasing to ask for help, but being you are a Lutheran minister and I and my family are Lutherans I came to ask you to befriend me just till the middle of next week, when my brother-in-law is coming; he has money and I will pay you back, etc."

My reply was "Well Iam very short, checked out all I had a few days ago, but $1.

"But let us go down to our church treasurer, perhaps I can get that much." My object was to ask Dr. Hinebaugh (treas.) whether there was such a farm out here in the country north of Mt. Lake Park, owned by a Mr. Morris and tenanted by a Mr. Walker last year. The doctor said no. So I went out and told the fellow that there was no money in the treasury, which was true, because the pastor had drawn out all just a few days previous. I told the fellow that perhaps he could find that much elsewhere. He said "good bye" and away he went. I think headed for Cumberland to try and impose on someone else.

The fellow ought to be arrested for false pretense.

REV. E. MANGES,
Pastor St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

KEARNEY.

We will send you a few items from our little village or community.

Once again we breathe the balmy breezes of spring and happy are we to see it after such a long and severe winter.

The farmers are busy getting in their spring crops.

Elisha Harvey and D. O. Harvey have their lime kiln burning.

We had an accident in this community, which might prove serious. Mrs. J. O. Harvey, while washing, scraped some fuel under the kettle, among it being a loaded shot gun shell, which exploded, the contents flying in her face and arm.

Mrs. E. W. Kelso was visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. M. Dixon in Oakland, this week.

Mr. G. V. Moon is visiting his daughter, Mrs. N. B. Harvey, of this place.

Miss Ida Harvey returned home Monday from Blaine, W. Va., where she was visiting her brother, Mr. L. A. Harvey.

Mrs. B. W. Harvey is convalescing after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. E. Harvey is busy with his saw, hatchet, wedge and grafting wax.

The firm of B. W. and C. G. Harvey has just received a ton of Puritan chicken food to feed their chickens. They have seven hundred eggs, pure bred, of White Leghorns, Wyandotte and Brown Leghorns in the process of incubating.

Secretary of the Grange, Mr. Scott Harvey is engaged hauling fertilizer.

Mr. J. R. Browning and wife were visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Harvey Sunday.

Mr. G. W. Harvey is at Etam, West Va., building a cupola on the M. E. church of that place

Quarterly meeting will be held at the White Church Easter Sunday.

Wishing THE REPUBLICAN success.

PUNCH.

Private School.

The undersigned will open a private school in the public school building in Oakland on Monday April 24. The patronage of the public is solicited.

MARION LEARY.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co.s 4-3

Annual Levy, 1905.

Annual Levy for Garrett county, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, by the Board of County Commissioners.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election Dist. No. 1—Swanton	$550.00
" " " 2—Selbysport	1,500.00
" " " 3—Grantsville	1,150.00
" " " 4—Bloomington	700.00
" " " 5—Accident	950.00
" " " 6—Sang Run	750.00
" " " 7—East Oakland	750.00
" " " 8—Kyans Glade	1,100.00
" " " 9—Johnsons	350.00
" " " 10—Deer Park	600.00
" " " 11—Elbow	650.00
" " " 12—Bittinger	625.00
" " " 13—Kitzmillers	150.00
" " " 14—Oakland	750.00
National Road	880.00
Total	$11,455.00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800.00
" " " " Deer Park	100.00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100.00
" " " " Friendsville	400.00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150.00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200.00
Total	$1,750.00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$300.00
Same, Balance	1,534.15
Total	$1,834.15

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1905 and March Term 1906	$3,875.00
Allegany County, for removed case No. 140 trials	42.50
Total	$3,917.50

ORPHANS COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$512.16
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	227.95
Total	$740.11

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

E. J. Frantz, Sheriff	$4,926.65
James B. Frantz, Warden	365.00
Total	$5,291.65

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of Schools	$16,000.00
To build new School Houses	3,000.00
Total	$19,000.00

PUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING.

James D. Hamill, Publishing	$225.00
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, "	100.00
Benj. H. Sincell, "	225.00
Same, Printing	200.00
Total	$750.00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay for 1905	$3,500.00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1905	$1,500.00

FOX & CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1905	$250.00

ALMSHOUSE & ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1905	$2,000.00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1905	$1,050.00

STATE WITNESSES.

Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100.00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,200.00
A. G. Ross, Clerk. Balance	560.00
J. C. Renninger, Atty.	150.00
Total	$1,910.00

NEW ROADS

ROAD CASE NO. 171.

S. B. Lee, examiner 1 day	$2.00
J. F. Lewis, examiner 1 day	2.00
John Harned, surveyor, plat & report	8.00
E. Teats, chainman 1 day	1.50
T. C. Friend, flagman and axeman 1 day	1.50
Erley Teats, damages	1.00
W. S. Collins, chainman 1 day	1.50
Same, damages	1.00
Orvel Friend, damages	1.00
W. Lewis, damages	1.00
S. H. Friend, damages	1.00
Samuel Teats, damages	1.00

ROAD CASES NOS. 172 AND 173.

Duke McLean, examiner 2 days	4.00
C. W. Friend, examiner 2 days	4.00
Wm. H. H. Friend, surveyor	15.00
Truman Casteel, chainman 2 days	3.00
Lemuel Savage, chainman 2 days	3.00
S. K. Welch, flagman 2 days	3.00
Walter Savage, axeman 2 days	3.00
John Friend, 1 day	1.50

ROAD CASE NO. 174.

John Close, examiner 2 days	4.00
G. B. N. Friend, examiner 2 days	4.00
Andrew J. Lee, examiner 2 days	4.00
George Sisk, chainman 1 day	1.50
Edward Sanbower, chairman 1 day	1.50
Alex. Lower, flagman 1 day	1.50
A. C. Mason, surveyor 2 days	10.00

ROAD CASE NO. 175.

J. T. Garey, examiner 2 days	4.00
William Smith, examiner 2 days	4.00
Lenious Deterich, examiner 2 days	4.00
David H. Friend, 2 days	3.00
John Miller, ½ day	.75
——— Feather, ½ day	.75
Truman Root, 1 day	1.50
Earl Guard, 2 days	1.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, surveyor, Plat, &c.	15.00

ROAD CASE NO. 176.

M. M. Fazenbaker, examiner 1 day	2.00
George T. Miller, examiner 1 day	2.00
Thomas Burke, examiner, 1 day	2.00
Jacob Clark, chainman 1 day	1.50
Wm. H. Hunt, chainman 1 day	1.50
A. B. Mason, surveyor 2 days	10.00
Davis Coal & Coke Company, damages	1.00
Total	$141.50

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 171. Subject to order	$250.00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14 Subject to order	1,760.86
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12 Subject to order	781.97
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6 Subject to order	400.88
Total	$3,193.71

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

F. A. Thayer, States Atty.	$1,075.00
Julius C. Renninger, 2 lunacy and 1 misdemeanor	15.00
Renninger & Young, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 felony	10.00
Renninger & Williams, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Hamill, Peddicord & Renninger, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Norman S. Heindell, 1 felony	10.00
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 2 misdemeanors	20.00
William R. Offutt, 2 felonies and 1 misdemeanor	25.00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony and 2 misdemeanor	20.00
G. S. Hamill, 3 felonies and 4 misdemeanors	50.00
Edward H. Sincell, 1 felony	10.00
Ferdinand Williams & Gilmore S. Hamill, 2 felony	20.00
Total	$1,275.00

CONSTABLE FEES.

Charles H. Liston, No. 2	$25.74
Simon J. Orendorf, No. 12, Deputy	3.00
Luther Ralston, No. 12, Deputy	2.75
Leonard Lytle, No. 5	3.00
John Sweeney, No. 7, and 11 Deputy	78.65
W. A. Maffett, No. 7	84.55
G. F. Stahl, No. 3	44.05
Total	$239.80

MAGISTRATE FEES.

J. B. Emory, No. 12	$2.15
W. D Hoye, No. 10	36.40
A. B. Gonder, No. 11	121.80
Henry Kahl, No. 5	5.25
Peter Nathan, No. 3	9.65
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, No. 4	2.45
A. S. Teats, No. 7	103.75
Total	$281.45

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$100.00
John Kanada, support of Frances Cooper, subject to order	25.00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50.00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100.00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Spelker, subject to order	25.00
Francis Fike, support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, suject to order	120.00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	16.00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	60.00
Amelia Turney, support of herself, subject to order	40.00
Alpheus Frey, support of Minnie Conn, subject to order	50.00
Estimate to pay others	50.00
Total	$516.00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscroft, heath officer	$100.00
Same, physician to Jail	100.00
James Denmars, scavenger, subject to order	100.00
McComas Sanitarium, for free bed	200.00
Dr. W. H. McComas, for pauper patients, &c	315.00
W. H. Walker, janitor subject to order	200.00
David L. Martin attending crazy boy at jail, use Lee Bro's	10.50
Walter Hinebaugh, papering at Jail, use Arthur Townshend	4.25
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Court house and jail	119.71
Thomas Harne, hauling	4.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	7.00
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for court house and jail	39.70
Johns Haines, costs in Sadie Uphoie case	5.50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for jail and paupers	27.20
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies for jail and court hous	36.04
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery, medicine for jail, &c	80.15
J. W. Whorton, repairing plaster at court house	3.75
The Acme Publishing Company, for blank books	10.40
The Falconer Co., for blank book, &c	27.55
G. A. Shirer & Co., spouting for court house	26.94
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for jail and court house	113.65
C. E. Offutt & Sons, lumber, &c	4.52
Dr. J. F. Legge, examining pauper patients for insane asylum	35.00
E. Z. Tower, coal for court house	41.60
J. W. Medairy & Co., blank books	29.55
Wm. P. Brockmiller, stationery, &c.	58.55
George W. Fleming, wood for court house	2.00
Allegany County, Maryland, costs in No. 1024 Equity	1,088.48
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for court house and jail	55.45
Bolden & Brown, repairs at court house and supplies for jail	225.65
George Geissman, coal for jail	120.00
Total	$3,190.74

CORONERS INQUESTS.
Body of Dennis Friend.

John Legge, physician	$10.00
John Legge, juror	1.00
G. B. Smith, juror	1.00
Daniel Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. B. Friend, juror	1.00
J. J. Friend, juror	1.00
Joseph Sines, juror	1.00
Albert Alexander, juror	1.00
C. Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. C. Thompson, juror	1.00
William L. De Witt, juror	1.00
J. C. Green, juror	1.00
O. Vaunaman, juror	1.00
L. Goss, witness	.33
Thos. Brooks, witness	.33
O. Vaunaman, witness	.33
Total	$22.99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To build new jail, subject to order	$36,000.00

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commission on County tax	$2,121.32
Same, commission on County tax	339.98
Total	$2,461.30
Contingent Fund	$3,524.85

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455.00
Corporations	1,750.00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,834.15
Court Fund	3,917.50
Orphans Court	740.11
Sheriffs Office	5,291.65
Public Schools	19,000.00
Public Printing and Publishing	750.00
Election Expenses	3,500.00
Bridge Account	1,500.00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250.00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000.00
Maryland Hospital	1,050.00
States Witnesses before J. P.	100.00
Commissioners Office	1,910.40
New Roads	141.50
Special Road Appropriations	3,193.71
Attorneys Fees	1,275.00
Constable Fees	239.80
Magistrate Fees	281.45
Outside Pensioners	716.00
Miscellaneous Account	3,160 74
Coroners Inquest	22.99
Public Buildings	36,000.00
County Treasurer	2,461.30
Contingent Fund	3,524.85
Total	$106,065.83

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assssssment books amounts to $7,742,032.00 which at $1.37 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes, $106,065.84. Deducting $508,387.00 for corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,233,645.00 at 23½ cents on each $100.00 make $16,999.07 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $123,064.91.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

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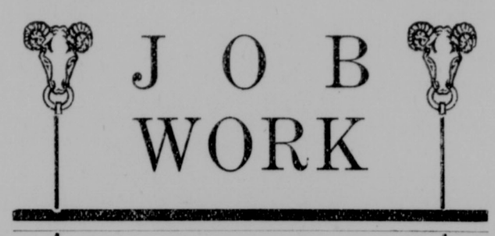
Who Does Your JOB WORK



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The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

These goods are new and stylish, and at prices that catch you

Arthur Townshend

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY
BREAD

HENRY LAUER, Proprietor

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

ORDER NISI.

Beryl Warnick, et al, vs. George Warnick. No. 1102 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 23rd day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell, substituted trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of April 1905: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week forthree successive weeks before the 15th day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clk

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator.
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN J. GLASS,

late of Somerset county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 13th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1905.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Guard, Md.,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
5 3t Administrators

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

NORMAN JACOBS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1905.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Administrator.
2-4t Lonaconing, Md.

SHERIFF'S License Notice

To Merchants, Traders and Others Requiring Licenses:

All persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Garrett county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before

First Day of May, 1905, Next;

under the penalties prescribed by said law for the infraction thereof.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ, Sheriff.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905. NUMBER 8

JAMES S. LAKIN NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

By the Republicans of the Second West Virginia District at Keyser Last Night

WON OUT ON THE 33RD BALLOT.

Nominee Is the Son of Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Lakin, Formerly of Oakland, and Now a Resident of Terra Alta Where He is Largely Interested.

The many warm friends of Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, where he is prominently identified with the business interests of that section as a merchant and banker, are highly gratified that he secured the nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket at the Congressional Convention held in Keyser yesterday. His nomination occured on the 33rd ballot, when he secured 147 votes. One hundred and twenty-six votes were necessary to nominate.

Mr. Lakin was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Congressman Alston G. Dayton. He is a son of Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Lakin, for many years a minister in this section of the country, residing in Oakland where the congressman to-be entered upon his business career as a clerk for Mr. D. E. Offutt and later as a partner of the same gentleman in the mercantile business at Terra Alta.

Strike Officially Called Off.

A Meyersdale diabatch says:

"The miners' strike in the Meyersdale region, which was inaugurated December 15, 1903, was declared off by Organizer E. S. McCullough, acting upon instruction from the National organization, at a mass meeting of the striking miners here last evening. Since the strike was declared 16 months ago a majority of the mines have been operated nearly, if not altogather, full time. It is said the calling off of this strike means the virtual passing of the organization in this region, as it has utterly failed in gaining a single point contended for."

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

BITTINGER.

The young people of the Lutheran Sabbath school of this place rendered a very pleasing Easter entertainment in the church on last Sabbath evening. The house was very prettily and tastily decorated with evergreens so arranged as to eloquently express the theme "The Gate Ajar". The services was presided over by the pastor, Rev. Shoup, and the entire program was rendered in a most commendable manner. The entertainment began with a violin voluntary by Prof. Althers with organ accompaniment by Mrs. Emory. This was followed by a series of appropriate songs interspersed with responsive readings and recitations by members of the Sunday school. An offering was taken for the church extention fund of the Evangelical Lutheran church. A special feature of the entertainment was two recitations, one by Master Paul Davis entitled "It is Not Lost," and one by Miss Ruth Shoup entitled "Rabboni." These as well as the other recitations were rendered in a most pleasing style and our young people are to be commended upon their achievements and excellent work in this entertainment.

Rev. Shoup and Jonas Bittinger were calling on friends at Accident on last Monday.

Mr. O. C. Robinson, of Avilton, was seen in our midst on last Friday afternoon. It would seem that Oscar has been smitten by some of our pretty young ladies' winning smiles.

Messrs. H. H. Flick and Adam Richter drove over from Accident last Sunday and spent the night with friends here returning on Monday morning.

Mr. Young P. Lohr and Mr. Whorton's little son, of Oakland, were visiting here and at Grantsville last week.

Mr. Abel DeWitt was in this section a few days ago buying wool and lambs.

Mr. Eli Stanton, of Grantsville, passed through here last Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Hattie Engle went on a fishing trip last Monday and we hope to report the extent of the catch next week.

All The Money in California

is not from its gold fields. Fortunes are made from the wheat fields and the fruit farms. Why not investigate the chances via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific line, daily, March 1 to May 15, 1905. Rate for double berth, $7 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento. Tourist folder, with complete information, sent free on request. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

Matting and Lace Curtain Sale at Dixon & Kelso's

Good Straw Matting, worth 15c, now.... 9¾c
Cotton warped Straw Matting, worth 22c... 16c
" " " " " 30c... 20c
Best warped Straw Matting, worth 35c, now 25c
If you are sharp we will furnish tacks free.
Some MATTING REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.

Our Lace Curtains and Curtain Material are by far superior to any previous year. We are making a specialty of them

2½ yd	Lace Curtains were	65c, at	48c
3 "	" "	80c, at	59c
3¼ "	" "	$1.00 at	74c
3½ "	" "	1.25 at	99c
3½ "	" "	1.75 at	$1,24
3½ "	" "	2.00 at	1.49
3½ "	" "	2.50 at	1.99
	Good Paper Blinds.... "	15c at	10c
	Good Linen Blinds.... "	35c at	24c

Come and See

P. S.—Don't forget the Shoe Sale.

DIXON and KELSO

$4,000,000 FOR ENGINES.

B. & O. Awards Mammoth Contract for Power.

Announcement was made Tuesday by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of contracts closed Monday afternoon for 250 new locomotives, which will cost a little over $4,000,000.

The American Locomotive Company got the lion's share of the contracts, orders being placed with it for 210 consolidation type freight locomotives and 35 Pacific type passenger locomotives. To Burnham, Williams & Co. (Baldwin Locomotive Works) was awarded a contract for five switching locomotives. The contracts call for the beginning of the delivery of the locomotives in August, and all are to be delivered by December 1, 1905.

President Murray is especially anxious to get this additional motive power in service as early as possible to meet the requirements in the steady but heavy increase of traffic over the system.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made a wonderful growth and development since it went into the hands of the receivers, in 1896. At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1896, four months after it had gone into receivership, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a total of 1077 locomotives, while on April 1, 1905, the motive power in the service had increased 624, to a total of 1701 locomotives. In addition, the affiliated lines had 124 locomotives in service. The addition of the 250 locomotives just contracted for will make the total number the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and affiliated lines 2075. This number will be slightly reduced by the putting out of service of some old locomotives, but it will still leave the road with almost double the number of locomotives it had when it went into the hands of the receivers.

Rapid progress is being made in getting the present rolling stock of the system in first-class condition by following out the present policy of making substantial repairs and by disposing of the obsolete equipment which cannot be utilized to good advantage for the present traffic requirements.

With 10,000 freight cars, which the Company has decided to add to its equipment, the end of the calendar year will show an addition of 11,250 new cars and 250 locomotives of the most modern designed to the equipment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The 35 Pacific type of passenger locomotives that has been ordered are of the most modern and substantial design and specification that has yet been produced, and will be fully equipped for the efficient and economical handling of both heavy and light passenger trains over all parts of the system at the highest permissible speed.

The 210 consolidation type of freight locomotive have been especially designed, with large driver wheels and other essential features, for the fast movement of heavy freight trains. The five switching locomotive are of a special type for the handling of the terminal work in the New York district.

The American Locomorive Company, which recived the larger part of the contracts, has a capital stock of $50,000,000, one-half preferred and one half common. It owns every important locomotive works in the United States and Canada.

Prof. Leo Rasche Luckily Escaped Serious Injnry.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Leo J. Rasche was the central figure in an accident which fortunately terminated very luckily for this well known musical instructor and bandsman. Prof. Rasche has a number of private pupils who live a short distance beyond the eastern limits of the city, and yesterday, in order to amicably adjust conflicting engagements, he pressed into service a wild-eyed "bronco," kindly loaned him by a friend. At the railroad crossing in the East End the animal gave an exhibition of a few of its in-born gymnastic traits, and as a result the Professor was unseated and thrown heavily on the tracks and remained there in a dazed condition for several minutes, regaining his sense just in time to avoid being struck by a rapidly approaching train. His injuries, the more painful being a fractured finger, were attended to by Dr. Doyle. In the near future the Professor should remember that old axium: "Music hath charms to sooth the savage beast," and at least try this expedient when he again uses the "bronco" as a means of rapid transit."—Friday's Grafton Sentinel.

CEMETERY CLEARED OF ROCK.

The Catholic Burying Ground Improved and New Fence Erected.

The members of St. Peter's Catholic church on Monday gathered at the cemetery belonging to the congregation and cleared the ground of rocks in which no graves are located which had been previously plowed up and around the lot a substantial fence was erected to take the place of old wooden structure that had passed its days of usefulness.

The members of the church are to be congratulated for the interest manifested and we feel sure they merit and will receive the thanks of not only their own members but those of the citizens generally of Oakland.

Methodist Advice.

MR. EDITOR: Some time ago we saw an item in one of the papers of Garrett county stating that county is to be "explored" by two Baptist ministers who are "to pave the coming of a new man to be stationed in the county where, in some communities, the people are pleading for the gospel," and would like a small space in your valuable columns to give a few words of advice to our own people by saying we will give our prayers to these men in their efforts to plant the gospel in such "communities where the people are pleading for the gospel," but give them no encouragement to enter the societies under our supervision. We will have no part in writing or debating "why we are a Methodist," or similar questions. We will distribute tracts and other literature from our own publishing houses and read no other, we will treat them with due regard but do our own preaching from our pulpits for none but the pastor of a Methodist church can permit a minister from another church to enter this his sacred "throne". All ordained ministers are always ready to administer the sacrament of baptism to all who wish it, not only by sprinkiing but also by immersion. All persons who want a copy of the Bible can secure one from any of the ministers of our church and if any are not able to buy, they will be given one "without money and without price."

This advice, which can be observed without any unchristian feeling or act on the part of any one and which has been given with no selfish feeling, but merely to remind our people that we love them and can care for them, is given in the same spirit that a father would instruct his children.

A METHODIST.

No Drinking While on Duty.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in its efforts to safe guard the traveling public and to prevent and eliminate accidents will not employ any man who is known to be a drinking man. One of the questions asked an applicant is, 'do you drink?" If the answer is no, he stands a show for getting the job he is looking for, that is if there are any open. If the answer is in the affirmative, he is at once told, "we cannot use you." If a man admits that he takes even one drink a day, he will not be employed. If a man is found drinking on duty, after he has been working for the road some time, he is immediately let go. Too much depends on the clearheadedness of railroad employes to take chances. If a man who is a moderate drinker is employed, after admitting the fact to the man who hired him, he could not be reprimanded even for drinking on duty, as he would immediately say: "I told you that I took a drink now and then; I've only had one." Moderate drinkers sometimes are not so moderate, and in that lies the danger, not only of their own lives, but the life of every one who must work or travel on the road.

DIED

WALTER—At his home in Morgantown on last Friday afternoon, April 21st, 1905, Mr. George H. Walter, formerly proprietor of the Schley Hotel, who moved from Oakland to Morgantown something over a year ago. Mr. Walter was 72 years of age and his death caused by dropsy of the heart. He had been in ill health for a number of years and his death was not unexpected, but the end came with startling suddenness while his daughter was talking with him. Deceased had been a member of the Lutheran church for many years. The remains were taken to Somerset Sunday morning for interment. Mr. Walter was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the members of the Somerset lodge had charge of the interment. A wife, daughter and three sons survive him. The sympathy of all is extended to them in their bereavement.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co.s 4-3

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

An Epworth League chapter was organized by Pastor Matheny at this place Tuesday evening last.

Wm. White went to Masontown, W. Va., last Wednesday.

Mr. John Happer and family of Cumberland, moved into the Carroll cottage Wednesday last.

Mr. J. M. Dare and wife, of Parkersburg, W. Va., are guests of the Friend cottage for a few days.

Mrs. K. V. Hardy is a guest of Miss Swan at Briarbend Seminary.

Last Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. Wm. Campbell departed this life. His remains were taken to Woodstock, Va., Saturday on No. 8. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell accompanied the remains to Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. White, of Grafton, spent the Sabbath at Loch Lynn with Mr. Geo. P. White.

Mr. Carl Whetzell, of Allegheny City, Pa., spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rathbun of Loch Lynn.

Jos. Hartman, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pa., was a Park visitor Saturday last. Mr. H. rented the Conner house.

Judge T. H. Cuppett of Hoyes, spent Saturday at this place.

Mrs. S. L. Allen returned to her Baltimore home Friday last. While at the Park she made some excellent improvements to the Allen property. Mrs. Allen will open Allen-Hurst for boarders in June. She will have as her assistant Mrs. Rinehart, who is well and favorably known to visitors to this Mountain resort.

Miss Louise Sperry spent Good Friday with her parents at this place, returning to Westernport Monday.

Cuppett, Leighton & Co. unloaded a car of oats last Friday.

Rev. P. W. Metheney conducted the funeral services of Gilbert Thrasher at Deer Park last Thursday.

Rev. E. J. Westfall, of Gormania, preached the anniversary sermon to the I. O. O. F., at the U. B. church, Loch Lynn, last Tuesday evening.

Mr. D. M. Alexander, of Fairmont, W. Va., spent Good Friday at this place, and rented the S. L. Allen cottage for the coming season.

Rev. Lucus, of Fairmont, was a guest of Mr. Alex. Lower's family last Tuesday.

The Messrs. Hipsley are painting Maj. J. M. Burn house.

Mrs. D. W. Cowan and daughter, and Mr. Carrol, of Piedmont, were Park visitors last Monday.

Mr. C. F. Dawson is going to paint Braethorn. Mrs. Campbell intends to make her home one of the most attractive places in the Park.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md. 4-tf.

LUTHERANS SELL THEIR CHURCH LOT TO COUNTY

Act of the Official Board Confirmed by Members

AT MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT.

Agreement to Sell Property to County Removes Opstacle for Erection of Proposed New Public Buildings Church will be Located Elsewhere.

At the congregational meeting of the St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church held on Tuesday night of this week, the action of the official board of the church in agreeing to sell the Corrigan lot to the Board of County Commissioners for the site for proposed new public buildings, was ratified by a majority vote of the members, thus removing one of the two remaining obstacles standing in the way of securing a clear title to the whole block of lots wanted by the Commissioners for county purposes.

At a meeting of the church officials held recently the board decided to sell the property to the county for $4,000, leaving a net profit to the church of $600, but to dispose of property legitimately final action was necessary by a vote of the congregation, which was taken Tuesday night with the result above stated.

The church meeting was largely attended, the entire membership taking great interest in the matter, and while some opposition was manifested there is little or no ill feeling existing as a result of the sale.

As soon as the papers can be prepared they will be signed by the Council transferring the lot to the Board of Commissioners. The Council is composed of five members, they being Messrs. Dr. Hinebaugh, Lloyd Lantz, Daniel Hinebaugh, Samuel Butler and James A. Sincell.

At the meeting Tuesday night several eligable sites were mentioned that can be secured for the proposed new church, but no definite action was taken. It is thought, however, that a lot can be secured within a short time when work on the edifice will be commenced, plans for which have already been considered by the building committee but some changes, since another location will have to be sought, will of necersity have to be made, but this will not interfer materially with the work.

Tenant Wanted

At Altamont Springs Farm a tenant by the year is wanted. House, garden and pasture for cow will be furnished; also a man to work by the year is wanted to whom board will be furnished. Apply to W. H. Chadderton, manager, Deer Park, Md.

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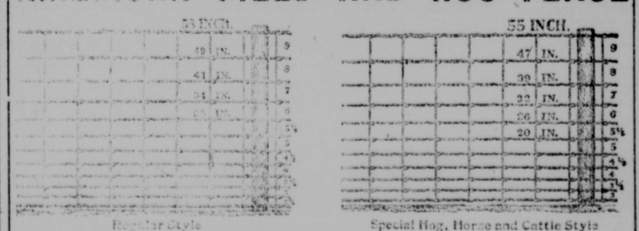

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson II. John xi, 32-45. April 9, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Washing The Disciples' Feet.

The sadness of the Last Supper has been emphasized out of proportion. Jesus as host would certainly not allow the occasion to wholly lose its festive character. The room was spacious. The walls had been freshly whitened and its tile floor scoured. The low gaily painted table was in position, with the couches, forming three sides of a hollow square about it. Dishes, basins, and water-jars were all in position. It was a goodly scene the well-trimmed lamps shone down upon. The fresh turbans of blue, crimson, and yellow; the animated faces, the table covered with damask and well supplied—all made a study for a painter.

The presence of Judas was one ugly spot on this feast of love. Jesus, without explicitly designating the traitor, announced that one of the twelve would betray Him. He did this for their sakes, that they might know He was perfectly aware of His impending fate, and not taken by surprise. He did it for Judas' sake also. It was the last appeal to the traitor. He gave Judas a prominent place at the table, and gave him his portion lovingly with His own hand. He let him know, however, that He read his wicked heart, and only when it was clearly of no avail,He bade him do quickly his wicked deed.

The other blot upon the otherwise fascinating picture was the unseemly dispute as to precedence at table. The disciples scrambled for the most eligible places. It was in part to rebuke this that Jesus acted a significant parable before them. He performed the most menial task of the scullery drudge, one that with their Oriental ideas they would hardly have performed for the Master Himself. Peter's strong protest indicates the depth of the apparent degradation. But Jesus, with full consciousness of His origin and destiny, could still do this lowly service. Etiquette of court could neither make nor unmake this King of men who came from God and went to God. There must be an end of caste, of place, and precedence, when the Lord and Master washes the disciples' feet. Henceforth they must cherish such a feeling toward one another as would make them willing to perform a service as lowly as that of washing the feet of another.

Jesus, by His own interpretation of His acted parable, leads to a more subtle and universal meaning than that which appears upon the surface. He teaches humility and the spirit of service, but He teaches more than that. To Peter, the protester, He affirmed that there was a washing (theologically, the washing of regeneration) without which a man continued an alien and stranger, having no part nor lot in the kingdom. Peter grasps the symbolical meaning at once, when he cries, "Not my feet only, but hands and head." Peter's extravagance gives Jesus another opportunity for subtle, but practical, discrimination. It is as if Jesus had said, "One who has had a bath does not need to bathe again to be rid of the dirt that adheres to the feet on walking from the bath to the table. Washing the feet is sufficient. So one who has had the washing of regeneration does not need to have it repeated in order to be cleansed from fresh guilt. Daily forgiveness for daily trespasses is sufficient."

The Teacher's Lantern.

The upper room, where the Last Supper was eaten, probably belonged to some well-to-do disciple. [John Mark's father (?)] It may have been the scene of the appearance of Jesus after His resurrection and of the Pentecostal effusion of the spirit. If so, it was the very cradle of the infant Church.

* * * * *

The anachronism of Leanardo de Vinci's lovely fresco of the East Supper is curious. He represents Jesus and the disciples sitting in Occidental style at a very modern extension table. They did not sit at all, but reclined on couches. It was this reclining that made it natural for John to lay his head on Jesus' bosom, and for Peter and John to hold their whispered conversation without Judas observing them, and finally for Jesus to wash the disciples' feet, as they would extend over the edge of the couch and away from the table.

* * * * *

This action of Jesus is not a mere accident or incident. It exhibits the fundamental principle, the very animating spirit of His life and mission. He became a servant. We must understand this action and imitate it, or we have no part with Him.

* * * * *

Feet-washing can never rise to a sacramental dignity. The literal act is a caricature in which the spirit is lost. The Lord's commandment to wash one another's feet is only another putting of His new commandment of love. Love is humility. Love delights to serve the necessities as well of the body as of the soul.

* * * * *

The foot-washing parable signifies that it is Jesus who does the washing. It also teaches that those who have received His washing will need constant renewal to be rid of the soil of daily life, although this no way depreciates the virtue of the original washing. Finally, persons who have been so renewed are furnished to be helpful to others.

* * * * *

Some one criticises the evangelist for giving Satan a place in his narrative. But he could not avoid it. God's work and the devil's were paralled in human life. The Berlen Bible quaintly says: "Christ prepares Himself. Satan prepares himself. Hence the text appears here abrubtly torn asunder. Yet there is deep harmony."The style is thus intersected to show that Christ has such a tangled way to pierce through, and that His disciples must in like manner follow Him.

* * * * *

Jesus' devotion to His disciples is supurb. Naturally He would have been observed with His own approaching sufferings, and His attention diverted from His followers. But his self-oblivion was complete. Under shadow of His cross He did not forget "His own" "He loved them to the (His) end."

* * * * *

The inutility and importance of mere ceremony or sacrament is evidenced by the fact that Judas, with the others had his feet washed. The traitor had not been benefited an iota by this service, even though it was rendered by the Lord's own hands. As a man's heart is, so is he, sacrament or no sacrament.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

John saw into the heart of Jesus, and therefore wrote verses 1-3.—Stier. Jesus knew: Consciousness of His mighty victory and glorification fills His Spirit.—Ibid. Predicating in sublime words a sublime event.—Ibid. Supper being ended: Rather when supper arrived.—Ibid. Devil put into heart: Judas formed this plot six days before, on the occasion of what happened at Simon's house.—Clark. Knowing that the Father: An unclouded preception of His relation to the Father. The commission He held from Him, and His approaching return to Him possessed His soul.—J. F. B. Dangerous ambitions were to be restrained by a remarkable example of what He had often affirmed,that true greatness consisted in humility and service of others—Clark. His garments: Outer, which would have impeded operation.—J. F. B. Towel and girded: Assuming a servant's dress.—Ibid. Lord, dost Thou: Profound and beautiful astonishment.—Ibid. That which others probably thought before Him, He speaks out plainly.—Stier. Never: through false and self-willed reverence and voluntary humility He sinks into opposition and refusal.—Ibid. No part with Me: Peter could not submit to the Master serving His servants. But the Master's saving work was a series of such services, ending in one transcendent service. If Peter could not let the Master do the lesser He could not do the greater.—J. F. B. Not my feet only. Sense of his impurity rose to dictate these words to Peter.—Bengel. Consciousness of sin awakened.—Tholuck. The words of Peter enter into the impersonal and universal meaning of the Lord's words. —Baumgarten Crucius. He that is washed: In this thorough sense to express which the words is changed to one meaning to wash as in a bath; to be so washed is to be clean every whit or as a whole.—J. F. B. Wash his feet: The devil lets no saints reach heaven with clean feet.—Luther. It is a muddy world through which we have to pass.—Anon. As soon as the heart prays for the feet they are washed.—Zinzendorf. An example: Ye must act in like manner: be mutually serviceable.—Stier.

Grange Meeting.

The Hoyes Subordinate Grange will meet at Hoyes on Thursday night April 27th. All persons interested are invited to meet with us. The following subject will be discussed:

"What crops are most profitable in this locality and how can they be produced at less cost."

Select reading by one of the members, subject, "What action can be taken by individuals at their homes for promoting their business and for their general mental development."

GEO. E. BISHOFF,
Lecturer.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Last Word

By KEITH GORDON

Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure

"As if marriage were the only end and aim of a girl's life!" she threw off scornfully. Her companion smoked imperturbably into the night for several seconds before replying. Always he had the air of one loath to break a silence, one who had a constitutional aversion to the futilities of speech. But she was accustomed to that, even whimsically attached to his deliberate ways. At last he spoke. In the darkness she could see his face only as a pale blur, but there was a suspicious sweetness in his tone.

"All the little rippling, purling brooks," he said slowly, "and all the ordinary rivers, even the great majestic streams, 'wind somewhere to the sea.' And I'm sure it isn't my fault," he added in an injured voice.

"Some rivers plunge underground and lose themselves," she argued stubbornly.

"I said 'ordinary rivers.'" This with laconic patience from the gloom.

A quick, flashing smile touched her lips and vanished as if frightened to find itself out in the dark. She wondered—well, a number of things; as, for instance, what he was thinking of at that very instant, whether he had ever really been in love and, if so, what she was like, how deeply love would stir him, whether—

She made a little impatient movement to brush away the thoughts which buzzed through her mind like gnats, but still they hovered about, scattered, but not dispersed. He was one of the men a woman simply had to think about—broad of shoulder and exasperatingly masculine, a sort of unexplored country of mannishness that forever challenged. She drew a sharp, piqued sigh. However much the feminine mind paid tribute, he apparently preserved a Jove-like calm. Ruthlessly she prodded him again.

"But why hasn't a girl just as good a right to contemplate the joys of bachelorhood as a man?" she demanded. "A man marries if he wants to, when

"WOULD YOU PROPOSE TO A MAN IF—ER—YOU LOVED HIM?"

he wants and, above all, because he wants to, while a girl—well, she gets the idea that matrimony is a refuge from the wrath to come. If she doesn't marry, she knows that her best friends will refer to her behind her back as an 'old maid' and think of her as one of life's failures. It isn't fair! Why hasn't she just as much of a right to her singleness as a man?"

The dark mass in the opposite chair seemed to be considering the question. There was a movement, and the point of light that marked his cigar shifted.

"She has," he said, with calm conviction, "only one expects her to have too much taste to exercise the right." There was a pause, and then he elaborated: "Being a woman, you see, dear girl, is just a trifle like being caught in a net. It is by no means the same thing as being a man, and all the emancipation in the world can't really free her. She is an entirely different being, and I'm rather glad she is!"

The girl was holding her breath, she scarcely knew why. Sprites, hand in hand, seemed to be dancing along her nerves and singing in tiny threadlike voices that only she could hear: "And I'm glad too! And I'm glad too!" It took her several moments to study the sudden joy; then she pursued the argument calmly:

"But, no; surely you're not in earnest. Surely you're not of the antiquated school that believes, for instance, that a woman's brain is of a different and, of course, inferior caliber to man's." There was a fine disdain in her tone notwithstanding the fact that her heart was beating impatiently.

The man chuckled softly, for, truth to tell, he was that very sort of creature. Never had he been able to take the organ under discussion seriously. He admitted it now without reserve, with a fine, large, indulgent masculine assurance.

"It's a wonderful little contrivance, the feminine brain," he concluded, "but certainly it is different."

Again in the darkness the mouselike smile flashed out and back again, accompanied this time by an audible sound that started as a snicker, but was deftly turned into a sniff of scorn. It was the latter that the man recognized and greeted with an amused laugh.

"Ever hear about the little buttercup that pined to be a daisy, or the rose that swore it was a potato, and if it wasn't it would be—there now?" inquired the man, with bland cynicism. Again the point of light shifted. He had replaced the cigar in his mouth and settled a little more luxuriously in his chair as if in mere sybaritic enjoyment of his extraordinary luck in having been born as he was.

"Your illustrations are beside the facts," she retorted at last, with dignity. "I was not asserting that girls wish to be men!"

"Well, then"—his tone implied an amiable desire to please—"ever hear of the little buttercup that insisted that it was a daisy in spite of appearances and the testimony of its yellow petals? Well, that's like the foolish little girls who want to be judged by man's standard."

Two slender hands were clapped noiselessly, but their owner enunciated with some heat: "How would you like to be a woman yourself and be put upon and—and snubbed and forever taunted with the fact of your inferiority? Oh, not in so many words," she went on hurriedly, lest he should interrupt her speech. "Not that, of course, but by being told that you couldn't understand, being patronized, having allowances made—'Oh, well, she's only a woman!' Just tell me, honor bright, how would you like it?"

The man chuckled. The vision of himself in the predicament suggested was not without its humorous side. The figure of speech he had used a few minutes earlier came back to him with a new force. It was like being caught under a net, though the meshes were silken.

"Well?" she demanded, with a ring of triumph in her voice.

"I don't suppose I should like it," he admitted between puffs. "But that doesn't prove anything, you know," he went on hastily. "That's because I'm a man." Then, as an afterthought, "When you're once used to being a woman—er—I should think you might get used to it—grow to like it. Man's good angel, you know, and all that!"

"But what if one wearies of the role of good angel—what if one longs to be just oneself? For my part, I don't see why man shouldn't be woman's good angel for awhile—he's so strong and brave and, above all, superior!"

Her voice was deceptively mocking. Being only a man, and a man in the dark at that, he had no way of knowing that her eyes were dancing mischievously and she was wondering if he were horribly shocked. What he did know, however, was that the voice, with its youthful, almost boyish treble, was the sweetest in the world to him, that he would rather be mocked and flounted by those lips than flattered by any others. Still he had a point to prove, and he tossed the dwindled cigar off into the bushes that flanked the porch, squared his shoulders aggressively and demanded:

"Would you propose to a man if—er—you loved him?"

His listener gasped. This was carrying the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance. Propose to a man she loved! Not for rubies and diamonds—not for principalities and powers! One might propose to a man one didn't love, but to the man—never!

"No," came the answer in a voice grown suddenly small and meek.

"And she talks about wanting a man's rights!" he groaned to some invisible person. "And she hasn't the nerve to do a little thing like that. My, oh, my!

"I'm afraid you'll have to stay in the good angel business awhile yet—until, for instance, you can stand up and tell a man you love him. I don't see any other way."

There was a pause, in which he waited for her to speak, but she said nothing. Then he leaned forward, and in the gloom she could see the shining of his eyes. He, too, must have seen some secret thing in her face, for, with a laugh—soft, exultant—he took her hands in his and pressed them fervently to his lips.

"You are such funny, helpless, ridiculously superior creatures," were her last words upon the subject a little later, "that I suppose it will have to be—yes."

The Issue of Race.

In the twelfth chapter of the book of Judges it is told how the Gileadites slew forty and two thousand Ephraimites at the passages of Jordan because they pronounced "shibboleth" "sibboleth." That was a race issue. By their faulty speech the forty and two thousand proved themselves to be of another race, and they were slain. Read ancient history and learn that in the dark backward and abysm of time the hand of every man of one race was against the hand of every man of all other races. Stranger meant enemy, alien meant foe. Then the race issue was at its strongest. Centuries have passed. Almost universal tolerance has come about. While races still preserve their national identity, ingress and egress are, for the most part, free and open. The sons of one race mate freely with the daughters of another. Without loss of caste or taint of dishonor a French girl may marry a Neapolitan, a Swiss maiden a Prussian youth, a Norwegian Olsen a German Gretchen, a Russian an Austrian, a Spaniard a Portuguese, an Englishman a Scot. The population of the United States is an amazing composite of all these and other races.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Would Open His Eyes.

"Thinks he never makes a mistake, eh? Single man, I suppose?"

"Yes. Why?"

"Well, if he had a wife I think she'd quickly convince him of that mistake."—New York Press.

Bowser Joins a Club

Is Elected a Member of the Unsophisticated Innocents and Thinks It a Great Honor—Goes to Meeting In State, but Returns In Sorry Plight.

[Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure.]

"HERE is something that came for you by mail this afternoon," said Mrs. Bowser as she handed Mr. Bowser an official envelope when he came up to dinner the other evening. "I hope you have not been drawn on a jury again."

Mr. Bowser opened the envelope with great deliberation and at once commenced to grow dignified. He drew himself up, swelled out his chest, and when Mrs. Bowser asked what the communication was he loftily replied:

"I have rather been expecting the honor, but didn't know exactly when it would come."

"So you have been honored?"

"I call it an honor, indeed. This is to notify me that I have been elected a member of the Unsophisticated Innocent club and that I am expected to appear there this evening and make a few remarks and pay the first quarter's dues."

"The what kind of club?"

"The Unsophisticated Innocents."

"Some one is playing a joke on you. No club of any standing ever took such a name as that."

"My dear woman, no one ever attempts to joke with me," replied Mr. Bowser as he folded his arms across his breast and thought of Napoleon crossing the Alps. "The U. I. club, as I happen to know, is composed of artists, poets, authors and statesmen, and the honor of belonging to it is something to be coveted. My name went in a full year ago, and they have just got around to elect me. I would rather be a member of the U. I. club than be mayor of the city or any other officer of importance."

Mrs. Bowser said no more until dinner was over, while Mr. Bowser's dignity and pomposity seemed to grow with every minute. Before the meal was concluded it was plain that he looked upon her as very small potatoes.

"And so you mean to go to this Unsophisticated thing this evening?" she queried as they passed upstairs.

"Please give the club its title or do not mention it at all," he sternly replied.

"But you are going?"

"Of course I'm going. You might as well ask if I would take the office of president of the United States if elected. Be kind enough to lay out my dress suit."

"And you—you are sure about it?"

"Sure about what?"

"That this is a nice club and that this letter is not a joke. That title makes me fear that—that"—

"Madam, are you getting daft all at once? You have but to ask the first man you meet to learn that the Unsophisticated Innocents are men of the highest standing. Joke with me! Joke with Mr. Bowser! Do I look like a man to take liberties with? You seem to have queer ideas about things."

No more was said, and half an hour later Mr. Bowser came downstairs in his dress suit and prepared to go out.

"Do you expect to be called on for a few remarks?" she asked as he was drawing on his gloves.

"Certainly. I shall make an address from twenty minutes to half an hour in length. They may not be satisfied with one, but want two or three of them."

"And are you prepared at such short notice?"

"I am always prepared to make an address, deliver a lecture or get off a speech. You seem to forget who I am. Don't sit up for me. It may be daylight before I return. What the devil is that old wall eyed cat looking at me in that way for?"

The cat had been taking a nap under the lounge and had come out to see Mr. Bowser in his dress suit. The look complained of was one of comic horror, but there was no club handy, and she escaped punishment. When Mr. Bowser had departed the feline turned to Mrs. Bowser, and, though no words were uttered, she was understood to say:

"Now, what we want to do is to get ready for high old jinks. When the Unsophisticated Innocent comes home, you'll hear things creak!"

Mrs. Bowser did not go to bed. At midnight, as she sat reading her book, she heard a great shuffling and suppressed laughter on the doorstep, and as she opened the door three men ran away and Mr. Bowser lurched in. She assisted him along to the sitting room and into a chair, and under the gaslight she saw that he had been weeping. That was not all. His hat and gloves and cane were gone. He had been rolled in the dust, and one coat tail was missing. His trousers were torn and the buttons ripped off his vest, and no man could have looked more dilapidated.

"Well?" she queried after giving him a long looking over.

"It was just as you said," he replied as the tears started afresh.

"You mean that the Unsophisticated Innocents were a lot of jokers?"

"Yesh. I was in a room over a shaloon, and they—they joked with me. Mrs. Bowsher, I was never sho insulted in my life. I would have given a thousand dollars to get home, but they wouldn't let me. When I wanted to go, they rolled me on the floor. Think of it, Mrs. Bowsher, rolling me, your loving husband. Mr. Bowsher, on the floor!"

"Didn't I tell you it was all a fake?"

"Yesh, you did, but I didn't believe you. I thought you didn't know nothing. Oh, it was awful, Mrs. Bowsher—perfectly awful. They asked me to get up and shpeak, and when I rose they pelted me wiz onions and taters and yelled me down. Think of their hitting me on my bald head wiz a tater!"

A wave of emotion swept over him at the recollection, and he sobbed aloud.

SHE SAW HE HAD BEEN WEEPING.

Mrs. Bowser patted him on the head, and the cat came and rubbed against his leg, but it was five minutes before he could go on.

"They wouldn't listen to my address, but howled me down and shouted for beer. There was 'bout fifty fellers, and they made me buy 'bout two kegs of beer. When I said I wouldn't buy any they rolled me on the floor and pulled my coat tail off. Think of that, Mrs. Bowsher."

"Yes, I'm thinking."

"Think of a great big loafer grabbing hold of me and swinging me around and tearing my coat tail off! Don't you think I can have him sent to prison for that? And they didn't stop there. They tore all the buttons off my vest and rode me around the room on a bench. How dare they do such things to Mr. Bowsher—how dare they?"

"Well, you are not fatally injured, are you?" she asked after a silence, during which the tears chased each other down his cheeks.

"I guess not. I've got about forty bumps and bruises, but I guess I will live through it. But what about my feelings, Mrs. Bowsher—what about my feelings? I shall never get over it. They make me buy two kegs of beer. They roll me over the floor. They tear off one of my coat tails. Then they shing a song 'bout Bowsher and Towsher and Wowsher, and everybody laughs and yells, Mrs. Bowsher"—

"But what did you drink?" she interrupted.

"Nozzing 't all. I got mad and wouldn't drink, and then they held me down on the floor and poured beer down my neck—poured almost a keg of beer down my neck!"

"And have you had enough of the Unsophisticated Innocents?"

"I have, Mrs. Bowsher—I have. From this time forward whatever you tell me to do I shall do. You know best about all things. You—you are a wise womans, and I'm—I'm a fool. Mrs. Bow-ow-sher, I never in all my life loved you ash I do—do"—

He rose up with the intention of adding an embrace to his words, but lurched aside and sat down on the floor with a great jar, and, leaning his back against the wall, he was soon sound asleep. Mrs. Bowser left him there and went to bed. At what hour he followed her she did not know, but she certainly expected to find him in a humble and contrite mood when she awoke. A surprise awaited her. As he got out of bed at the usual hour he said:

"It seems a mighty funny thing that I can't go out to a club of an evening without this house being all upset. Here we are, half an hour late this morning!"

"I believe you did join the Unsophisticated Innocents last night," she replied.

"Of course I did, and I never had such honor and deference paid me before. I was it with the biggest kind of an I, and I suppose you will be jealous about it!" M. QUAD.

Simple Bowser Knocked Out

His New Mode of Living Is Too Much For Him, and He Gives It Up.

TIRES OF OLD CLOTHES

Taken For a Tramp and Half Starved, He Capitulates---Orders and Eats a Banquet.

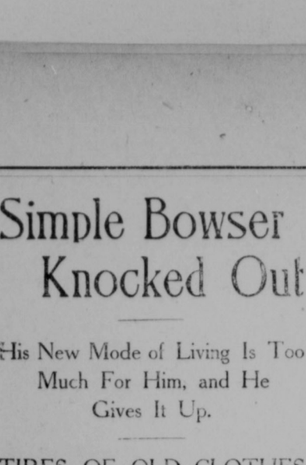
[Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure.]

DURING the second night of Mr. Bowser's "simple life" he had dreams. He dreamed of codfish, cornmeal, cold potatoes and raw turnips. He dreamed of old clothes, going barefoot and sleeping on straw beds. He dreamed that he was trying to get into a first class restaurant to order juicy beefsteak, creamed potatoes, asparagus with butter gravy and all else good, to be followed by a bottle of champagne, but that the Rev. Charles Wagner stood in his path with a sled stake in his hand and warned him to turn back and be satisfied with burdock leaves.

Four different times during the night his groans and yells aroused Mrs. Bowser, and when the hour for getting up arrived he looked like a man who had been lost in a huckleberry swamp for a week. She felt sorry for him, and yet she said:

"You are ten minutes late this morning, but the cook will have your fried bread and codfish all ready.

Mr. Bowser glared at her and was on the point of giving expression to



"IF YOU GIVE ME ANY OF YOUR LIP I'LL STAND YOU ON YOUR HEAD."

his feelings when he remembered that he was a guileless Uncle Rube. He had to sit down to the feast prepared for him, and he had to seem to enjoy it, but there was rage in his heart. A dainty breakfast had been prepared for Mrs. Bowser, and when the odor was wafted to his nostrils he felt amazed that he didn't arm himself with an ax or crowbar and break loose.

"I thought you were going to do without collar and necktie today?" queried Mrs. Bowser as he finished his meal and was getting ready to go.

"Who said I was going to?" he demanded in something like his old bossy tones.

"I—I thought a stocking around the neck would be more in keeping with your clothes, but of course it's for you to say. I'll have cook boil you a yellow turnip and make some catnip tea for your dinner tonight. Have you a headache this morning?"

"Of course not. I never felt better in my life."

"I am glad to hear that. I didn't know but that a simple life might be a trial to you, but it seems to be just what you needed. Shall you sleep on the floor tonight? Beds are simply a useless piece of extravagance."

"You needn't worry about where I shall sleep," he growled in reply as he struggled with his overcoat.

"I'll have a tallow candle tonight, and we'll pop corn and play checkers, the same as the farmers. I think if you keep the thing up for a month I shall become a convert."

"A—a month!" gasped Mr. Bowser as he felt the wolf of hunger gnawing at his vitals.

"Well, even two weeks. Shan't I bring you a glass of cold water to drink before you go? And why don't you take along a crust of bread and a piece of suet for your lunch?"

Had the cat been around Mr. Bowser would have shed her blood in gleeful ferocity, but as she wasn't and as he was determined that Mrs. Bowser shouldn't get the best of him while life remained he went his way without a word. It so happened that at the gate he met the policeman who had thrown him into a snowdrift for a tramp the day before, and the officer looked him over and demanded:

"Now, then, have you been begging at that house?"

"—I live there, I'd have you know."

"Don't lie to me, old fake! I have my eye on you, and if I catch you tripping you'll go to the cooler. Hustle along with you."

It was a hard blow to Mr. Bowser's "simplicity." He fumed and raged for the next two blocks, and then something happened that brought about the beginning of the end. The keeper of a restaurant, who was standing at his door, beckoned to him and said:

"Here, old man, if you'll clean off the rest of this snow I'll give you a bite of breakfast."

"You go to Jericho!" was the prompt and vigorous answer.

"What! What's that! Look a-here, you old Weary Willie, if you give me any of your lip I'll stand you on your head! Who do you think I am?"

"And who do you think I am?" hissed Mr. Bowser as he thrust his chin forward and prepared for battle.

There would have been a scrap but for a small boy who happened to be passing and recognized Mr. Bowser.

"Say," he called to the restaurateur, "that feller hain't no tramp! He don't have to shovel snow to git a meal!"

"Then who in blazes is he?"

"He's old Bowser, who lives up on First place. He's wearin' them duds because he's got a new fad."

Mr. Bowser left the house at 8:30. At 9:15 Mrs. Bowser received a telegram reading:

"Get a messenger and send my business suit of clothes to the office."

She had hardly dispatched the garments when she received a second telegram, reading:

"Have fried chicken, corn fritters and sweet potatoes for dinner tonight."

Half an hour later came another, reading:

"Have oyster soup. Have boiled onions. Have asparagus. Have rice pudding."

Then Mr. Bowser rested for an hour and sent the following:

"Have dinner half an hour ahead of the usual time. Have two fried chickens. Have ice cream and raisins and nuts for dessert. Spare no expense whatever."

There was one more telegram. It came at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and it read:

"May bring home two friends with me to dinner. Have three fried chickens. Have everything you can think of. Have a regular banquet, and if the cook does any kicking raise her wages."

Mr. Bowser appeared half an hour ahead of his usual time. He not only had on the business suit she had sent over to him, but he had bought himself a flaming red necktie and a rhinestone pin and had his shoes shined as never for a year before.

"Well, dear, what is it?" queried Mrs. Bowser as he entered the hall.

"What is what?"

"Why have you decided not to pursue the 'simple life' any further?"

"I fail to catch your meaning."

"You read the 'Simple Life,' by the Rev. Charles Wagner, and you started out to follow it. Are you going to drop it?"

"We will have a little talk after dinner, woman," he replied as he made for the dining room, and then Mrs. Bowser knew what the end would be.

A banquet had been prepared, and though Mr. Bowser hadn't brought two friends with him he devoured their share. A shipwrecked mariner afloat for two weeks couldn't have been more ravenous. When he was at last through eating and drinking he led the way upstairs and turned on her to say:

"Woman, this is the dead line!"

"Why, what do you mean?"

"I mean that you have crowded me to the wall for the last time. I will see you on board the train for your mother's at 10 o'clock in the morning."

"But for why? What have I done? You started out to live a 'simple life,' and"—

"And our respective lawyers can arrange about the alimony. Should any one call to see me this evening you may tell him that I am busy and cannot be disturbed."

And when he had retired to the library the cook came upstairs and asked:

"Was it a-readin' of 'The Simple Life' that made him carry on so, mum?"

"I think it was, Bridget."

"Then I wants to quit me job at once. He may get hould of 'The Ferocious Life' and read it before he goes to bed, and who's to say he won't get up and eat pounded glass and drink vinegar and chop us all to pieces wid the ax! A-beggin' of yer pardon ten times over, mum, but ye've got a strange man on yer hands—a very strange man."

M. QUAD.

Certainly.

"I went to consult my doctor the other morning," said Millsap, "and he gave me a bit of advice and charged me $10 for it. I didn't occupy his time more than five minutes. It's all right for a doctor to exact a reasonable fee, but I don't think he ought to charge plumbers' rates for his time."

"What was the advice he gave you, may I ask?" said the professor.

"He told me I must give up my pipe."

"Your pipe? Then he had a right to charge you plumbers' rates."—Chicago Tribune.

An Easy Death.

"I read of a feller wot's sleepin' himself ter death."

"O Death, where is dy sting?"—New York American.

The Curing of William Hicks.

BILL HICKS had asthma—shook the floors
With each recurring paroxysm;
The doctors made him live outdoors,
And that gave him the rheumatism.

The doctors cured his rheumatiz;
Of that there never was a question.
Strong acids stopped those pains of his,
But left him ill of indigestion.

Dyspepsia fled before a course
Of eating grain. It would delight us
To cheer this plan till we were hoarse—
But Hicks then had appendicitis.

He rallied from the surgeon's knife
And lay six weeks without a quiver;
The operation saved his life—
The loafing, though, knocked out his liver.

To cure his liver troubles he
Tried muscle stunts—you know how they go.
From liver ails he then was free,
But all the strains gave him lumbago.

Lumbago is a painful thing;
A masseuse with a visage solemn
Rubbed the lumbago out by spring;
But twisted poor Bill's spinal column.

To rid his backbone of the twist
They used some braces. They were careless;
The padding for his head they missed;
This made him straight and left him hairless.

Drugs were prescribed to grow his hair.
They acted just as represented;
They put his scalp in good repair,
But soaked in and left Hicks demented.

Then to a sanitarium
They took Bill. He was wisely treated;
His brain with health began to hum—
Then asthma; ward was poorly heated.

"More open air," the doctors said.
Bill Hicks cried: "No, you shall not lure me.
I'll stay in peace upon my bed
And shoot the man that tries to cure me!"

—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Saturday Evening Post.

Conspicuous Example.

Tommy—Paw, you're always talking about moral courage. What is moral courage?

Mr. Tucker—It is the sort of courage, my boy, that enables a man who has a poor feed at a swell restaurant to go out without tipping the waiter.—Chicago Tribune.

Plausible.

Counsel For the Defendant—True, my client did call the plaintiff a donkey, but at the present high market rate of those valuable animals is this not rather a compliment than otherwise?—London Tit-Bits.

In Hard Luck.

"I understand that the voice of the new singer De Lispey has a very poor range."

"It appears to be strong enough to roast him all right."—New York Herald.

Convincing.

"Is the engagement ring Harry gave Ethel a real diamond?"

"I think so. I was there last evening, and they had no other light."—Chicago Record-Herald.

'Tis Said.

"Watch out," warned the pickpocket as he palmed the gentleman's time-

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

THREE YEARS HENCE.

Certain zealous supporters of the Democratic cause have been diligent of late in showing, to their own satisfaction, that the indications of the present day all point toward the renomination of President Roosevelt in 1908, Mr. Roosevelt's own denial of the possibility of such a thing has been waived by these enthusiasts, and they are as hard at work as though there were no chance whatever for the developments of the next three years to have a bearing upon the case. A review of the political history of the United States would reveal the most conclusive evidence against the position they have taken, but they placidly shut their eyes to these exhibits and turn into grist everything that comes to their mill.

In this connection it is not going too far perhaps, to hazard the guess that if the Republican slate for 1908 is now being framed the name of William H. Taft is being writ large upon it. One might safely go farther and suggest that no less a person than the President himself is a party to this. Mr. Roosevelt is now in the wilds of Colorado and will be there for some weeks to come, as he has been away from his official duties for more than a week past. Mr. Hay, his secretary of state and in many ways the master of the administration, is in search of health in the Mediterranean country. Mr. Fairbanks, the Vice President of the United States, is not in a position to assume any authority under these unusual circumstances, but no crisis has arisen because of all this.

Mr. Taft is at once secretary of War, secretary of state and acting President of the Union. He has entered into this triple capacity at the President's own demand, just as he got under way the splendid work America is now doing in the Philippines and just as he straightened out so expediously and and effectivey the tangle that recently arose in Panama. He is "sitting on the lid" and he is meeting his responsibilities in mighty good shape. He may, in other words, be said to be in training for meeting these responsibilities by formal assignment. No one should be surprised, unless contingencies arise in the meantime, to see him the administration candidate three years hence.—Pittsburg Times.

BLOOMINGTON.

The members of the Presbyterian church at Savage are holding a week of prayer service in their church at that place.

Mr. McAtee, one of the B. & O. telegraph operators at the Empire block, half mile west of town, returned to his post of duty on last Friday, after spending a ten days' leave of absence with relatives and friends at Martinsburg.

It is currently reported that the B. & O. will install its summer schedule of passenger trains between Cumberland and Grafton on May 1st, one month and a half earlier than its usual custom.

Mr. E. R. Brydon, of Baltimore, who has been with his sick brother, Mr. W. A. Brydon, for the past two or three weeks, returned home on last Friday. We are glad to note a decided improvement in Mr. Brydon's condition.

Mr. Carrol Pattison asociated with his father, Mr. G. C. Pattison, in the mining and shipping of coal, returned from a business trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. D. P. Smouse, late principal of the Bloomington school, is clerking in the Pattison store.

Diphtheria has broken out in the Cross settlement, two cases being reported in the family of Mr. John Barnard of that place.

Mr. William Moody was before the Orphans' Court, Oakland, on business on Tuesday.

Mr. James Devine, of Westernport, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Maggie Collin.

The family of Mr. James Paugh, recently of Oakland, en route to their new home at Wallman, spent a few days with Mrs. Lafavette McRobie.

Mr. Henry Sutton, one of the substantial farmers of Cross, is convalescing from a severe and prolonged attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Floyd S. Kline spent Monday in Elk Garden on business.

Mrs. Adah Green, *nee* Harshbarger, wife of Mr. James Green, of the Wabash R. R. Co., Baltimore, arrived in town on last Friday afternoon on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Sallie Matthews, and her two brothers, Messrs. Grant and Benton Harshbarger.

A 15-year old son of the widow Clark, of Gobbler's Nob, employed at the paper mill at Luke, was caught in the machinery while at work on last Monday and sustained a very painful laceration of the left arm.

Mr. Leroy Lakel, of Pittsburg, is visiting relatives in town.

Nearly everybody in town went to Piedmont on last Saturday afternoon to inspect the new Potomac park and witness the game of ball between the Baltimore and Piedmont clubs.

HUTTON

H. C. Gusendorf is building an addition to his store.

Mr. U. G. Palmer went East on business Friday night.

The mercury stood at 5 degrees above zero here Wednesday morning.

F. O. Swindler has traded his property in Fairmont for a farm of 350 acres in Cumberland county, Va.

Frank Palmer who is attending school at Charlotte Hall, is spending his Easter vacation at Canton, Pa., with his grandparents.

Carney & Pendergast have moved their saw mill down near Swallow Falls and are resuming operations.

Church News.

Revival services closed Monday night, April 17, at the M. E. church at Mt. Lake Park after continuing over four weeks including a week of cottage prayer meetings. The meetings were conducted by the pastor, P. W. Metheny, assisted by Revs. R. B. Ward, J. B. Workman and L. A. Rudisill. During the meetings the whole membership was revived and strengthened. There were ten conversions, sixteen joined on probation, seven by letter and one was received into full connection. The meeting as a whole was very encouraging and has been pronounced by several as the best meeting held at Mt. Lake Park for years.

Rev. R. A. Smith, who held a two weeks' revival at Deer Park in February has this to say about that place in the *Maryland Baptist* of April 15: "At Deer Park, in Garrett, on February 26, a Baptist church was organized with 23 members. Three deacons, a church clerk and a treasurer were elected and a pastor called. The same afternoon two souls were born into the Redeemer's Kingdom. On last Sunday as we are informed by the pastor, ten more were added, making 33. It is understood that eleven more have made up their minds and are coming in shortly. The church decided to enroll as charter members all who should come in within 30 days. So it is to be hoped these latter will come in before the time expires and the church go down with 44 constituent members. There is no doubt but we have the best church in Deer Park today. Now this is business! Born full grown. Well perhaps that is saying too much for we hope and expected to see it grow very rapidly. But it is not too much to say born a little giant, especially in view the fact that these forty-four people are as good as the best. These happy conditions are part of the results of the wise, earnest labors of Rev. W. H. Faust, who went to this field last June." M.

Greatly Reduced One Way Colonist Fares to the West Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commencing February 28th, and continuing daily to and including May 14th, 1905, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will have on sale from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & OhRailroad. May 1.

Gilbert Franklin Thrasher.

Gilbert Franklin Thrasher died in a hospital at Pittsburg, of typhoid fever on April 18, 1905, aged 20 years, 10 months and 20 days. He was in the employ of the Pittsburg Railways Co. as conductor of a street car. He had been ill for about four weeks. His friends have been assured that he had the best of attention and care while in the hospital. He was a fine young man, of excellent moral character and loved and respected by all who knew him. His death is made doubly sad to his relatives and friends because of the fact that his brother Lorenzo J. Thrasher died just one year before and his sister Mrs. Alice R. Nugent died Nov. 22, 1903. Thus three of the family died within 17 months.

Gilbert was the son of John E. Thrasher, of Blaine, W. Va. The funeral was preached in the M. E. church at Deer Park by the pastor, Rev. P. W. Metheny, assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Faust. Interment in Deer Park cemetery.

Those present from a distance were his father and sister Hallie Thrasher, of Blaine, W. Va., his only surviving brother, Joseph E. Thrasher, of Martinsburg W. Va; Howard Thrasher of College Park, Md.; Mrs. Kimmell, Mrs. Bartley and daughter Miss Laura, of Bavard W. Va.; his bother-in-law Lacy Nugent, of Friendsville, Md.; and Mrs. Mary Gilpin, of Loch Lynn Heights, Md., with whom Gilbert had made his home most of his life. There were many friends and acquaintances present from Mt. Lake Park. His four uncles of Deer Park, Lorenzo D., William, Frank and Benjamin Thrasher and their families were at the funeral. Besides those of special mention, there was a great host of friends from far and near who came to pay respect to the one whom they had learned to love.

P. W. M.

Easter Service at the Park.

The Easter exercises at the M. E. church at Mt. Lake Park Sunday evening, April 23, were rendered very successfully indeed. Dr. J. W. Laughlin, the efficient superintendent, is to be congratulated in being able to secure the services of Mrs. Squires and those who assisted in training the children. The whole program moved off well, without a break from beginning to end. The children had their parts well in mind and rendered them beautifully, not one forgot or hesitated. There are some who deserve special mention. The duet by Misses Abbie and Edna Chance was excellent and these young ladies show good talent as vocalists. Also the solo by Miss Louise Sperry was highly appreciated as was the one she rendered a few weeks ago. The solo by little Louise Chance was one of the very best we ever heard from one so young, only about five or six years old. The recitation by little Gladys Squares also was fine to be from one so small. The Easter Missionary offering amounted to $11.18.

The church was crowded and attention excellent. M.

Pender.

Thought transferrence has become an accepted fact, and Pender with the assistance of Mlle Reva gives one of the most astounding illustrations of this power ever exhibited by two people. Indeed one becomes positively dumfounded at the severe tests the performers submit to.

Pender's performance is not that of the fake hypnotist and the ordinary second sight reading which as all the world knows is done by a mere code of language, Pender is absolutely silent in his work, thus setting aside all argument of code or sign work.

This act must be seen to be appreciated. Reva is indeed a twentieth century marvel and has baffled the minds of the most learned men of the day. The Pender Company will appear at Opera House May 3rd and 4th.

Letter to J. P. Helbig.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Here's something every painter and builder ought to know.

Mr. J. J. Hall, Sheffield, Pa, painted two houses, 5 years ago, lead-and-oil; took 40 gallons. Last year he painted Devoe; bought 40 gallons; had 10 left.

He is one of thousands. The knowledge is getting about pretty generally, that Devoe goes further than anything else.

Have you found it out in your own experience?

How much further?

Suppose a job amounts to 10,000 square feet; how much less Devoe could you buy?

Is it as easy to paint? Does it cost any more or less to put-on by the gallon than anything else? how much?

If it costs more to put-on Devoe by the gallon, it costs less by the foot, you know; for the gallon does more feet. How much less, do you find it, for wages?

Lasts, say, twice as long; that is the owner's gain; but perhaps you reckon it yours; some do. The time, when that comes-in, is when he gives-out the next job.

Who gets it?

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
57 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

RURAL ROUTE NO. 2

Orders Have Been Issued By the Department Establishing Second Route.

Monday morning Postmaster John M. Jarboe received orders from the Postoffice Department at Washington establishing rural route No. 2 which will run from Oakland south to the Lewis Bush farm over in Preston county, West Va., passing the Gortner, Sunnyside and Hauser postoffices, thence east on the Northwestern Pike to the Bowman farm, through the Beckman settlement and return to Oakland, a distance of about twenty-eight miles, the service to be daily except Sunday.

The establishment of this route will probably mean the discontinuing of the Sunnyside, Gortner and Hauser postoffices. Patrons of these offices will be served by the rural carrier. The carrier has not yet been appointed by the Department nor can he be until after an examination has been held and the appointee fill the required bond.

The "Reds" Will Be Entertained.

In the contest for new members of the Epworth League inaugurated along in the winter when the original members were divided into classes named the "Whites" and the "Reds," the latter won and in accordance with the rules of the contest the "Whites" will entertain the successful class on Friday night of next week at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward, when a musical program will be rendered and refreshments served.

D. P. Miller & Co., Resident Agents, No. 7 North Liberty Street, Cumberland, Maryland.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31st, 1904.

INCOME.

Total income	$33,711,149 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements	21,903,183 97

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$ 3,374,907 53	
Mortgage loans on real estate	93,586,076 20	
Loans on this company's policies assigned as collateral	16,555,450 00	
Premium notes on policies in force	313,740 46	
Bonds and stocks owned by company	70,930,530 58	
Cash in office and in banks and Trust companies	3,588,030 85	
Interest and rents due and accrued	2,910,082 40	
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	2,006,089 92	
Agents' balance	17,091 02	
Market value bonds over book value	1,712,819 35	
Gross assets		194,794,524 31

ASSETS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' debit balances	17,091 10
Total admitted assets	194,777,433 29

LIABILITIES.

Net reserve	158,826,634 00	
Present value of amounts not yet due on matured installment policies	788,351 00	
Policies claims	583,676 97	
Dividends due policy holders	406,337 12	
Accts. commission, &c	75,230 72	
Premium paid in advance	36,917 72	
Unpaid contracts	2,215 00	
Dividends apportioned to policy holders	2,021,181 03	
Tontine surplus	22,859,507 97	
Unassigned funds and (surplus)	8,276,778 76	
Total liabilities		194,777,434 29

Amount at risk in United States Dec. 31, 1904	708,552,287 00	
Amount written in Maryland during 1904	1,051,250 00	
Premiums in Maryland in 1904	486,036 91	
Policies paid in Maryland in 1904	230,722 00	
Loses incurred in Maryland in 1904	244,330 00	

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Insurance Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1905.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., to December 31st, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ap15

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; a deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor ∴ ∴

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

Men Capable of Earning

$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER **665 MILLION DOLLARS**

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR . . . 5c

ALL THE **Latest Books** By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy, Etc.

Whitman's Candy A... SPECIALTY

Newspapers and Periodicals

PAINT TALK

By J. M. Davis & Sons

LABOR

The cost of Labor for putting on a Paint that is adulterated is the same as putting on a Pure Paint that lasts twice as long. Devoe Lead and Zinc is pure and lasts twice as long as adulterated paint.

CHEAP

A paint that contains adulteration costs less by the gallon but takes more gallons than Devoe Lead and Zinc. Devoe is cheap because it goes further.

Call at our store and get a sample of Devoe Lead and Zinc and let us tell you all about it and show you a great many houses that have been painted with it.

If a dealer can't show you a state chemist's certificate for the paint he is selling, then it is sure to be adulterated.

DON'T

Don't buy any paint whose maker is afraid to put his formula on the label. F. W. Devoe & Co. put the formula of Devoe Lead and Zinc on the label.

DON'T

Don't buy any Paint that is not guaranteed pure and certified to by the state chemist. Call at our store and read the state chemist's certificate on Devoe Lead and Zinc

MILK AND WATER

One gallon of water and one gallon of milk don't make two gallons of milk. Neither does one gallon of paint and one gallon of adulteration make two gallons of paint. Devoe Lead and Zinc is all paint guaranteed strictly pure.

DON'T

Don't buy Paint by the gallon, but by the house. The price of a gallon of Paint don't always tell you how much the Paint for a house will cost. Devoe Lead and Zinc costs less per house than adulterated Paint.

PRICES

White Lead and White Zinc costs about seven cents per pound—Clay and Whiting costs one-half cent per pound. Why buy Whiting and Clay for Paint. Devoe Lead and Zinc contains no Whiting or Clay.

HONESTY

Lead and Oil is honest Paint. But Lead is too soft—chalks off. Zinc is hard and tough, and when ground in with the lead, prevents chalking. But they must be ground fine to combine. Devoe Lead and Zinc is famous for fineness.

You can always buy Paint for less than Devoe Lead and Zinc. Don't save your money.

QUANTITY

300 square feet of surface will take one gallon Devoe Lead and Zinc for TWO coats. Figure the size of your house and see how much the Paint costs.

J. M. Davis & Sons

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

Mr. David Sloan, President of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, was in Oakland last Saturday on a business trip.

Mr. W. A. Boddy, formerly of the Glades Hotel, is now at Adamstown, West Va., where he holds a good position.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Sr., is on a business trip to a point in Ohio near Wheeling, where he is interested in some coal lands.

In the Orphans' Court Tuesday Messrs. W. B. Hutson and A. S. Teats were appointed administrators of the estate of the late Jacob P. Gauer.

Miss Blanche Enlow left Oakland yesterday afternoon for a visit of a month's duration to friends in Meyersdale, Pa.

Dr. Henry W. McComas went to Woodsville, O., Monday night on professional business returning to Oakland this morning.

In Cumberland on Monday a marriage license was issued to James Weaver Messerssmith and Carrie Shaw, both of Jennings, this county.

Mr. Chas. B. Cropp, who is holding a position with a large lumber manufactory near Buckhannon, spent Easter with his family here.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden of Crellin, accompanied by her little son and daughter, are here for a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer at their home on Alder street.

Mr. John H. Beckman, a former resident of this county, but now the leading merchant of Fairmont, W. Va., was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter, who spent the winter in the South and during the past month at Atlantic City, will return to Oakland for the summer on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. George D. White, of Baltimore, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with relatives and friends, returning to Baltimore Tuesday morning.

Messrs. Lee Brothers have purchased the Thomas R. White saloon property, both buildiing and stock, and the restaurant adjoining, expecting to take charge on Monday next.

Mr. Alex. Sowers, who recently sold his farm to Mr. John W. White, of Crellin, has moved into Mr. George D. White's house on Alder street and will make Oakland his future home.

Mr. J. M. Burns, of Morgantown, passed through Oakland Tuesday evening with the Monongalia county delegation to the Keyser convention which met yesterday morning.

Postmaster L. A. Rudisill, of Mountain Lake Park, was a hurry-up visitor to Oakland yesterday morning. His busy season at the Park will begin shortly.

Peter L. Broderick has purchased from Browning Bros. their refrigerator and other fixtures and will open a meat store in the Hamill building opposite the old postoffice on Saturday of this week.

Mr. G. A. Bolden, of Grafton, was in Oakland Sunday afternoon for a few hours.

Clifton White, who spent the winter on the Pacific coast, returned to Oakland last Tuesday morning and will remain here during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johns, of the Park, who spent last winter with their son in Brooklyn and returned to Mt. Lake one day last week, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. James A. Enlow, representing the J. B. Williams Granite Company, Frostburg, was in Oakland Tuesday looking after some business matters for his firm.

FOR SALE.—Dwelling house and one acre land, east end town: good well and all necessary outbuildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. A. Shaffer, telegraph office, Oakland. 8 tf

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran congregation, will preach next Sunday as follows: Red House 10.30 a. m.; Texas, 2.30 p. m., and Eglon at 7.30 o'clock p. m. At each of these places an election will be held for pastor, which will be conducted by Rev. Manges.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, came up to Oakland Tuesday to superintend the clearing off of the lots recently purchased by the county for the site for the new jail and sheriff's residence. The ground is now practically cleared and in readiness for the contractor to begin work.

Ex-Sheriff Lloyd Shaffer, of near Aurora, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday, going from Oakland yesterday morning to Keyser where he attended the Republican Congressional convention as a delegate favorable to the nomination of Mr. James S. Lakin.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is having new rails laid on the south track from the Shaffer place, a mile west of Oakland, to the Second street crossing in town. A large force of Italian workmen have beed engaged in the work for a number of days. New ties are also being place where necessary and the track put in prime condition.

Postmaster Jarboe is having the old postoffice building fitted up with shelves and counters and a new front built into it for the occupancy of Gene Baumgartner, who will take posession in a short time. Mr. Baumgartner will retain possession of the room he is now located in and with the additional floor space acquired he will greatly increase his stock of groceries, etc.

School Commissioner George E. Bishoff, of near Hoyes, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday, having accompanied his son to this point who returned to school at Frostburg Monday afternoon, and his son-in-law, Mr. Miller, of Keyser's Ridge, who went to a point near Baltimore yesterday morning where he will take charge of the farm of Director of the State Institutes Amoss.

The papers tell of a young woman who followed a convict to the penitentiary and will work in Moundsville until his sentence has expired. This is hearlded as a most praiseworthy action on her part but the truth of the matter is that if the young man in question had been worthy of her he would not have committed a crime which makes it necessary to put him in the penitentiary.

The influence of newspaper advertising is wonderful. It makes small stores great. It turns the tide of business toward the advertising store as nothing else will. It places the name of the store so strongly in the minds of the people that they cannot think of dry goods, clothing, shoes or drugs without the name of the advertised store coming into their minds simultaneously. By a good, persistent advertising campaign any business house can push its way to the front. The very best medium to use in your community is your local news paper, as it goes to the minds of the people when their minds are easily impressed.—The Ad Writer.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO., will make a special low price on grain drills for one week.

Judge Thomas H. Cuppet, of near McHenry, was in Oakland last Saturday afternoon, when he made this office a brief visit. Mr. Cuppett, in recent years has been improving and enlarging his flock of sheep until now he has quite a large number of excellent animals. Recently he refused an offer of $13 per head for his ewes perferring to keep them until fall when the lambs alone are expected to bring $6 each on the open market. This price is at variance with that of a few years ago when sheep could be purchased at $1 to 2 each.

Rev. W. H. Osmond, of Baltimore, recently rector of St. Matthew's Parish of the Episcopal church in this county, is in Oakland visiting his many warm friends. After leaving Oakland Mr. Osmond became rector or a Connecticut parish and recently removed from New England to Baltimore where he is pastor of one of the larger churches of his faith in that city. Mr. Osmond has many friends in Oakland of all denominations and he was warmly greeted by them. He will conduct services in the church on Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock to which all are invited.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 29

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.

No. 1321 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 5235

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
1-3 C. C. MILLER

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Mch. 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 16, 1905,

for the purpose of appointing district assessors and Health officer. Other routine business will be transacted.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance
Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at Kitzmillersville, Md., and running thence through the properties of J. H. Rafter and Potomac Manor, to the town of Gleason, connecting at that place with the road leading in from West Virginia, in District No. 14, a distance of 2 miles.

GLEASON COAL & COKE CO.,
S. F. SHELLY, Supt.
J. H. RAFTER,
J. E. CHAPPELL.

MUNICIPAL License Notice

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will be at the Council Chamber in the town of Oakland on

Monday, May 1st, 1905,

from one until five o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing licenses to those who under the law are required to take out same.

By order of the Town Council,
JOHN C. DUNHAM,
1 time. Clerk.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH.
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. DECEMBER 31, 1905.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	14,543,153 32
Total amount of all liabilities	6,786,491 79
Total unearned premiums	5,993,813 53
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	11,623,500 00

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Feb. 16, 1905.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN, Insurance Com.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 59

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ORDER NISI.

The Lonaconing Savings Bank of Allegany County v. George W. Ward.

No. 1317 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 25th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan Edward H. Sincell, Attorneys, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of April 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 22nd day of April, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1385.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

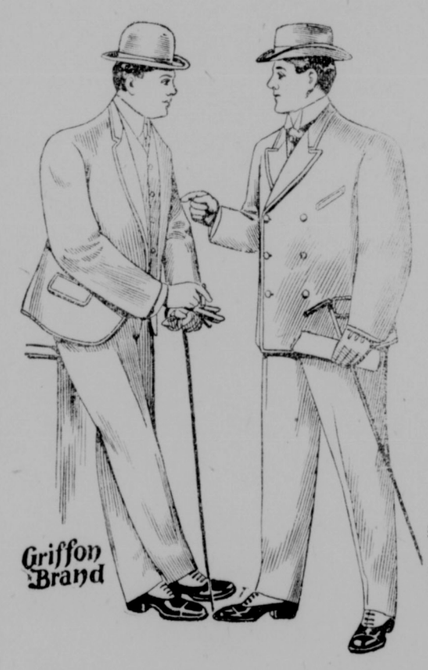
This exact style in Brillianteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The styles are correct and up to the minute.



To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want.

We have the new styles of

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.

Sincell & Co.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, to Gilmor S. Hamill, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1892, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 21, follos 72 etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, by the said Gilmor S. Hamill assigned to Rebecca Brown, and by the said Rebecca Brown assigned to me for the purpose of foreclosure, default having been made under said mortgage, I will offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
the 29th Day of April, 1905,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the OPERA HOUSE, in the Town of Oakland, Maryland, all those two tracts or parcels of land which are called and known by the name of

"Mill Seat" and "Addition to Mill Seat,"

containing in the aggregate thirty-four and one-eighth acres of land, more or less; said tracts of land being situated in Garrett County, Maryland, about three-fourths of a mile Northeast of Friendsville, in said County, and being the same parcels of land that were conveyed to the late Henry Brown by deed from William H. Dawson, Trustee, dated the 6th day of September, 1892 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 20, follos 119, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett County, Maryland, said parcels of land commonly known as the "Old Furnace Ground."

About 15 acres of said land is cleared and under cultivation and is improved by a two-story frame dwelling house and necessary outbuildin s.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y., TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Total admitted Assets $440,978,371 16

Liabilities—

(1) Amount required by law as a reserve fund for paying all the Company's insurance risks as certified by the N. Y. Insurance Department and for claims	$365,620,552 73	
(2) Contingent Guarantee Fund	71,457,818 43	
(3) Fund for immediate dividends to be paid on policies in the year following	2,900,000 00	440,977,371 16

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager.
W. B. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Agents, Cumberland, Md.

S L Townshend
& SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend
& SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

The LILIES OF PEACE

An Easter Story

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1904, by Charles W. Hooke

UPON the steps of the church I paused to admire a remarkably brilliant and beautiful sunset. The west was ablaze with colors, and suddenly the full orb of the sun burst forth between cloud and hilltop with a blinding glare. Turning from that dazzling spectacle, I entered the dim vestibule, and my overstrained eyes filled this nook of shadows with imaginary rainbows. In the midst of the glittering illusion I beheld a very lovely reality—a young woman who came hastily out of the church and passed me by without a glance. I did not feel slighted, however, because she was evidently preoccupied. She was pale as a lily, yet replete with vital energy. Earth and heaven met in the expression of her face, as though she had attained a spiritual exaltation while bedecking the church for tomorrow's Easter services, yet had not for an instant lost her joy in mortal living—in youth and health and beauty.

She passed me with a light step, and I went on into the church. The work of decorating the sacred edifice was done, and the young people of the congregation who had had it in charge were all gone.

The Rev. Arthur Sherwood stood before the pulpit, presenting to my gaze as I came near to him the same view of the back of his head that grew so familiar to me in the old days when he was No. 5 and I was No. 4 in the varsity boat. Not even clerical dignity could smooth his unruly yellow hair nor ease of ample means destroy the suggestion of rugged, manly strength in those broad shoulders. I stood beside him before he was aware of my presence.

"Upon my word," said I, "those lilies are worth looking at! I never have seen any others quite equal to them."

Nothing startles Sherwood. He had not seen me in five years and was not expecting me to arrive that day, but he did not jump at the sound of my voice so close to his ear.

"You are right," said he, giving me his hand. "There are no other lilies like them; there are none so beautiful; there are none in all this world so fit to help me preach my Easter sermon."

"All flowers die and live again," said I.

"But not as these lilies died," he rejoined. "The grave from which they were summoned forth was exceptionally unpromising, I assure you. By the way, did you meet some one as you came in?"

"I met a stunning pretty girl," said I.

"Miss Enid Lawrence," said he. "These are her lilies—a new variety. She trained them in the way of beauty

"YOU ARE RIGHT," SAID HE.

and brought them to the perfection which you now behold. There are not very many of them yet, which accounts for the small number on my pulpit. Next year there'll be a million of them."

Naturally I inquired about Miss Lawrence, and Sherwood was very ready to oblige me.

"She and her father are florists," said he, "and they love their work. I'll take you to see their home tomorrow. It's the most picturesque spot in this city. There used to be a big factory building that spoiled the effect, but that's all cleared away, along with a most unpleasant quarrel"—

He hesitated a moment.

"There's quite a story in that matter," he resumed. "Have I the time to tell it? It's the story of those lilies."

"Time and place serve," said I.

"It begins," he responded, smiling, "with a cantankerous old curmudgeon named Barton Hosmer, who owned a piece of land adjoining the Lawrence place. It used to be on the outskirts, but the city has grown far beyond it now. Fortunately the right sort of people got hold of the land thereabout, and some very pretty houses have been put up. Upon the whole, Mr. Lawrence was well satisfied with his neighbors except for Hosmer, whose land adjoins his upon the north.

"There were rumors that this unpleasant individual, who was not on good terms with some of the property owners in that neighborhood, had threatened to erect a factory on his ground, and the dread of it preyed on Mr. Lawrence's mind like one of those bad dreams which shadow the succeeding day. Mr. Hosmer relieved the strain at last by confiding to Mr. Lawrence that he intended to build a beautiful home. The only obstacle was that the architect's plans called for a little more land. Partly from good will and partly in fear that his neighbor would change his mind, Mr. Lawrence sold Mr. Hosmer a strip ten feet wide running directly behind the big greenhouse. It was understood that this was to be used as a driveway.

"Shortly after this purchase was completed Hosmer began the erection of a big factory on his land. Whether he had intended from the first to do this or had taken up the project as a result of renewed quarrels with his neighbors I cannot say with certainty. The general opinion is that he deliberately tricked Mr. Lawrence into the sale of that strip of ground. However this may be, the factory was built.

"There were protests and complaints beyond counting, beginning before the foundations were laid, but Hosmer seemed to have the law on his side. The only legal proceeding which seemed to have any validity was Mr. Lawrence's action to set aside the sale of his ten foot strip. The courts took a real interest in this, and the granting and dissolving of injunctions against Hosmer became a favorite pastime of judges hereabout. The building operations were made more expensive, and Mr. Lawrence's pocketbook grew leaner day by day. But only the lawyers gained anything by this litigation.

"The florist's pretty daughter bore these ills with angelic patience, as I am credibly informed. She even succeeded in convincing herself that the shelter of the factory wall was advantageous to the greenhouse, a very amiable delusion, as you'll admit.

"The Lawrences were members of my church, and I naturally took an interest in their troubles. Indeed, I endeavored to exercise moral suasion upon Mr. Hosmer in their behalf, and since my interview with him I have never been able to give Mr. Lawrence spiritual advice with a perfectly clear conscience, for if Mr. Hosmer had been ten years younger I think I might have forgotten the peaceful obligations of my calling. I tell you privately that that man's disposition positively cries out for a thrashing.

"This controversy extended over a period of five or six years, and in the midst of it, my friend, those lilies which you have admired were coming to the fullness of their beauty. There's a miracle for you! They should have turned to weeds in the midst of so much bitterness, but Enid's care sweetened the hearts of them, and ever they grew more close to her ideal.

"Now, there is, of course, a commercial aspect of this matter. A special variety of flower may be worth a good bit of money, and, though this has been a labor of love with Enid, she surely expected to repair her father's fortunes, which had suffered as a result of too much law. Her work had been kept secret and was conducted in a portion of the greenhouse to which the casual visitor was not invited. I consider it a great honor that I was admitted to see her 'lilies of peace,' as she called them, because of the effect which they produced upon her own spirit.

"It was a little more than a year ago that I was the recipient of this distinction, and I was exalted still more by the promise of one lily for my pulpit on Easter Sunday. It would have been the first, she told me, that had ever passed beyond her own care.

"It was about this time that Mr. Lawrence saw some sort of victory in his endless litigations. It was barren of good, but it exalted his heart. I remember his enthusiasm as he told me about it. I had been passing the house and had found him standing by the gate. Enid came out while the excited old man was in the midst of his tale, and I was deeply touched by her grief at this renewal of the strife. She had had some hope of a peaceful ending of the long struggle through the intervention of a son of Hosmer's who had come home for a visit. This young man and Enid had been friends in childhood, and, though Frank Hosmer was in some respects a 'chip of the old block,' he had not denied himself the pleasure of a meeting with his pretty playmate of former days.

"All Hosmers were alike to James Lawrence, however, and when Enid on that evening mentioned her hope that Frank might influence his father she received a warm paternal reproof for her folly in supposing that any good could come out of the Hosmer family. I was listening with the lesser half of one ear and staring across at the tall end of the factory, that looked particularly ugly in the moonlight, when I was conscious that a mysterious something was clamoring for my attention. In reality I was wondering whether Enid's reliance upon Frank Hosmer was based upon any sentimental interest in him and whether it could be possible that she had summoned him by letter, and I was so deeply immersed in these considerations that in abandoning them I felt the sensation of struggling out of sleep. It was a somewhat startling awakening, too, because the mysterious thing which had been striving to rouse me was no less than the knowledge that Barton Hosmer's factory was afire. I had seen the red glare in the windows upon the third floor.

"Well, we gave the alarm, and there was instant confusion, of course. Mr. Lawrence became wildly excited and required his daughter's most earnest attention, while I fluttered aimlessly about helping Enid and bothering the firemen. I remember having an animated interview with the chief of the fire department, whom I besought to assure Mr. Lawrence that his property was in no danger.

"'Not a bit,' said the chief. 'We'll have this blaze under control in less than no time.'

"The next minute there was a dull boom of an explosion inside the burning building, and the entire end wall fell with incredible slowness and precision directly on top of the greenhouse. The lilies of peace were buried under a mountain of rubbish.

"If ever a girl had a right to faint and leave the cares of the world to her friends for a few minutes Enid certainly had, and she availed herself of the chance immediately. I turned just in time to catch her as she fell. I carried her into the house of a neighbor and intrusted her to the care of more experienced hands than mine.

"A certain fascination drew me to the side of that rubbish mountain, and there I encountered a distracted young man who proved to be Frank Hosmer. His distress was all on Miss Lawrence's account, and we bewailed her misfortune together. He knew of her long labors with the lilies, and he declared that he would reimburse her in

I TURNED JUST IN TIME TO CATCH HER AS SHE FELL.

any sum which she should name. There's no doubt that he was sincere; but of course Miss Lawrence wouldn't and, indeed, couldn't be reimbursed. Her lilies all lay dead under tons of bricks and beams.

"Miss Lawrence, whom I saw once more that evening, was quite hopeless, though she kept up a splendid courage and was already planning to begin her work over again.

"When I left her I sent a telegram to a florist in Rochester whom I had heard Miss Lawrence speak of as a great expert. Probably my idea arose in some way from my conversation with young Hosmer, though neither of us could remember whence the suggestion came. At any rate, it was in his mind as well as mine, and he telegraphed for an expert from New York.

"When my man arrived I went to see Frank Hosmer in order to arrange about the removal of the wreckage that covered the greenhouse, and we agreed to divide the expense of having it done in the speediest and most careful manner. He was willing to assume the entire pecuniary responsibility, but I insisted upon standing my share, not because I was generous, but because I was selfishly unwilling to resign the control of this work into the hands of a rival—a rival for the honor of retrieving Miss Lawrence's lilies from the grave.

"My expert said that there was not more than one chance in a thousand that anything so buried would ever live again, but Hosmer's expert said that there was only one chance in a million, so you see that I had a right to be a thousand times as hopeful as Hosmer.

"It was a very pretty struggle, and my man won. He found the battered remains of something which, with Enid's infinite care and patience, became the ancestor of those lilies which adorn my pulpit today. Yes, my friend, there lived in that poor wreck of a flower the very soul and essence of the lilies of peace, and there they stand shimmering in the last gleam of twilight to prove that what seems dead may live again. Come, I have held you too long. Let us go home."

"Wait a bit," said I. "Was Mr. Hosmer's expert unsuccessful?"

"He was."

"It was fate," said I. "May I offer congratulations?"

"Why, my dear fellow, how did you guess? It was only this afternoon"—

"Just before I came in?"

"Yes. We stood here where you and I stand now in the sight of the lilies, and I said heaven knows what, and she replied—er—well, the exact words are of small comparative importance. I know that I may accept your congratulations and that my heart is full of happiness and high resolves."

Raisins.

Raisins are the dried fruit of the grapevine and are produced chiefly in Spain, although vines are cultivated in many other countries—Italy, California, Australia, Greece. They are usually partially dried on the vines, the stalk being twisted or broken to prevent moisture from reaching them, and the drying is completed in a warm room. They are packed for exportation either in bunches, like the muscatel raisins from Malaga, or loose, as in the case of the Valencia raisins. Sultanas are a small, seedless variety of grape exported from Smyrna, and currants a still smaller variety exported from the islands of the Grecian archipelago.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.

Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

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New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E Z. TOWER.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

BAUMGARTNER'S
BIG 10 CENT BARGAINS
10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pots, 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy Gilt Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.
The Little Man
Also lots more of Big Bargains for your home. Just received a large lot of our FAMOUS 10C CANDY which is always first.

The New-York Tribune Farmer
IS the most thoroughly practical, helpful, useful, entertaining, national illustrated agricultural and family weekly in the United States.
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Both of these papers one year for only $1.25, if you send your order and money to
The Republican
Oakland, Md.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS
I offer for sale
HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.
HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.
FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.
HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.
ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.
A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.
I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.
150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.
A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.
12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.
If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.
For further particulars call on or address
James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Office in the West Building, opposit the First National Bank, OAKLAND, MD

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE
Gives a training that turns unused talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOKKEEPING PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, H. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

Simple Life

CHARLES WAGNER

...s the French by Mary Louise Hendee

...1901, by McClure, Phillips & Co.

...outh.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE EDUCATION FOR SIMPLICITY.

THE simple life being above all else the product of a direction of mind, it is natural that education should have much to do with it. In general, but two methods of rearing children are practiced. The first is to bring them up for ourselves the second to bring them up for themselves.

In the first case the child is looked upon as a complement of the parents; he is part of their property, occupies a place among their possessions. Sometimes this place is the highest, especially when the parents value the life of the affections. Again, where material interests rule, the child holds second, third or even the last place. In any case he is a nobody. While he is young he gravitates round his parents, not only by obedience, which is right, but by the subordination of all his originality, all his being. As he grows older this subordination becomes a veritable confiscation, extending to his ideas, his feelings, everything. His minority becomes perpetual. Instead of slowly evolving into independence the man advances into slavery. He is what he is permitted to be, what his father's business, religious beliefs, political opinions or aesthetic tastes require him to be. He will think, speak, act and marry according to the understanding and limits of the paternal absolutism. This family tyranny may be exercised by people with no strength of character. It is only necessary for them to be convinced that good order requires the child to be the property of the parents. In default of mental force, they possess themselves of him by other means —by sighs, supplications or base seductions. If they cannot fetter him they snare his feet in traps. But that he should live in them, through them, for them, is the only thing admissible.

Education of this sort is not the practice of families only, but also of great social organizations whose chief educational function consists in putting a strong hand on every newcomer, in order to fit him, in the most iron-bound fashion, into existing forms. It is the attenuation, pulverization and assimilation of the individual in a social body, be it theocratic, communistic or simply bureaucratic and routinary. Looked at from without, a like system seems the ideal of simplicity in education. Its processes, in fact, are absolutely simplistic, and if a man were not somebody, if he were only a sample of the race, this would be the perfect education. As all wild beasts, all fish and insects of the same genus and species have the same markings, so we should all be identical, having the same tastes, the same language, the same beliefs, the same tendencies. But man is not simply a specimen of the race, and for that reason this sort of education is far from being simple in its results. Men so vary from one another that numberless methods have to be invented to suppress, stupefy and extinguish individual thought. And one never arrives at it then but in part, a fact which is continually deranging everything. At each moment, by some fissure, ...ble for men of good intentions, of however diverse social standing, to collaborate without any friction arising from the conventional distance that separates them.

If the spirit of caste causes the loss of respect, partisanship, of whatever sort, is quite as productive of it. In certain quarters children are brought up in such fashion that they respect but one country—their own; one system of government—that of their parents and masters; one religion—that which they have been taught. Does any one suppose that in this way men can be shaped who shall respect country, religion and law? Is this a proper respect—this respect which does not extend beyond what touches and belongs to ourselves? Strange blindness of cliques and coteries, which arrogate to themselves with so much ingenuous complacence the title of schools of respect, and which, outside themselves, respect nothing. In reality they teach, "Country, religion, law—we are all these!" Such teaching fosters fanaticism, and if fanaticism is not the sole antisocial ferment it is surely one of the worst and most energetic.

If simplicity of heart is an essential condition of respect, simplicity of life is its best school. Whatever be the state of your fortune, avoid everything which could make your children think themselves more or better than others. Though your wealth would permit you ...dress them richly, remember the evil ...u might do in exciting their vanity. Preserve them from the evil of believing that to be elegantly dressed suffices for distinction, and, above all, do not carelessly increase by their clothes and their habits of life the distance which already separates them from other children. Dress them simply. And if, on the contrary, it should be necessary for you to economize to give your children the pleasure of fine clothes, I would that I might dispose you to reserve your spirit of sacrifice for a better cause. You risk seeing it illy recompensed. You dissipate your money when it would much better ...vail to save it for serious needs, and you prepare for yourself, later on, a harvest of ingratitude. How dangerous it is to accustom your sons and daughters to a style of living beyond your means and theirs! In the first place, it is very bad for your purse. In the second place, it develops a contemptuous spirit in the very bosom of the family. If you dress your children like little lords and give them to understand that they are superior to you, is it astonishing if they end by disdaining you? You will have nourished at your table the declassed—a product which costs dear and is worthless.

Any fashion of instructing children whose most evident result is to lead them to despise their parents and the customs and activities among which they have grown up is a calamity. It is effective for nothing but to produce a legion of malcontents, with hearts totally estranged from their origin, their race, their natural interests—everything, in short, that makes the fundamental fabric of a man. Once detached from the vigorous stock which produced them, the wind of their restless ambition drives them over the earth like dead leaves that will in the end be heaped up to ferment and rot together.

Nature does not proceed by leaps and bounds, but by an evolution slow and certain. In preparing a career for our children let us imitate her. Let us not confound progress and advancement with those violent exercises called somersaults; let us not so bring up our children that they will come to despise work and the aspirations and simple spirit of their fathers; let us not expose them to the temptation of being ashamed of our poverty if they themselves come to fortune. A society is indeed diseased when the sons of peasants begin to feel disgust for the fields, when the sons of sailors desert the sea, when the daughters of workingmen, in the hope of being taken for heiresses, prefer to walk the streets alone rather than beside their honest parents. A society is healthy, on the contrary, when each of its members applies himself to doing very nearly what his parents have done before him, but doing it better, and, looking to future elevation, is content first to fulfill conscientiously more modest duties.

Education should make independent men. If you wish to train your children for liberty, bring them up simply and do not for a moment fear that in so doing you are putting obstacles in the way of their happiness. It will be quite the contrary. The more costly toys a child has, the more feasts and curious entertainments, the less is he amused.

In this there is a sure sign. Let us be temperate in our methods of entertaining youth, and especially let us not thoughtlessly create for them artificial needs. Food, dress, nursery, amusements—let all these be as natural and simple as possible. With the idea of making life pleasant for their children some parents bring them up in habits of gormandizing and idleness, accustom them to sensations not meant for their age, multiply their parties and entertainments. Sorry gifts these! In place of a free man you are making a slave. Gorged with luxury, he tires of it in time, and yet when for one reason or another his pleasures fail him he will be miserable, and you with him, and, what is worse, perhaps in some capital encounter of life you will be ready—you and he together—to sacrifice manly dignity, truth and duty from sheer sloth.

Let us bring up our children simply—I had almost said rudely. Let us entice them to exercise that gives them endurance, even to privations. Let them belong to those who are better trained to fatigue and the earth for a bed than to the comforts of the table and couches of luxury. So we shall make men of them, independent and stanch, who may be counted on, who will not sell themselves for pottage and who will have withal the faculty of being happy.

A too easy life brings with it a sort of lassitude in vital energy. One becomes blase, disillusioned, an old young man, past being diverted. How many young people are in this state! Upon them have been deposited, like a sort of mold, the traces of our decrepitude, our skepticism, our vices and the bad habits they have contracted in our company. What reflections upon ourselves these youths weary of life force us to make! What announcements are graven on their brows!

These shadows say to us by contrast that happiness lies in a life true, active, spontaneous, ungalled by the yoke of the passions, of unnatural needs, of unhealthy stimulus, keeping intact the physical faculty of enjoying the light of day and the air we breathe and in the heart the capacity to thrill with the love of all that is generous, simple and fine.

The artificial life engenders artificial thought and a speech little sure of itself. Normal habits, deep impressions, the ordinary contact with reality, bring frankness with them. Falsehood is the vice of a slave, the refuge of the cowardly and weak. He who is free and strong is unflinching in speech. We should encourage in our children the hardihood to speak frankly. What do we ordinarily do? We trample on natural disposition, level it down to the uniformity which for the crowd is synonymous with good form. To think with one's own mind, feel with one's own heart, express one's own personality—how unconventional, how rustic! Oh, the atrocity of an education which consists in the perpetual muzzling of the only thing that gives any of us his reason for being! Of how many soul murders do we become guilty! Some are struck down with bludgeons, others gently smothered with pillows! Everything conspires against independence of character. When we are little, people wish us to be dolls or graven images; when we grow up they approve of us on condition that we are like all the rest of the world—automatons; when you have seen one of them you've seen them all. So the lack of originality and initiative is upon us, and platitude and monotony are the distinctions of today. Truth can free us from this bondage. Let our children be taught to be themselves, to ring clear, without crack or muffle. Make loyalty a need to them, and in their gravest failures, if only they acknowledge them, account it for merit that they have not covered their sin.

To frankness let us add ingenuousness in our solicitude as educators. Let us have for this comrade of childhood—a trifle uncivilized, it is true, but so gracious and friendly—all possible regard. We must not frighten it away. When it has once fled it so rarely comes back! Ingenuousness is not simply the sister of truth, the guardian of the individual qualities of each of us; it is besides a great informing and educating force. I see among us too many practical people, so called, who go about armed with terrifying spectacles and huge shears to ferret out naive things and clip their wings. They uproot ingenuousness from life, from thought, from education, and pursue it even to the region of dreams. Under pretext of making men of their children they prevent their being children at all; as if before the ripe fruit of autumn, flowers did not have to be, and perfumes, and songs of birds, and all the fairy springtime.

I ask indulgence for everything naive and simple—not alone for the innocent conceits that flutter round the curly heads of children, but also for the legend, the folk song, the tales of the world of marvel and mystery. The sense of the marvelous is in the child the first form of that sense of the infinite without which a man is like a bird deprived of wings. Let us not wean the child from it, but let us guard in him the faculty of rising above what is earthy, so that he may appreciate later on those pure and moving symbols of vanished ages wherein human truth has found forms of expression that our arid logic will never replace.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

I THINK I have said enough of the spirit and manifestations of the simple life to make it evident that there is here a whole forgotten world of strength and beauty. He can make conquest of it who has sufficient energy to detach himself from the fatal rubbish that trammels our days. It will not take him long to perceive that in renouncing some surface satisfactions and childish ambitions he increases his faculty of happiness and his possibilities of right judgment.

These results concern as much the private as the public life. It is incontestable that in striving against the feverish will to shine, in ceasing to make the satisfaction of our desires the end of our activity, in returning to modest tastes, to the true life, we shall labor for the unity of the family. Another spirit will breathe in our homes, creating new customs and an atmosphere more favorable to the education of children. Little by little our boys and girls will feel the enticement of ideals at once higher and more realizable, and transformation of the home will in time exercise its influence on public spirit.

As the solidity of a wall depends upon the grain of the stones and the consistence of the cement which binds them together, so also the energy of public life depends upon the individual value of men and their power of cohesion. The great desideratum of our time is the culture of the component parts of society, of the individual man. Everything in the present social organism leads us back to this element. In neglecting it we expose ourselves to the loss of the benefits of progress, even to making our most persistent efforts turn to our own hurt. If in the midst of means continually more and more perfected the workman diminishes in value, of what use are these fine tools at his disposal? By their very excellence to make more evident the faults of him who uses them without discernment or without conscience. The wheelwork of the great modern machine is infinitely delicate. Carelessness, incompetence or corruption may produce here disturbances of far greater gravity than would have threatened the more or less rudimentary organism of the society of the past. There is need, then, of looking to the quality of the individual called upon to contribute in any measure to the workings of this mechanism. This individual should be at once solid and pliable, inspired with the central law of life to be oneself and fraternal. Everything within us and without us becomes simplified and unified under the influence of this law, which is the same for everybody and by which each one should guide his actions, for our essential interests are not opposing; they are identical. In cultivating the spirit of simplicity we should arrive, then, at giving to public life a stronger cohesion.

The phenomena of decomposition and destruction that we see there may all be attributed to the same cause—lack of solidity and cohesion. It will never be possible to say how contrary to social good are the trifling interests of caste, of coterie, of church, the bitter ...sure for personal welfare, and, by a fatal consequence, how destructive these things are of individual happiness. A society in which each member is preoccupied with his own well being is organized disorder. This is all that we learn from the irreconcilable conflicts of our uncompromising egoism.

We too much resemble those people who claim the rights of ...ly only to gain advantage from th... not to do honor to the connection. On all rounds of the social ladder we are forever putting forth claims. We all take the ground that we are creditors; no one recognizes the fact that he is a debtor, and our dealings with our fellows consist in inviting them, in tones sometimes amiable, sometimes arrogant, to discharge their indebtedness to us. No good thing is attained in this spirit. For, in fact, it is the spirit of privilege, that eternal enemy of universal law, that obstacle to brotherly understanding, which is ever presenting itself anew.

In a lecture delivered in 1882 M. Renan said that a nation is "a spiritual family," and he added, "The essential of a nation is that all the individuals should have many things in common; and also that all should have forgotten much." It is important to know what to forget and what to remember, not only in the past, but also in our daily life. Our memories are lumbered with the things that divide us; the things which unite us slip away. Each of us keeps at the most luminous point of his souvenirs a lively sense of his secondary quality, his part of agriculturist, day laborer, man of letters, public officer, proletary, bourgeois, or political or religious sectarian, but his essential quality, which is to be a son of his country and a man, is relegated to the shade. Scarcely does he keep even a theoretic notion of it. So that what occupies us and determines our actions is precisely the thing that separates us from others, and there is hardly place for that spirit of unity which is as the soul of a people.

So, too, do we foster bad feeling in our brothers. Men animated by a spirit of particularism, exclusiveness and pride are continually clashing. They cannot meet without rousing afresh the sentiment of division and rivalry. And so there slowly heaps up in their remembrance a stock of reciprocal ill will, of mistrust, of rancor. All this is bad feeling with its consequences.

It must be rooted out of our midst. Remember, forget! This we should say to ourselves every morning, in all our relations and affairs. Remember the essential, forget the accessory! How much better should we discharge our duties as citizens if high and low were nourished from this spirit! How easy to cultivate pleasant remembrances in the mind of one's neighbor by sowing it with kind deeds and refraining from procedures of which in spite of himself he is forced to say, with hatred in his heart, "Never in the world will I forget!"

The spirit of simplicity is a great magician. It softens asperities, bridges chasms, draws together hands and hearts. The forms which it takes in the world are infinite in number, but never does it seem to us more admirable than when it shows itself across the fatal barrier of position, interest or prejudice, overcoming the greatest obstacles, permitting those whom everything seems to separate to understand one another, esteem one another, love one another. This is the true social cement that goes into the building of a people.

THE END.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.36	P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27	A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32	P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD, General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic

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Liability to Stockholders . . . 25,000.00

Total Liability, $50,000.00

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IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15*	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*11 59	*7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49*	9 35* lv	Gorman	*9 25	*5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43*	10 32*	Thomas	*8 38	*4 18
7 10*	11 00* ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15*	11 59* ar	Elkins	lv *7 00	*2 40
	NOON			

No.45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30*	6 30*	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30*	*9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10*	7 15*	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45* A. M.	x8 35

	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35*	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	*2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10*	1 15*	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20*	

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 55	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

+ Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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Church Services

LUTHERAN—ACCIDENT CHARGE.

Accident—Sunday 10 a. m., Sunday school; 2 p. m. preaching. Immediately after this service a catechetical class will be organized.

Cove—Saturday 2:30 p. m., catechise; Sunday, 10:30 preaching. Sunday school will precede preaching services.

Friendsville—Sunday, 10 a. m., Sunday school; 7:20 p. m., a special sermon will be preached to the class received into membership on Easter evening. After the sermon the certificates of baptism and confirmation will be publicly conferred upon the class be the secretary of the council, Mr. W. F. East.

To all the services you are cordially invited.

H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

METHODIST — MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK.

Preaching at Deer Park Sunday evening at 7:30; at Wesley Chapel Sunday morning at 10:30; Epworth League, Mt. Lake, Sunday at 7:30; prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at Mt. Lake at 7:30 and at Deer Park each Thursday night at 7:30; class meeting at Mt. Lake each Sunday morning (when there is no preaching) at 10:30; Sunday school at Deer Park at 10; Mt. Lake Park at 2:30 and Wesley Chapel at 10—9:30 on preaching days. Cottage prayer meetings until further notice at Mt. Lake Park each Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock.

P. W. METHENY, Pastor.

FRIENSVILLE CIRCUIT.

The service in the Friendsville church next Sunday will consist of class meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning, Sunday school at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and Epworth League meeting in the evening at 7:45.

Sunday school will be held at the regular hours in the morning at Selbysport, Kendall and Blooming Rose. Frank Friend, one of our efficient exhorters, will hold service at Kendall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Henry Friend will preach at Kendall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Sunday May 7th, and the pastor will preach at the same hour Sunday May 14th.

The third quarterly conference will be held in the church at Hoyes 10:30 next Saturday morning by Presiding Elder R. B. Ward. The quarterly meeting services will start on Saturday evening when there will be preaching at 8 o'clock, class meeting and love feast at 9:30 Sunday morning, preaching at 10:30 and Epworth League meeting at 7:30 and 8 o'clock by Doctor R. B. Wesd. All members are requested to be in attendance at the quarterly conference with their usual reports.

A very beautiful and interesting Easter programme was rendered in the Friendsville church on Easter Sunday evening to a crowded house. The church was filled early in the evening and many were compelled to leave, not being able to find standing room. The large platform in the front of the church was both artistically and tastefully arranged and trimmed with potted flowers. The musical part of the occasion was in charge of the choir assisted by members of the choirs of the two other churches of our town, some noteworthy features of which were the anthem, quartette and duets. Professor James Griffin assisted the instrumental music by his skilful use of the violin. The literary part of the exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, marches and many other interesting parts, all of which were performed in perfect manner. While the names of those who helped to make this a most successful service are too numerous to mention, we wish to make special mention of Clarance V. Guard, superintenden, Miss Ida Mason, chairman of the literary committee and Mrs. (Rev) Friend, chairman of the decorating committee. We also wish to express our appreciation and thanks to all who took part and for the presence of the large congregation.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services at Deer Park Sunday at 11 o'clock; subject, "God's Providential Dealings." Thayerville, 3 o'clock, "Christ's Last Charge." Sunday school at Thayerville at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting at Deer Park every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. L. E. Goodwin, rector, will preach in St. Matthew's church, Oakland, Sunday, May 14th, at 11 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening. The morning services will consist of morning prayer, sermon and the Holy Communion. The evening services will consist of evening prayer and sermon.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Annual Levy, 1905.

Annual Levy for Garrett county, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, by the Board of County Commissioners.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election District No. 1—Swanton	$350.00
" " " 2—Selbysport	1,500.00
" " " 3—Friendsville	1,150.00
" " " 4—Bloomington	700.00
" " " 5—Accident	950.00
" " " 6—Long Gap	750.00
" " " 7—Eastern Oakland	750.00
" " " 8—Oakland	1,100.00
" " " 9—Johnsons	350.00
" " " 10—Deer Park	600.00
" " " 11—Hoye	650.00
" " " 12—Bittinger	625.00
" " " 13—Kitzmillers	150.00
" " " 14—Oakland	750.00
National Road	880.00
Total	$11,455.00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800.00
" " " " Deer Park	100.00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100.00
" " " " Friendsville	100.00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150.00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200.00
Total	$1,750.00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$300.00
Same, Balance	1,534.15
Total	$1,834.15

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1905 and March Term 1906	$3,875.00
Allegany County, for removed case No. 140 trials	42.50
Total	$3,917.50

ORPHANS COURT.

Estimate to pay Judges	$512.16
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	227.95
Total	$740.11

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

E. J. Frantz, Sheriff	$4,926.65
James B. Frantz, Warden	365.00
Total	$5,291.65

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of Schools	$16,000.00
To build new School Houses	3,000.00
Total	$19,000.00

PUBLIC PRINTING & PUBLISHING.

James D. Hamill, Publishing	$225.00
Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, "	100.00
Benj. H. Sincell, "	225.00
Same, Printing	200.00
Total	$750.00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay for 1905	$3,500.00

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1905	$1,500.00

FOX & CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1905	$250.00

ALMSHOUSE & ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1905	$2,000.00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1905	$1,050.00

STATE WITNESSES.

Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100.00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,200.00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, Balance	560.00
J. C. Renninger, Atty.	150.00
Total	$1,910.00

NEW ROADS

ROAD CASE NO. 171.

S. B. Lee, examiner 1 day	$2.00
J. F. Lewis, examiner 1 day	2.00
John Harned, surveyor, plat & report	8.00
E. Teats, chainman 1 day	1.50
T. C. Friend, flagman and axeman 1 day	1.50
Erley Teats, damages	1.00
W. S. Collins, chainman 1 day	1.50
Same, damages	1.00
Orvel Friend, damages	1.00
W. Lewis, damages	1.00
S. H. Friend, damages	1.00
Samuel Teats, damages	1.00

ROAD CASES NOS. 172 AND 173.

Duke McLean, examiner 2 days	4.00
C. W. Friend, examiner 2 days	4.00
Wm. H. H. Friend, surveyor	15.00
Truman Casteel, chainman 2 days	3.00
Lemuel Savage, chainman 2 days	3.00
S. K. Welch, flagman 2 days	3.00
Walter Savage, axeman 2 days	3.00
John Friend, 1 day	1.50

ROAD CASE NO. 174.

John Close, examiner 2 days	4.00
G. B. N. Friend, examiner 2 days	4.00
Andrew J. Lee, examiner 2 days	4.00
George Sisk, chainman 1 day	1.50
Edward Sanbower, chairman 1 day	1.50
Alex. Lower, flagman 1 day	1.50
A. C. Mason, surveyor 2 days	10.00

ROAD CASE NO. 175.

J. T. Garey, examiner 2 days	4.00
William Smith, examiner 2 days	4.00
Lenious Deterich, examiner 2 days	4.00
David H. Friend, 2 days	3.00
John Miller, ½ day	.75
—— Feather, ½ day	.75
Truman Root, 1 day	1.50
Earl Guard, 2 days	1.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, surveyor, Plat, &c.	15.00

ROAD CASE NO. 176.

M. M. Fazenbaker, examiner 1 day	2.00
George T. Miller, examiner 1 day	2.00
Thomas Burke, examiner, 1 day	2.00
Jacob Clark, chainman 1 day	1.50
Wm. H. Hunt, chainman 1 day	1.50
A. B. Mason, surveyor 2 days	10.00
Davis Coal & Coke Company, damages	1.00
Total	$141.50

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 171. Subject to order	$250.00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14 Subject to order	1,769.86
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12 Subject to order	781.97
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6 Subject to order	400.88
Total	$3,193.71

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

F. A. Thayer, States Atty.	$1,075.00
Julius C. Renninger, 2 lunacy and 1 misdemeanor	15.00
Renninger & Young, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 felony	10.00
Renninger & Williams, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Hamill, Peddicord & Renninger, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Norman S. Heindell, 1 felony	10.00
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 2 misdemeanors	20.00
William R. Offutt, 2 felonies and 1 misdemeanor	25.00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony and 2 misdemeanor	20.00
G. S. Hamill, 3 felonies and 4 misdemeanors	50.00
Edward H. Sincell, 1 felony	10.00
Ferdinand Williams & Gilmore S. Hamill, 2 felony	20.00
Total	$1,275.60

CONSTABLE FEES.

Charles H. Liston, No. 2	$23.74
Simon J. Orendorf, No. 12, Deputy	3.00
Luther Ralston, No. 12, Deputy	2.75
Leonard Lytle, No. 5	3.00
John Sweeney, No. 7 and 14 Deputy	78.65
W. A. Maffet, No. 7	84.55
G. F. Stahl, No. 3	44.05
Total	$239.89

MAGISTRATE FEES.

J. B. Emory, No. 12	$2.15
W. D. Hoye, No. 10	36.40
A. B. Gonder, No. 11	121.80
Henry Kahl, No. 5	5.25
Peter Nathan, No. 3	9.05
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, No. 4	2.45
A. S. Teats, No. 7	103.75
Total	$281.45

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$100.00
John Kanada, support of Frances Cooper, subject to order	25.00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50.00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100.00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Speiker, subject to order	25.00
Francis Fike, support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	130.00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	76.00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	20.00
Amelia Turney, support of herself, subject to order	40.00
Alpheus Frey, support of Minnie Conn, subject to order	50.00
Estimate to pay others	50.00
Total	$716.00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscroft, health officer	$100.00
Same, physician to jail	100.00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	10.00
McComas Sanitarium, for free bed	200.00
Dr. W. H. McComas, for pauper patients, &c	315.00
W. H. Walker, janitor subject to order	200.00
David L. Martin attending crazy boy at jail, use Lee Bro's	10.50
Walter Hinebaugh, papering at jail, use Arthur Townshend	4.25
A. O. Naylor & Co., repairs at Court house and jail	119.71
Thomas Harne, hauling	4.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	7.00
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for court house and jail	39.70
Johns Haines, costs in Sadie Uphole case	5.50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for jail and paupers	27.20
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies for jail and court hous	36.04
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery, medicine for jail, &c	80.15
J. W. Whorton, repairing plaster at court house	3.75
The Acme Publishing Company, for blank books	10.40
The Falconer Co., for blank book, &c	27.25
G. A. Shirer & Co., spouting for court house	26.94
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for jail and court house	113.05
L. E. Offutt & Sons, lumber, &c	4.52
Dr. J. F. Legge, examining pauper patients for insane asylum	35.00
E. Z. Tower, coal for court house	41.60
J. H. Medairy & Co., blank books	28.55
Wm. P. Brockmil er, stationery, &c.	28.55
George W. Fleming, wood for court house	2.00
Allegany County, Maryland, costs in No. 1024 Equity	1,088.48
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for court house and jail	55.45
Bolden & Brown, repairs at court house and supplies for jail	225.65
George Geissman, coal for jail	120.00
Total	$3,190.74

CORONERS INQUESTS.

Body of Dennis Friend.

John Legge, physician	$10.00
John Legge, juror	1.00
G. B. Smith, juror	1.00
Daniel Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. B. Friend, juror	1.00
J. J. Friend, juror	1.00
Joseph Sines, juror	1.00
Albert Alexander, juror	1.00
C. Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. C. Thompson, juror	1.00
William L. De Witt, juror	1.00
J. C. Green, juror	1.00
O. Vaunaman, juror	1.00
L. Goss, witness	.33
Thos. Brooks, witness	.33
O. Vaunaman, witness	.33
Total	$22.99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To build new jail, subject to order	$30,000.00

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commission on County tax	$2,121.32
Same, commission on County tax	339.98
Total	$2,461.30
Contingent Fund	$3,524.85

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455.00
Corporations	1,750.00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,834.15
Court Fund	3,917.50
Orphans Court	740.11
Sheriffs Office	5,291.65
Public Schools	19,000.00
Public Printing and Publishing	750.00
Election Expenses	3,500.00
Bridge Account	1,500.00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250.00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000.00
Maryland Hospital	1,050.00
States Witnesses before J. P.	100.00
Commissioners Office	1,910.40
New Roads	141.50
Special Road Appropriations	3,193.71
Attorneys Fees	1,275.00
Constable Fees	239.89
Magistrate Fees	281.45
Outside Pensioners	716.00
Miscellaneous Account	3,160.74
Coroners Inquest	22.99
Public Buildings	30,000.00
County Treasurer	2,461.30
Contingent Fund	3,524.65
Total	$106,065.83

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $7,742,032.00 which at $1.37 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes, $106,065.84. Deducting $508,387.00 for corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,233,645.00 at 23⅓ cents on each $100.00 make $16,999.07 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $123,064.91.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

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Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
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The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEAT clean line of Laces, Insertings, Embroideries, All-Over Laces; also pretty line os white and cream Waist Goods, Indio Linons, Plaid Muslins, Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases. An up-to-date line of Fancy Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays, Jacquards — Dress Goods, in Cloths, Serges, Cheviots, Melrose, Etc.

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OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS
Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES
AT ALL TIMES.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN J. GLASS,

late of Somerset county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 11th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1905.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Guard, Md.,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
5 3t — Administrators

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

SHERIFF'S License Notice

To Merchants, Traders and Others Requiring Licenses:.

All persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Garrett county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same on or before

First Day of May, 1905, Next;

under the penalties prescribed by said law for the infraction thereof.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ, Sheriff.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

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Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

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Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905. NUMBER 9

JUDGE DANIEL WILSON'S RESIDENCE BURNED.

Fire Destroyed House and Other Buildings on Farm Sunday Night.

MOENTARY LOSS IS ABOUT $2000

All the Buildings on the Place With the Exception of Barn and Milk House Destroyed—Insurance Was $750—Will Rebuild at Once.

Last Sunday night about 11:15 o'clock Judge of the Orphan's Court Daniel Wilson, who resides on his farm near Kitzmillersville, discovered his residence to be on fire and owing to the high wind prevailing at the time which scattered the burning embers to other buildings on the farm, the dwelling, which Judge Wilson and his family occupied, a vacant log house used as dwelling many years ago, the granary and the smoke house, were entirely consumed, along with a portion of the furniture, grain and meat in process of curing, entailing a loss above insurance of about $2000. The insurance carried on the property by the owner was but $750.

Mr. Wilson and his family had retired some time before the fire was discovered, they being awaken by the smell of smoke and upon making an investigation the fire was discovered in a portion of the house where no artificial means of heating had been used for sometime, which leads Mr. Wilson to think that mice had caused the fire by chewing and exploding some parlor matches.

Mr. Wilson and his family used every endeavor to extinguish the fire but were unable to make any headway against it.

Preparations are being made by Mr. Wilson to rebuild his house and other structures at once.

Right of Way Marked.

Since the fire which destroyed the block of buildings near the Second street crossing a corps of Baltimore and Ohio civil engineers surveyed the right of way of the railroad company at that point and on Tuesday the trackmen planted large iron posts at the points designated by the engineers. The right of way as marked takes from a foot to three feet from the property owners on the south side of the alleyway which includes the Hessen, Loar and Hamill properties. The action of the railroad company in thus cutting down the depth of the property makes the lots very shallow and almost entirely too small for building purposes.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

FIRE AT HUTTON.

Dwelling Burned at That Place Tuesday Night.

Tuesday night about ten o'clock the dwelling house at Hutton owned by Mrs. Dennis Glover and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Biggs, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded by the tannery whistle, which wrs audible to many persons in Oakland, and brought quite a large crowd to the scene of the fire, who did all they could to save the property, but nothing being at hand except buckets, the fight was useless and the building burned to the ground. Much of Mr. Briggs' furniture was saved.

Mr. Biggs was recently married and is employed at Hutton as night Baltimore and Ohio telegraph operator.

DIED.

FIKE—At his home, near Red House on April 23 1605, David Fike, aged 82 years, 1 month and 22 days. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., and was married to Elizabeth Snyder, of Fayette county, Pa., in the year 1841. He was the father of ten children of whom six are living, namely, Mrs. Haun, Mrs. Jas. Liller, Mrs. Henry Sisler, Mrs. M. S. Wolf, Mrs. Peter Martin and Solomon Fike. The deceased had sixty-eight grandchildren and eighty-one great grand children. He became a bember of the German Baptist church in his youth and lived a faithful member until death. His life was that of a devout examplary christian, and he died trusting fully in the Promises of his Savior. A long, calm, charitable and generous life is a testimony left behind that it is well with his soul. His remains were buried in the home buryground on his farm beside those of his wife who preceded him a few years ago. Rev. I. W. Abernathy officiated at the funeral, and delivered an excellent sermon.

Sheep Killing Dogs.

A number of worthless cur dogs have been going about town and the adjacent country for a week or two, traveling in a pack. Sunday there were at least a dozen of them together running over yards, gardens and in one instance they tried hard to force entrance into the back door of a residence on Second street. Monday morning at an early hour a farmer residing near town heard some of his neighbor's sheep bleating and suspecting that they were being run by a dog got his shotgun ready for business. Just above his house acro the road he saw two dogs after the flock. They had crippled one lamb and were about to kill it outright when he fired, killing one of the dogs, a mangy white and yellow, half-blooded hound. The sheep belonged to Mr. T. W. Casteel.

An organized war on the curs would tend to rid the community of some worthless rubbish.

JAIL CONTRACTORS ON HAND.

Car Load of Tools Being Unloaded and Work to Begin on Building at Once.

The Brady Construction Company, of Fairmont, West Va., to which corporation the contract was awarded by the Board of County Commissioners for the erection of the new jail in Oakland, have shipped here a car load of tools and machinery to be utilized in the construction of the building.

The land purchased by the Commissioners and the citizens of Oakland as a site for the structure, has been entirely cleared of the old houses which stood upon it and work upon the foundation and excavations for cellars, furnace rooms, etc., will begin this morning.

Two members of the construction company are here superintending the operations.

The jail and sheriff's residence will be erected on Fourth street opposite the Catholic church, and will be located about twenty feet back of the property line, thus leaving a plot of ground which can be utilized for a lawn and the planting of shrubbery.

Church Matters.

The special services in the Lutheran church at Friendsville last Sunday evening were well attended and were quite interesting. The special music by the choir, consisting of two anthems was rendered. Mr. F. G. Fox read the scripture lesson and Mr. George Kolb offered the opening prayer, after which three children were baptised. A special sermon by the pastor was preached to the class recently received into membership when Mr. W. F. East presented the certificate of confirmation to Mrs. Theresa B. Mason, the other members of the class being detained at home.

Catechetical classes have been organized at Cove and Accident. The former numbers 17 and the latter 14 members. The officers of the Cove class are, John Frazee, president; John Hetz, vice pres't; Maggie Frazee, sec'y; Vinnie Kamp, asst. sec'y; Louis Diehl, treas. At Accident the class officers are as follows: Earl Ault, pres't; Lawrence Speicher, vice pres't; Emma Margroff, sec'y; Mary Bowman, asst.; Chas. Bowmaa, treas.

In the Accident Lutheran charge services have been announced as follows: Accident, Saturday, 2:30 p. m., catechize; Sunday, 10 a. m., preaching. At this service an election for church officials will take place. Cove, Sunday school at 10 a. m. Friendsville, Sunday school at 10 a. m.; 7:30 p. m., a special sermon to the Odd Fellows will be preached by the pastor, followed by the organization of a catechetical class.

H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Services will be conducted in the Garrett Memorial church, Oakland on Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and preaching at 10:30 a. m. At Hutton preaching service on Thursday evening, May 11th, at 7:30 o'clock, preceded at 6:30 by catechise.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

Baptist services were held on last Sunday morning at Deer Park, Rev. W. H. Faust preaching to a large congregation on "God's Providential Dealings."

Mr. Faust is a strong adherent of the doctrine that God controls and cares for all His creatures, even the lowliest. A great massive oak, he said, looked down with contempt on a tiny little violet at its side. "I have been living here for hundreds and hundreds of years," said the oak, "and you are growing down there beside me as though you were of some importance. Nobody cares anything about you; you have no aim in the world, while I live here year in and year out, at last when I tumble down in decay, there will be a great mound to show where I have lived."

The little violet said, "God in His plans made it so that you had to be strong, and He also saw that I had a purpose in the world and that purpose was to be fragrant and sweet, and as long as I am sweet and beautiful I am just as important in the world."

God controls everything, great events are in His keeping, and indeed everything receives His watchful care. Whether we are on the sea or the land, we are under His guidance and shelter. Even the hairs of our head are numbered.

Butter and Eggs at Garthright's.

Until further notice Garthright, Mountain Lake Park, will pay in cash 16 per dozen for all the fresh eggs he can get and 20 cents per pound for first-class fresh butter.

FORMER PREACHER OF OAKLAND

And Father of Senator J. P. Dolliver Passes Away.

A special telegram from Washington dated last Saturday says that Rev. James P. Dolliver, father of Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, died at the home of his son on Massachusetts avenue in that city.

Mr. Dolliver was 90 years old and was in Washington on a visit. Four or five days before his death he caught a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia and this, augmented by physical weakness, caused his death.

Mr. Dolliver was born November 28, 1816, in Saratoga county, N. Y. The family moved to New Jersey in 1820. During the next seventeen years Mr. Dolliver remained at home, working and getting an education, teaching several terms before he was 21. In 1838 he got passage to Columbus, Ohio, by driving a team. He clerked in a store, then became proprietor and prospered greatly until 1843, when he became converted, joined the Methodist church, retired from business and entered the Ohio conference as a circuit rider. He was assigned to a circuit carrying him into Virginia, and when the general conference for Virginia, now West Virginia, was formed he became a charter member, settling at Kingwood, and preaching in all places within a radius of fifty miles of that town, including Oakland where he is well remembered by many of the old residents. He labored forty years and the story of his rides on horseback great distances, preaching three times a day, his prodigious efforts to arouse people, exhortation, prayer and personal efforts, would fill volumes. During a terrific blizzard he became lost, his leg was frozen and had to be amputated. In 1854 he was married, his wife dying 30 years ago.

In Memorian.

In memory of Effie May Stephens, wife of James Stephens and daughter of ex-Judge Elias and Barbara Merrill, who died in Merrill, Garrett county, Md., April 3rd, aged 28 years, 10 months and 16 days, after an illness of about five weeks. Deceased was a lady of sterling character, and enjoyed the respect of everyone with whom she came in contact.

She was post-mistress at Merrill, and gave out the first mail at that place. While young in years she united with the Brethren church and esteemed it a grand privilege to go to the house of the Lord. In Sunday school and in preaching services her place was seldom vacant, possessing fine vocal talent coupled with her untiring effort to do "what she could."

The church lost one of the sweetest singers it ever had. The last services and perhaps the last hymn she sang in the church was:

"In the Rifted Rock I'm Resting,
Safely sheltered I abide,
There no foes or storms molest me
While within the cleft I hide.

"In the rifted rock I'll hide me,
Till the storms of life are past,
All secure in this blest refuge,
Heeding not the fiercest blast."

Before she passed away, she called for the elders of the church and was anointed according to James, 5:14. Declaring her sympathy for the church, she died in the hope of a glorious immortality. We believe she safely rests in the Shadow of the Rock, though her voice is hushed in death and an ever vacant seat, yet the knowledge of her christian traits of character will live in the hearts of those who knew her. O may the kind words and deeds done, be an inspiration to those who knew and associated with her, to a higher plane of existence and like Effie unite that life of holiness without which no man shall see the Lord.

Funeral services were conducted at the home by Elder S. L. Fike.

The last look was very impressive indeed especially of her aged father and mother bending over the beautiful casket and lingering, loth to part with a fond daughter, so near and dear to them by the ties of nature.

She was laid to rest in the cemetery in sight of home over which no doubt she had often gazed and meditated over man's future destiny. She leaves a husband and one little son, Harry O., three brothers and two sisters. The funeral was largely attended by about 300 people.

"Quietly sleep beloved one,
Rest from thy toil thy labor's done,
Rest till the trump from the opening skies,
Bids thee from dust to glory arise.

A FRIEND

A full and complete line of bicycle undries at Naylor & Co.s 4-3

TAKEN TO ASHEVILLE. N. C.

Postmaster John Englehart of Accident, Taken South for His Health.

The many friends of Postmaster and Merchant John Englehart, of Accident, will be sorry to learn of his extreme critical condition and his hurried departure for the South where he hopes to recuperate his health.

Mr. Englehart recently suffered an attack of grip which left him with his lungs very much affected. A visit to a specialist in Pittsburg revealed the fact that he was suffering with consumption and advised his removal at once to a warmer climate than this. On Thursday in company with Mrs. Englehart he left his home for Asheville, N. C., where he will remain for some weeks or until a change for the better occurs.

Church News.

MT. LAKE & DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Cottage Prayer meeting at Mt. Lake each Tuesday evening at 8, praver meeting Mt. Lake each Wednesday evening at 8. Deer Park each Thursday evening at 8. Meeting to complete organization of League and to receive new members at Mt. Lake Friday, May 5, at 8. Meeting to organize Junior League immediately after Sunday school May 7 at Mt. Lake. Preaching at Mt. Lake May 7, 10:30 a. m.; Deer Park May 7, at 8 p. m. Epworth League at Mt. Lake Park May 7, at 8 p. m.

PERCY W. METHENY
Pastor.

HUTTON

Miss Percy Brady, of Oakland, has been engaged to teach our school next year.

The U.S. mail box which has been placed on the Enterprise Store, is proving a great convenience to the people in the south end of town.

The Garrett Leather Company has bought the large Mosler safe from the First National Bank of Oakland, and it is being installed in their office.

Rev. Mr. Faust, of Deer Park, will preach in the Hutton schoolhouse next Sunday evening May 7th.

Mrs. C. Maust died very suddenly at her home near Terra Alta last week. She was a sister of Henry and Thomas Fraley of this place.

Pasture for Rent.

I have pasture to rent for the season on the Brant place in Dist. 10, formerly owned by Mr. Abe Wilson. Will pasture 40 head of two-year olds. Write or telephone to me, or to Mr. Geo. W. Moon.

W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
Bayard, W. Va.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

LIBERTY STREET WILL BE GRADED

City Council Adopts Resolution to Improve Three Squares of that Street.

JERRY BROWNING NIGHT OFFICER.

The Rate of Taxation Fixed at 65 Cents on the $100 Being the Same as Last Year.—Other Business Transacted.

At the meeting of the Town Council Monday night, when all members of the body and Mayor McComas were present, considerable business of public importance was transacted.

The monthly bills were read and ordered paid, which included work done on streets, weigh master's commissions, electric light, etc.

A survey of Liberty street from Wilson to Gilmor street having been previously made a plat showing the present grade of that street was submitted by ex-Mayor Frear to the Council. A motion was made by Councilman Legge to have the street graded in conformity with the grade lines established by the survey and the clerk instructed to prepare a notice advertising for bids to carry out the instructions of the Council.

Mayor McComas recommended Mr. J. O. Browning for appointment as night policeman which appointment was confirmed.

The rate of taxation for municipal purposes was fixed at 65 cents on the $100, divided as follows: For general purposes, 45 cents; for redemption of bonds and payment of interest bearing coupons, 20 cents. The rate is the same as last year.

The water question, owing to the absence of some interested persons from town, was not discussed. There is some likelihood, however, of something being done along this line before summer begins.

The proposed new city building was discussed to some length and it was finally decided to begin operations upon its construction at once, a special meeting to consider bids for the excavating and foundation work being fixed for last night, after which Council adjourned.

In the special session last night the contract for making the proper excavations for the new municipal building was let to Mr. J. W. Whorton; the foundation work was awarded to Mr. Joseph Cogley at his bid of $3.50 per perch. One other bid of $3.75 per perch was submitted by Mr. Wm. J. Nair. The building will be constructed of concrete stone which is considered much better than brick and is superior in many respects.

S. P. Specht, of Deer Park,

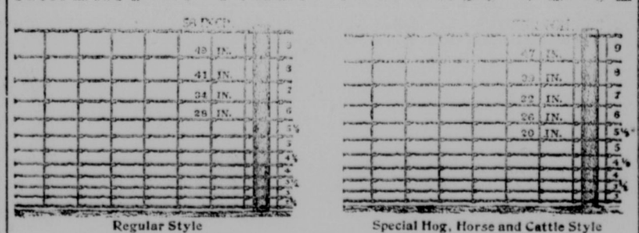
Has just received and opened up the best and finest line of Notions that has ever been displayed in this section. Call early and get bargains before the choicest goods are sold.

Farmers!

HAVE a talk with DIXON & KELSO before selling your wool. It is most too early yet to name best price. But from present indications we would not be surprised to see wool bring 30c a lb.

Dixon & Kelso

Hinebaugh & Edwards



Regular Style
Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Special Hog, Horse and Cattle Style
Stays 12 in. or 6 in. apart

Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate, but **does**, efficiently, **turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.**

EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED

by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will **stay fenced.**

Hinebaugh & Edwards

BUILDING CONTRACTORS, Dealers in HARDWARE, ROOFING, PAINTS, OILS, QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson VI. John xv, 1-12. May 7, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Vine and the Branches

Here is another example of how Jesus loved His disciples to the end. He was within an hour of his betrayal, but His thoughts were upon His followers, not upon Himself. He knows how soon and cruelly His enemies will close in upon Himself, but He uses the last hour to confirm His apostles. The parable of the Vine is one means. It is the affirmation of a perpetual and close union, in spite of impending and violent separation.

There are some who believe that after the supper and before the agony in the garden, Jesus spent some hours of the night with His disciples in the temple. If so, the figure of the vine may have been suggested by the golden vine which Herod the Great had placed there above the golden gate; or some vineyard on the road may have given the hint. It is not necessary, however, to imagine any immediate suggestion, as the vine was the national emblem, woven everywhere into prophecy, song, and other literature of Israel. It was also one of the most familiar and beautiful of natural objects, the king of fruits in Palestine, source of wealth, joy, and strength to the people. In every respect it was worthy of the dignified and emblematic use Jesus made of it on this occasion.

Jesus opened His parable with a majestic ego, "I am the Vine, ye are the branches." It is as if He had said, "As you surround Me now and hang upon Me, so shall it be and much more so, even when I am bodily absent from you." But His language has a much wider sweep than that which would embrace the little company of His disciples then present.

In this figure of speech, asserts in the strongest possible manner His fundamental relation to humanity. He is sole Source of spiritual life and fruitfulness. Abiding in the stock (Jesus) and pruned by the husbandman (the Father), the branches (the disciples) live and bear fruit. (Verse. 1.) Apart from the stock the branches wither. (Verse 5, 6.) The words of Jesus are the instrument by means of which the branch is pruned. His example and ideals of character and duty apprehended, admired, and realized make genuine disciples, whose lives honor and commend the God they serve. (Verse 8.) He whose deliberate and perpetual choice is to maintain a vital union with Christ, and who to this end treasures His words in memory, is in the way of securing the things that are needful for his growth, comfort, and usefulness. (Verse 9.) The love of Christ for His disciples in analagous in greatness, fervency, and constancy to the love which the Father has for the Son. A measurement great beyond all finite comprehension. (Verse 10.) In conclusion Jesus defines His object in speaking these words to His disciples. It is that His joy may remain in them. As the fellowship of the Son with the Father gives Him infinite delight, so the conscious union of the disciple with the Master is source of blissful content. Up to the measurement of the disciple's capacity it can fill him with joy. (Verse 11.)

It would be difficult to conceive of figurative language used more skillfully or powerfully. The figure is extended in every possible way. The analogy being drawn out at every practicable point. The substance of it is the assertion of the spiritual oneness of Jesus and His followers, and His relation to them as Source of spiritual life and fruitfulness.

The Teacher's Lantern.

At the very moment of impending separation, Jesus speaks to His disciples of a union which they might maintain with Him as intimate and persistent as that which maintains between branches and vine. It was another way of saying to them, "Let not your heart be troubled."

* * * * *

Men are joined to Christ, not as branches which shoot from the vine, but as those which are grafted into it. Grafts must be so joined to the stock as to make a vital union. Mere mechanical union is insufficient. In nature good scions are grafted into poorer stocks. In grace the poor, sinful scions are grafted into Christ, the true and good stock.

* * * * *

No one must be contented with being merely grafted into Christ. There must be the ambition for abundant fruitfulness. Failure in this point insures ultimate separation from Christ.

* * * * *

Jesus' word is the pruning-knife. "Now ye are pruned through the Word which I have spoken unto you."

* * * * *

The figure from nature indicates the naturalness of the believer's relation to Jesus. Here is nothing arbitrary or fictitious. He who chooses to be a disciple, treasures the Master's teachings in his heart, actualizes them in life and deed, keeps himself open to the infinite life, such an one will have a wholesome and fruitful life.

* * * * *

Jesus spoke of His *joy* an hour before His agony. That joy was full and unimpaired, even by the shame and suffering of the cross.

* * * * *

Fancy has fairly spent itself in imagining how the figure of the vine suggested itself to Jesus' mind. One says that a vine draped the window where He was sitting as He talked. Another that they passed a vineyard while He was discoursing, and that a fire was kindled in it to destroy the dead branches. These suggestions are based upon the supposition that Jesus got His similitudes from what met His eye at the time. All this is artificial and unnecessary. John is so intent upon the subject-matter of Jesus' discourse that He forgets to give us the environment and scenery, if, indeed, there was any of significance.

* * * * *

The substance of this figurative and hortatory sermon is the necessity of vital union with Jesus, and the blessed results of the union.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

I am the true Vine: Genuine, ideal, perfect Vine in contrast to Isreal, the stock which God had planted to bring forth fruit to Him—Exp. Greek Test. Christ is made through the sufferings of death a Vine putting forth its branches.—Luther. Father. . . . Husbandman: Owner of the soil who tends the vine himself and establishes the relation between the vine and the branches.—Plummer. Branches that beareth not: As in a vine some branches may be fruitful, other barren, according as there is a vital connection or not. So disciples may be fruitful or reverse, as they are vitally connected with Christ or but mechanically attached to Him.—J. F. B. Branches that beareth He purgeth: pruneth, stripping it of what is rank: process painful, but no less needful than in natural husbandry.—Ibid. Now: Already, clean through the word: already in a purified and fruitful condition through the long action of that searching word. Abide in me: Living, active, interpretration. So my disciples: Evidence your discipleship. Continue in My love: Not loving Me, but continue in the possession of My love for you. Keep My commandments: Obedient spirit of true discipleship cherishing the continuance of Christ's love. I the Vine ye are the branches: great emphasis: only seeming tautology.—Stier. Without Me: The question here is not of external doing and general influence upon men, but of the holy power to save ourselves and others through deliverance from sin and death.—Schmieder. Nothing: Leaves and your grapes are not fruit.—Stier.

Life in California.

Not only does California's beauty and climate aid to the pleasure of life there but living is cheap also. Fruit and vegetables in abundance. Low rates via Rock Island System March 1 to May 15. A quicker trip in tourist sleeper than by any other line. Cost as low as the lowest—service the best. Tourist folder, with complete information, from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Editor Marsh Wants a Hell.

If there is no hell there is an abundance of evidence that there ought to be a place answering that description. The poor excuse of a genus homo who would sell rotgut whiskey to a boy, and when the boy was summoned before the grand jury would give him whiskey and have him too drunk to answer questions and after being the means of the boy's being sent to jail would deliberately attempt to slip him whiskey through the prison bars in order that he might be further incapacitated from testifying before the grand jury, certainly was not intended for heaven and the angels. There are a great many different shades of vice but who willfully betrays the unsuspecting youth to lead a life of depredation is guilty of them all. This is certainly the speakeasy business to the limit, notwithstanding the laws of our country say that such things shall not and must not be done.—Glenville Pathfinder, W. Va.

Tenant Wanted

At Altamont Springs Farm a tenant by the year is wanted. House, garden and pasture for cow will be furnished; also a man to work by the year is wanted to whom board will be furnished. Apply to W. H. Chadderton, manager, Deer Park, Md.

MANY RAILROAD RUMORS.

Is The Wabash After The George's Creek Road.

The presence of Mr. W. L. DeWalbridge, of New York, president of the Maryland Coal Company, in the city in connection with rumors that have been heard for some time that the Wabash was endeavoring to secure the George's Creek railroad, has created considerable speculation as to the plans of the Wabash after the completion of the Cumberland extension.

About the time work began on the Cumberland extension, the building of the link from Elkins to Pittsburg was started. For some reasons work on the Pittsburg link ended suddenly and for almost two years nothing has been done.

Now it is claimed the Wabash has been searching for a route from Cumberland to Pittsburg that will be shorter and have an easier grade than that by way of the West Virginia Central.

It is claimed a road can be built from the George's Creek railroad northwest through Savage mountain coming out in the Casselman river valley. Once over the Savage mountain it would be an easy matter to reach Pittsburg by way of Uniontown, paralleling the route of the old National road.

Whether the Wabash desires the George's creek railroad for this extension or whether it is for the purpose of securing coal from the creek region or for both reasons it would prove a valuable acquisiion to the Gould properties and result in an increase in business on the road.

There seems to be no doubt that the Baltimore and Ohio intends to build a line from the coal fields of Somerset county to Mann's Choice, there connecting with the Bedford division of the P. R. R. over which the coal will be hauled to the B. & O., at Hyndman. It is claimed the Wabash has also surveyed in this region in an endeavor to find a route over the Allegheny mountains without the tremendous grades with which the existing roads have to contend.—Cumberland Times.

Letter to Mr. E. H. Sincell.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: What would be the result of selling poor paint with this guarantee?

"If you have any fault to find with this paint, either now in putting it on, or hereafter in the wear, tell your dealer about it.

"We authorize him to do what is right at our expense."

That means pay damages, don't it? Here's another guarantee:

"If your state chemist finds this paint adulterated, we will pay his bill, and send you $1000."

We stand by both of these guarantees; as we are the maker, we know all about it.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
57 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

For Sale or Rent.

Two-story-brick business building on Second street and two-story, frame dwelling on Green street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for sale, and the two storerooms in former building for rent. Apply to J. M. Litzinger, 106 W. Washington street, Grafton, W. Va.

Personally Conducted

excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line. Colonist oneway tickets on sale March 1st to May 15th only $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all other points. Double Berth in Tourist Sleeping car only $7.00. Booklets with maps and full information on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.
SUMMER SEASON 1905.

Asbury Park, N. J.—National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.—Special excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good sixteen days.

Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 17, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R. Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, June 1 October 15.

Special announcements from time to time.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Bowser Plays Cards

Brings Home New Pack and Induces Wife to Join In Few "Lively Games" of Euchre—Her Luck Angers Him. Accuses Her of Cheating and Defies Hoyle.

[Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure.]

MR. BOWSER had been reading and smoking for half an hour after dinner when he seemed to suddenly think of something and rose up and went down the hall to his overcoat. When he returned he had a fancy deck of cards in his hand and said to Mrs. Bowser:

"I'd almost forgotten these. They were given me by an agent who happened into the office today."

Mrs. Bowser had a word of praise for the deck, and then Mr. Bowser continued:

"I've finished with the paper, and I don't believe you care much for your book, and suppose we have a few games of euchre to initiate this deck?"

"I—I don't feel much like playing tonight," she replied, remembering previous experiences and wondering how she could turn his mind into another channel.

"Nonsense! Just put away your old book, and we'll have a few lively games. I think I heard you bragging around a few weeks ago that you could beat me all hollow."

"Can't we let it go until tomorrow night? Mrs. Green is making a dress, and she may send in for me at any minute."

"When she sends you can go, but we'll probably have time to play a dozen games first."

Mrs. Bowser saw that there was no way out of it, and she laid aside her book and said:

"The last time we played you said I cheated and raised a great row about it. If you get mad this time"—

"My dear woman, I have no recollection of raising a row, and if you can cheat me you are welcome to."

"But I don't want to cheat. I want to play fair, and I want you to do the same."

"Certainly I will. Only if a man beats a woman at cards she always squeals about it. I shall beat you four games out of five, and if there is any getting mad you will be the one."

"You'll hear no squealing from me, as you call it. I've got the book of Hoyle right here, and we shall be guided by it in our play."

Mr. Bowser agreed and began to chuckle. The cards were cut and the deal fell to him.

"No squealing now," he said as he shuffled off the cards. "I propose to show you that"—

"I order up your hand," interrupted Mrs. Bowser.

"What! Order up the very first hand? I never heard of such a thing, but I was going to take it up, anyhow. Lead away, and if I don't make you a tired woman before you get through then you may call me a goat."

Mrs. Bowser led and continued to lead until every trick was taken, and as she scored two Mr. Bowser forced a laugh and said:

"All right for you. I am just leading you on. Don't try to stack those cards, for I have my eye on you."

"You know I can't stack cards."

"Well, don't try to learn. There was something very funny about your taking all those tricks. Play to that."

Mrs. Bowser happened to have the better hand and she covered his lead and took three tricks and scored another point.

"You are having bullhead luck," he sneered, "but wait until the cards begin to run and you won't know you are in the game. It's my deal."

The luck was still with Mrs. Bowser and she scored two points and made a "Chicago." Womanlike she could not conceal her exultation, and Mr. Bowser turned red clear around to the back of his neck and answered:

"You can blow your horn now, but wait a few minutes longer. Remember, if there is any cheating, out of the game I go."

Five more hands were played and Mrs. Bowser won by two points. Fearing an outbreak, she said nothing, but the cat looked out from under the lounge and caught her eye and winked at her to go slow and let Mr. Bowser win a game. She tried to do so, but it happened that the cards were running her way and she couldn't help but take the tricks. It was another "Chicago" for Mr. Bowser, and he shoved back from the table and queried:

"Have you had an old gambler up here teaching you how to palm the cards?"

"Of course I haven't!" she indignantly replied. "Luck is simply running my way, or else"—

"Or else what?"

"Never mind."

"But I do mind. I want to know what you mean by your 'or else.'"

"Well, maybe you are not a good card player."

"What? What's that? Woman, have you got the cheek to sit there and tell me such a thing as that—I, who was playing cards and beating everybody for ten miles around when you were still at the nursing bottle? By the great horn spoon, but that is unadulterated gall! I will now show you whether I know an ace from a ten spot."

But he failed to keep his word. The cards still continued to run to Mrs. Bowser, and the result was that she was a winner again. The last trick was taken with an ace, and Mr. Bowser grabbed the cards and shouted:

"No, you don't! I played a king there."

"And I played an ace."

"I know you did, but if you think an ace takes a king then you'd better learn the game of euchre."

"But of course it does."

"But of course it don't."

"Here is Hoyle, and he says the value of cards is"—

"What have I got to do with Hoyle?" demanded Mr. Bowser.

"He's an authority on games, as everybody knows, and he puts the value of an ace above a king."

"I don't care a peanut what he does. I say a king takes an ace every time, and I can go out and find you fifty men to say so. I asked you to have a few friendly games of euchre with me, and what do you do the very first thing? You stack the cards on me."

"Mr. Bowser!"

"Oh, you can pretend innocence, but I know all about it. On the very first hand out you stole a trick from me, and on the second game you cheated like blazes. Yes, you did, and now you have the cheek to tell me that an ace takes a king!"

"Of course it does."

"What? You still stick to it? By the Lord Harry, woman, but I'll go out and get testimony to mash you flatter than a pancake, and when I have mashed you I will see you on the train for your mother's!"

"How silly to run out and let folks know that we can't agree on a game of cards!" she replied.

"Silly or not, I'm going, and you sit right here and I'll bring in a whole house full of witnesses. Where in blazes is that old yaller eyed cat?"

"In the back yard, maybe."

"And it's a blamed good thing for him that he is. Don't try to sneak out of this thing by running away."

Mr. Bowser knew that his family butcher was a card player, and he made for his shop and put the question.

"Does an ace take a king?" repeated the butcher. "Let me ask you if a dollar is more than 75 cents?"

"But does it?"

"Always and forever, and if you don't know the value of cards you had better quit playing."

Mr. Bowser called the butcher a liar and passed on to the druggist. The man of bottles was busy, but he found time to whisper in reply:

"Ask Mrs. Bowser. She knows more about cards than you can ever learn in all your born days!"

The shoemaker and the plumber told him about the same, and he gave it up and started for home. In front of his house he met a pedestrian, and as a last hope he accosted him.

"Are you drunk or a fool to ask such a question as that?" exclaimed the stranger.

"Don't you insult me, sir!"

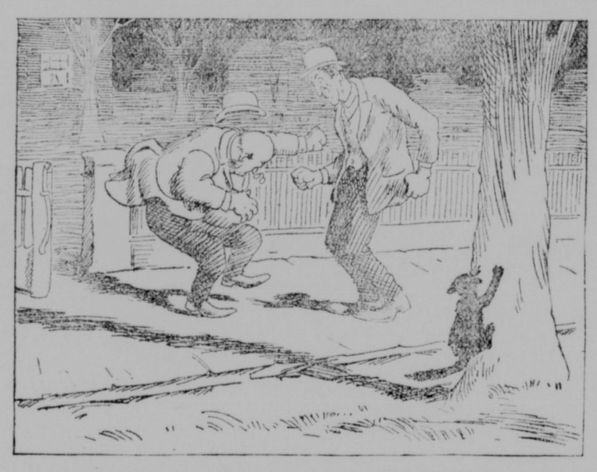
"I don't believe I could, you old rip! What sort of a game is this, anyhow?"

The next instant Mr. Bowser tackled him, and five minutes later a snow burdened and dilapidated figure softly opened the front door and sneaked upstairs.

"Have you got fifty men to say that an ace won't take a king?" called Mrs. Bowser.

But only echo answered.

M. QUAD.



THE NEXT INSTANT MR. BOWSER TACKLED HIM.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD
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DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

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All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND,

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily		7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily		11.54 P.M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily		12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily		6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.12 P. M
No. 16—Express, daily		4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.22 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30‡	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	‡9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10‡	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	‡8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2†19		Barner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED
Fertilizer Lime
FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

G. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 21t7—

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Annual Levy, 1905.

Annual Levy for Garrett county, Maryland, levied on the 14th day of April, by the Board of County Commissioners.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election Dist. No. 1—Swanton	$350.00
" " " 2—Selbysport	1,500.00
" " " 3—Grantsville	1,150.00
" " " 4—Bloomington	700.00
" " " 5—Accident	950.00
" " " 6—Sang Run	750.00
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" " " 8—Lyans Glade	1,100.00
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" " " 14—Oakland	750.00
National Road	880.00
Total	$11,455.00

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Mayor and Council of Oakland	$800.00
" " " " Deer Park	100.00
" " " " Loch Lynn	100.00
" " " " Friendsville	400.00
Commissioners of Grantsville	150.00
Mountain Lake Park Community	200.00
Total	$1,750.00

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E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank	$300.00
Same, Balance	1,534.15
Total	$1,834.15

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Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1905 and March Term 1906	$3,875.00
Allegany County, for removed case No. 140 trials	42.50
Total	$3,917.50

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Estimate to pay Judges	$512.16
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	227.95
Total	$740.11

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

E. J. Frantz, Sheriff	$4,326.65
James B. Frantz, Warden	365.00
Total	$5,291.65

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To the Public School Commissioners for support of Schools	$16,000.00
To build new School Houses	3,000.00
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Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, "	100.00
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Same, Printing	200.00
Total	$750.00

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Estimate to build same for 1905	$1,500.00

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Estimate to pay same for 1905	$250.00

ALMSHOUSE & ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1905	$2,000.00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1905	$1,050.00

STATE WITNESSES.

Estimate to pay State Witnesses before J. P.	$100.00

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,200.00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, Balance	560.00
J. C. Renninger, Atty.	150.00
Total	$1,910.00

NEW ROADS.

ROAD CASE NO. 171.

S. B. Lee, examiner 1 day	$2.00
J. F. Lewis, examiner 1 day	2.00
John Harned, surveyor, plat & report	8.00
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W. Lewis, damages	1.00
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Samuel Teats, damages	1.00

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Duke McLean, examiner 2 days	4.00
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S. K. Welch, flagman 2 days	3.00
Walter Savage, axeman 2 days	3.00
John Friend, 1 day	1.50

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Lenious Deterich, examiner 2 days	4.00
David H. Friend, 2 days	3.00
John Miller, ½ day	.75
—— Feather, ½ day	.75
Truman Root, 1 day	1.50
Earl Guard, 2 days	1.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, surveyor, Plat, &c.	15.00

ROAD CASE NO. 176.

M. M. Fazenbaker, examiner 1 day	2.00
George T. Miller, examiner 1 day	2.00
Thomas Burke, examiner, 1 day	2.00
Jacob Clark, chainman 1 day	1.50
Wm. H. Hunt, chainman 1 day	1.50
A. B. Mason, surveyor 2 days	10.00
Davis Coal & Coke Company, damages	1.00
Total	$141.50

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 171. Subject to order	$250.00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14 Subject to order	1,700.86
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12 Subject to order	781.97
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6 Subject to order	400.88
Total	$3,133.71

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

F. A. Thayer, States Atty.	$1,075.00
Julius C. Renninger, 2 lunacy and 1 misdemeanor	15.00
Renninger & Young, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 felony	10.00
Renninger & Williams, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninver & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Hamill, Peddicord & Renninger, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Norman S. Heindell, 1 felony	10.00
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 2 misdemeanors	20.00
William R. Offutt, 2 felonies and 1 misdemeanor	25.00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony and 2 misdemeanor	20.00
G. S. Hamill, 3 felonies and 4 misdemeanors	50.00
Edward H. Sincell, 1 felony	10.00
Ferdinand Williams & Gilmore S. Hamill, 2 felony	30.00
Total	$1,275.00

CONSTABLE FEES.

Charles H. Liston, No. 2	$53.74
Simon J. Orendorf, No. 12, Deputy	3.00
Luther Ralston, No. 12, Deputy	2.75
Leonard Lytle, No. 5	3.00
John Sweeney, No. 7, and 14 Deputy	78.05
W. A. Maffett, No. 7	81.55
G. F. Stahl, No. 3	44.05
Total	$259.89

MAGISTRATE FEES.

J. B. Emory, No. 12	$2.15
W. D. Hoye, No. 10	36.40
A. B. Gonder, No. 14	121.80
Henry Kahl, No. 5	5.25
Peter Nathan, No. 3	9.65
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, No. 4	2.45
A. S. Teats, No. 7	103.75
Total	$281.45

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$100.00
John Kanada, support of Frances Cooper, subject to order	25.00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50.00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100.00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Spelker, subject to order	25.00
Francis Fike, support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	120.00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	96.00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	60.00
Amelia Turney, support of herself, subject to order	40.00
Alpheus Frey, support of Minnie Conn, subject to order	50.00
Estimate to pay others	50.00
Total	$716.00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscroft, heath officer	$100.00
Same, physician to jail	100.00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	100.00
McComas Sadtler, for Prof.	200.00
Dr. W. H. McComas, for pauper patients, &c	315.00
W. H. Walker, janitor subject to order	200.00
David L. Martin attending crazy boy at jail, use Lee Bro's	10.50
Walter Hinebaugh, papering jail, use Arthur Townshend	4.25
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Court house and jail	119.71
Thomas Harne, hauling	4.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	7.00
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for court house and jail	39.70
Johns Haines, costs in Sadie Uphole case	5.50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for jail and paupers	37.20
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies for jail and court hous	36.04
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery, medicine for jail, &c	80.15
J. W. Whorton, repairing plaster at court house	3.75
The Acme Publishing Company, for blank books	10.40
The Falconer Co., for blank book, &c	27.25
G. A. Shirer & Co., spouting for court house	26.94
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for jail and court house	113.05
D. E. Offutt & Sons, lumber, &c	4.52
Dr. J. F. Legge, examining pauper patients for insane asylum	35.00
E. Z. Tower, coal for court house	41.60
J. H. Medairy & Co., blank books	58.55
Wm. P. Brockmiller, Stationery, &c.	58.55
George W. Fleming, wood for court house	2.00
Allegany County, Maryland, costs in No. 1024 Equity	1,088.48
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for court house and jail	55.45
Bolden & Brown, repairs at court house and supplies for jail	225.65
George Geissman, coal for jail	120.00
Total	$3,180.74

CORONERS INQUESTS.

Body of Dennis Friend.

John Legge, physician	$10.00
John Legge, juror	1.00
G. B. Smith, juror	1.00
Daniel Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. B. Friend, juror	1.00
J. J. Friend, juror	1.00
Joseph Sines, juror	1.00
Albert Alexander, juror	1.00
C. Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. C. Thompson, juror	1.00
William L. DeWitt, juror	1.00
J. C. Green, juror	1.00
O. Vaunaman, juror	1.00
L. Goss, witness	.33
Thos. Brooks, witness	.33
O. Vaunaman, witness	.33
Total	$22.99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To build new jail, subject to order	$30,000.00

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commission on County tax	$2,121.32
Same, commission on County tax	339.98
Total	$2,461.30
Contingent Fund	$3,524.85

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455.00
Corporations	1,750.00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,834.15
Court Fund	3,917.50
Orphans Court	740.11
Sheriffs Office	5,291.65
Public Schools	19,000.00
Public Printing and Publishing	750.00
Election Expenses	1,500.00
Bridge Account	1,500.00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250.00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000.00
Maryland Hospital	1,050.00
States Witnesses before J. P.	100.00
Commissioners Office	1,910.40
New Roads	141.50
Special Road Appropriations	3,133.71
Attorneys Fees	1,275.00
Constable Fees	259.89
Magistrate Fees	281.45
Outside Pensioners	716.00
Miscellaneous Account	3,160 74
Coroners Inquest	22.99
Public Buildings	30,000.00
County Treasurer	2,461.30
Contingent Fund	3,524.85
Total	$106,065.83

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assssment books amounts to $7,742,032.00 which at $1.37 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes, $106,065.84. Deducting $508,387.00 for corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,233,645.00 at 23½ cents on each $100.00 make $16,999.07 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $123,064.91.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

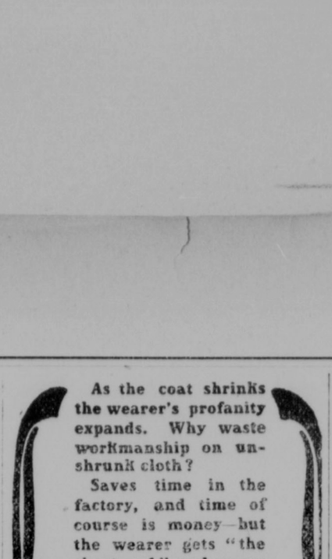
L. E. HANSON
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price

As the coat shrinks the wearer's profanity expands. Why waste workmanship on unshrunk cloth?

Saves time in the factory, and time of course is money—but the wearer gets "the short end" and wears the short coat.

That is not the "Clothcraft" way. There is a patented Clothcraft machine that shrinks the cloth in the piece before it is made up. Does exactly what the high priced tailor does with wet cloth and hot iron, but does it quickly by wholesale.

This is only one point of Clothcraft excellence, but it shows the



intent of the Clothcrafters and the thoroughness of their work.

No other concern does or can use our shrinking machine. It's a Clothcraft patent. Without it no cloth is likely to be properly shrunk in a factory except at very great expense.

The style and fit of Clothcraft Clothes and cloth are self evident. You can see and judge them for yourself—but it is well for you to know that behind the perfection of fit and finish is the solid honesty of wearful cloth and workmanship.

J. H. CUPPET
FRIENDSVILLE.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1896, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall taxe the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9-26 E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Lots For Sale

IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,

CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Make Money In California

If you are industrious and capable you can make money there. The big ranches are breaking up into small farms that need more workers to care for the increased product. The towns and cities are prosperous because the country is prosperous.

There are great valleys of the richest soil in America waiting for you. If you have a little capital you can own one of these small farms yourself, or you can rent one on shares and pay for it out of the product in a few years. We will send you descriptive booklets and folders giving full information about the money-making opportunities for every member of the family.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to *pay your expenses both ways* by taking advantage of the

Bargain Rates

Every Day March 1 to May 15

$33 From Chicago $30 From St. Louis

For one-way colonist tickets. Correspondingly reduced rates from almost any point East.

The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado.

Through tourist cars—leave quicker than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—tri-weekly via Colorado. Dining-car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

The Rock Island has representatives throughout the United States; they are travel experts and can save you money. You can have their assistance in arranging the California trip for the asking. Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

Rock Island System — SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — EL PASO ROUTE

Remember the Rock Island runs more tourist cars to California than any other route. Many of them are of the latest pattern, with wide windows and lavatory and toilet rooms for both men and women, unusually large and complete in their appointments.

Cut out this advertisement, fill in spaces below, and mail to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and time tables—also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____

and would like information about _____ (NAME SECTION)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

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——— Feather, ½ day	.75
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Earl Guard, 2 days	1.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, surveyor, Plat, &c.	15.00

ROAD CASE NO. 176.

M. M. Fazenbaker, examiner 1 day	2.00
George T. Miller, examiner 1 day	2.00
Thomas Burke, examiner, 1 day	2.00
Jacob Clark, chainman 1 day	1.50
Wm. H. Hunt, chainman 1 day	1.50
A. B. Mason, surveyor 2 days	10.00
Davis Coal & Coke Company, damages	1.00
Total	$141.50

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 171. Subject to order	$250.00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14 Subject to order	1,760.86
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12 Subject to order	781.97
Districts Nos. 2, 5 and 6 Subject to order	400.88
Total	$3,193.71

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

F. A. Thayer, States Atty	$1,075.00
Julius C. Renninger, 2 lunacy and 1 misdemeanor	15.00
Renninger & Young, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Offutt, 1 felony	10.00
Renninger & Williams, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Renninger & Hamill, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Hamill, Peddicord & Renninger, 1 misdemeanor	5.00
Norman S. Heindell, 1 felony	10.00
Thomas J. Peddicord, 1 felony and 2 misdemeanors	20.00
William R. Offutt, 2 felonies and 1 misdemeanor	25.00
G. S. Hamill, Jr., 1 felony and 2 misdemeanor	20.00
G. S. Hamill, 3 felonies and 4 misdemeanors	50.00
Edward H. Sincell, 1 felony	10.00
Ferdinand Williams & Gilmore S. Hamill, 2 felony	20.00
Total	$1,275.00

CONSTABLE FEES.

Charles H. Liston, No. 2	$23.74
Simon J. Orendorf, No. 12, Deputy	3.00
Luther Ralston, No. 12, Deputy	2.75
Leonard Lytle, No. 5	3.00
John Sweeney, No. 7, and 14 Deputy	75.05
W. A. Maffett, No. 7	84 55
G. F. Stahl, No. 3	44.05
Total	$239 89

MAGISTRATE FEES.

J. B. Emory, No. 12	$2.15
W. D Hoye, No. 10	36.40
A. B. Gonder, No. 14	121.80
Henry Kahl, No. 5	5.25
Peter Nathan, No. 3	9.65
Marcus M. Fazenbaker, No. 4	2.45
A. S. Teats, No. 7	103.75
Total	$281.45

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$100.00
John Kanada, support of Frances Cooper, subject to order	25.00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50.00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Foresythe, subject to order	100.00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Spelker, subject to order	25.00
Francis Fike, support of Nancy Vansickle and daughter, subject to order	130.00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	96.00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	60.00
Amelia Turney, support of herself, subject to order	40.00
Alpheus Frey, support of Minnie Conn, subject to order	50.00
Estimate to pay others	50.00
Total	$716.00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscroft, heath officer	$100.00
Same, physician to jail	100.00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	100.00
Methomas Sanitarium, for Fred	200.00
Dr. W. H. McComas, for pauper patients, &c	315.00
W. H. Walker, janitor subject to order	200.00
David L. Martin attending crazy boy at jail, use Lee Bro's	10.50
Walter Hinebaugh, papering at jail, use Arthur Townshend	4.25
A. D. Naylor & Co., repairs at Court house and jail	110.71
Thomas Harne, hauling	4.50
Wm. H. H. Friend, burial permits	7.00
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for court house and jail	39.70
Johns Haines, costs in Sadie Upholse case	5.50
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for jail and paupers	37.20
J. M. Davis & Son, supplies for jail and court house	36.04
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery, medicine for jail, &c	80.15
J. W. Whorton, repairing plaster at court house	3.75
The Acme Publishing Company, for blank books	10.40
The Falconer Co., for blank book, &c	27.25
G. A. Shirer & Co., spouting for court house	26.94
The Oakland Electric Co., lights for jail and court house	113.05
D. E. Offutt & Sons, lumber, &c	4.52
Dr. J. E. Legge, examining pauper patients for insane asylum	35.00
E. Z. Tower, coal for court house	41.60
J. H. Medairy & Co., blank books	28.55
Wm. P. Brockmiller, Stationery, &c.	28.55
George W. Fleming, wood for court house	2.00
Allegany County, Maryland, costs in No. 1024 Equity	1,088.48
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for court house and jail	55 45
Bolden & Brown, repairs at court house and supplies for Hall	225 65
George Geissman, coal for jail	120.00
Total	$3,180.74

CORONERS INQUESTS.

Body of Dennis Friend.

John Legge, physician	$10.00
John Legge, juror	1.00
G. B. Smith, juror	1.00
Daniel Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. B. Friend, juror	1.00
J. J. Friend, juror	1.00
Joseph Sines, juror	1.00
Albert Alexander, juror	1.00
C. Dewitt, juror	1.00
M. C. Thompson, juror	1.00
William L. DeWitt, juror	1.00
J. C. Green, juror	1.00
O. Vaunaman, juror	1.00
L. Goss, witness	.33
Thos. Brooks, witness	.33
O. Vaunaman, witness	.33
Total	$22.99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To build new jail, subject to order	$30,000.00

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commission on County tax	$2,121 32
Same, commission on County tax	339.98
Total	$2,461.30
Contingent Fund	$3,524.85

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455.00
Corporations	1,750.00
Clerk Circuit Court	1,834.15
Court Fund	3,917.50
Orphans Court	740.11
Sheriffs Office	5,291.65
Public Schools	19,000.00
Public Printing and Publishing	750.00
Election Expenses	3,500.00
Bridge Account	1,500.00
Fox and Cat Certificates	250.00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000.00
Maryland Hospital	1,050.00
States Witnesses before J. P.	100.00
Commissioners Office	1,910.40
New Roads	141.50
Special Road Appropriations	3,193.71
Attorneys Fees	1,275.00
Constable Fees	239.89
Magistrate Fees	281.45
Outside Pensioners	100.00
Miscellaneous Account	3,180 74
Coroners Inquest	22 99
Public Buildings	30,000.00
County Treasurer	2,461.30
Contingent Fund	3,524.85
Total	$100,065.83

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assssment books amounts to $7,742,032.00 which at $1.37 on the $100, will make the above amount for county purposes, $106,065.84. Deducting $508,387.00 for corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer leaves the basis $7,233,645.00 at 23½ cents on each $100.00 make $16,969.07 and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $123,064.91.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

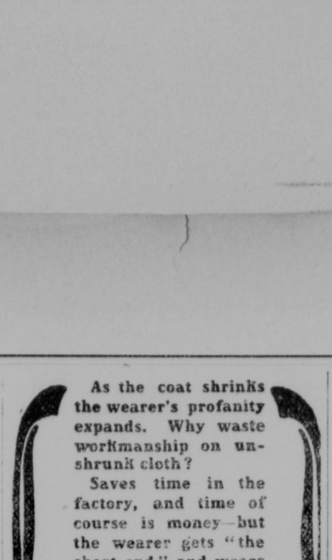
L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price

As the coat shrinks the wearer's profanity expands. Why waste workmanship on unshrunk cloth?

Saves time in the factory, and time of course is money—but the wearer gets "the short end" and wears the short coat.

That is not the "Clothcraft" way. There is a patented Clothcraft machine that shrinks the cloth in the piece before it is made up. Does exactly what the high priced tailor does with wet cloth and hot iron, but does it quickly by wholesale.

This is only one point of Clothcraft excellence, but it shows the



intent of the Clothcrafters and the thoroughness of their work.

No other concern does or can use our shrinking machine. It's a Clothcraft patent. Without it no cloth is likely to be properly shrunk in a factory except at very great expense.

The style and fit of Clothcraft Clothes and cloth are self evident. You can see and judge them for yourself—but it is well for you to know that behind the perfection of fit and finish is the solid honesty of wearful cloth and workmanship.

J. H. CUPPET
FRIENDSVILLE.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 506, Acts of 1896, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

936 E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Lots For Sale

IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,

CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Make Money In California

If you are industrious and capable you can make money there. The big ranches are breaking up into small farms that need more workers to care for the increased product. The towns and cities are prosperous because the country is prosperous.

There are great valleys of the richest soil in America waiting for you. If you have a little capital you can own one of these small farms yourself, or you can rent one on shares and pay for it out of the product in a few years. We will send you descriptive booklets and folders giving full information about the money-making opportunities for every member of the family.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to *pay your expenses both ways* by taking advantage of the

Bargain Rates

Every Day March 1 to May 15

$33 From Chicago — $30 From St. Louis

For one-way colonist tickets. Correspondingly reduced rates from almost any point East.

The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado.

Through tourist cars—hours quicker than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—tri-weekly via Colorado. Dining-car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

The Rock Island has representatives throughout the United States; they are travel experts and can save you money. You can have their assistance in arranging the California trip for the asking. Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

Rock Island System — SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY — EL PASO ROUTE

Remember the Rock Island runs more tourist cars to California than any other route. Many of them are of the latest pattern, with wide windows and lavatory and toilet rooms for both men and women, unusually large and complete in their appointments.

Cut out this advertisement, fill in spaces below, and mail to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and time tables—also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____

and would like information about _____ (NAME SECTION)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year..... $1.25
One copy six months..... .75
One copy three months..... .40
One copy one month..... .15
Single copies..... .05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers are publishing lengthy editorials showing, from their standpoint, what a beautiful arrangement the proposed Constitutional Amendment would be. But, happily for the people and the State, a majority of the voters are more than likely to take an entirely different view of the matter. They are not willing to see worthy whites and blacks robbed of the privilege of voting, because of the whims and partisan zeal of the registration officers, or, as Governor Warfield said: "The fundamental right of a citizen to exercise the privilege of suffrage should not depend upon the opinion of any set of election officers as to the reasonableness of his interpretation of any clause of the Constitution."

MR. AUSTIN BROWN, of Oakland, announces his candidacy in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention which is to meet in Oakland within a short time. Mr. Brown once before filled the office of Sheriff and his administration of the multitudinous duties of the position were satisfactory to all the people He was painstaking, efficient and more than once was commended by the Court for his aggressiveness in executing the orders and mandates of the law. Mr. Brown's previous experience as an officer will stand him well in hand if he should be nominated and elected for another term. He has many warm friends in every part of the county who will be glad to learn of his candidacy and will unite in his support.

COMPELS HIS DISAPPROVAL.

"I would not be faithful to the duties of the high executive office to which I have been elected by the people if I permitted, without protest, any of its constitutional powers and prerogatives to be impaired. It is with regret that I am compelled by a sense of duty and in obedience to my deep-seated convictions as to what is best for people to officially declare that the said bill, designated as Chapter 97, entitled 'An act to amend Section 1 of article 1 of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection,' has not my approval." So said Governor Warfield, in his famous message defining his attitude as to the proposed amendment, and which bill he vetoed, because he believes in a "fair-suffrage fight."

Among the orders issued by the War Department at Washington on last Friday was one granting a leave of absence of two months to Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, of the Thirteenth Cavalry, now stationed in the Philippines. Mr. Miller has been in the regular service for upward of three years. He is remembered by the citizens of Oakland as a former pastor of the Lutheran church here and as the minister who preached the sermon when the recently burned Lutheran church was dedicated.

THE PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR.

The Bureau of Forestry Seeks to Develop and Extend the Industry.

The Bureau of Forestry has been studying the maple sugar industry with the view of securing a large use of the maple forests. Since 1850 the area of maple sugar farming has greatly changed and shrunk. In early days maple sugar was commonly made, even in many parts of the South, because cane sugar was virtually unobtainable. No longer is there even a limited production in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. This is because cane sugar can now be bought everywhere at a low price, and is preferred to maple sugar for sweetening. In Indiana, Michigan and Illinois the maple trees have been extensively cut for lumber, thus reducing the opportunity for tree tapping. In those States also the markets are glutted with imitations, which removes the incentive to extending the industry. In other States, as in western Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, and in New England, the maple sugar industry has held its own or been increased.

The best sap flow is secured in the cooler northern States, yet good results can be expected in most of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in Western Maryland, all of Indiana and Kentucky, eastern Tennessee, and western North Carolina. At present the largest producers of sugar maple products are Ohio, Vermont, and New York. The sugar and black maples yield the most and the best sap, although some other species of maple may be worked to advantage when neither of these is available.

The maple is a hardy and vigorous tree and readily reproduces itself, so there need be no fear of failure of sap supply. For sap production the all important consideration is for the tree to have a full and heavy crown. Yet it should also grow under forest conditions which maintain a ground cover of litter and humus.

As a result of the study recently made, definite directions for the management and improvement of existing groves, and for the establishment of new ones in suitable localities and under different conditions, have been prepared and will soon be published. Many valuable data regarding the profit in making maple sugar were also collected. From these it appears that a farmer can easily clear about $3 an acre from sugar grove. The expenses in this estimate are placed at a maximum; all the labor and hauling are charged in at market rates, though as a matter of fact the sugar season falls at a time when the farmer has little other employment for himself or his horses. In actual practice, for the farmer who can do, most of his own work the profit should be considerably larger. And the land thus utilized will yield little or nothing under any other use.

The old method of collecting the sap by making a diagonal cut in the tree was abandoned long ago because it injured the tree so that it could be worked for but a few years. The approved practice now is to bore a hole one inch deep and three-eighths of an inch in diameter into the sunny side of trees over 12 inches in diameter, and to make but one hole in each tree, except possibly where the trees are especially large and productive. Vast improvements have also been made in appliances for handling the sap and boiling it down to sugar and syrup.

Maple trees now furnish but a small per cent. of the commercial maple syrup and sugar. While the demand for both these commodities has constantly increased, the output from maple trees has decreased during the last twenty years. The trade has been supplied only by radically adulterating the pure goods, or by manufacturing a product entirely from foreign materials. It is conservatively estimated that seven-eighths of what is sold as maple syrup and sugar is a spurious article. Most of the fabrications are entirely harmless, but they are not the real thing. Those fortunate enough to have eaten the genuine article will always demand it, and conditions should be such that they may get it, if they are willing to pay the price.

The fault does not lie with the producers, those who tap the trees and duced the sap to syrup and sugar but with the middlemen who buy the sugar and mix and adulterate it most profitably for themselves. The extent of this adulteration is illustrated by the fact that while the amount of the raw product has decreased, the whole quantity sold has largely increased and its market price has been reduced. Of late years the price has fallen in direct relation to the decrease in the price of cane sugar.

The most common substitutes used in the adulteration of maple sugar and syrup are other sugar and glucose. Much of the so-called maple syrup on the market is nothing but a combination of sweets with a little maple molasses added to give the maple flavor. There is also a maple syrup which contains no maple at all, but the flavor is obtained by adding to the compound an extract of hickory bark. This extensive adulteration forces the producers of pure maple sugar to compete with the cheap imitations. The price of their raw product is kept down, and the forests of maple are not as profitable to their owners as they otherwise might be.

The consumer is entitled to pure goods, and the producer is entitled to have his syrup and sugar bought and used for what it is. The remedy is in the hands of the producers, and they can effect a change for the better in two ways. They can associate themselves in State and large local companies, and, by selling direct to consumers, cut out the middle-men; and they can also put their product on the market in the form not of sugar, but of syrup, which is the most in demand. The public will not object to paying a little higher price for guaranteed pure goods. The cost of making and handling syrup might be a little more than that of sugar, but the net returns would be larger the public better served, and the maple sugar industry profitably extended. The association plan has been adopted in Vermont with excellent results. Annual meetings are held, through whose influence improved methods of production have been adopted, a central market established, and a registered trade-mark created which is a guarantee of absolute purity. In this way a trade of good proportions has been built up.

BITTINGER.

Cupid seems to have gone abroad with unwonton energy, and whilst nature's flower fairies have but begun to strew their sweet fragrant tributes over all the earth, love's sweet pinions have flown swiftly, wooing young to the wedding place, whilst at the bridal altar they breath the sacred vow. The merry chimes told of the marriage on last Sunday at Accident of Mr. Alexander George and Miss Katherine Bitzell, and it is rumored that Mr. John Bitzell and Miss Rosa Stark were married at the same time. This report, however, is yet to be confirmed.

R. T. Huff, a traveling phrenologist, delivered a lecture in the school house on last Monday evening.

Rev. Shoup holds the belt as a taker of trout, but his last experience was altogether that of a fisherman, and the revereud gentleman is now willing to accept the old adage about "a fisherman's luck."

The real and personal property belonging to the late George Bittinger was sold at public sale Monday, May 1st.

Mr. Hanson Durst, a well known citizen of this district, passed to his final reward on Wednesday morning, April 26th, at 10 o'clock. The interment was made on the home place on Friday morning.

Mr. M. M. Shrock erected a beautiful monument in the cemetery at this place on last Friday afternoon. The monument was in memory of William Colmer.

'Squire Dorsey, of Grantsville, passthrough town last Monday afternoon.

Mr. E. S. Brenneman was calling on his lady friend near Hoyes last Sunday.

There were smiles where frowns had dwelt when Oliver returned last Saturday.

For Sale—Tread Power.

Can use one, two or three horses, suitable for grinding corn on cob, sawing wood, shredding fodder, chopping hay or straw—in fact anything power may be attached to. The machine is almost new, in thorough repair and will be sold at a bargain. Farm work requiring use of horses operating it and the installation of a gas engine to take its place is our reason for offering it for sale.

W. H. CHADDERTON,
Altamont Springs Farm,
Deer Park, Md.

Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH MEETING.

Members To Select Site for Proposed New Church Monday Evening.

The official board of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation has appointed next Monday night for a meeting of the congregation at the Garrett Memorial church for the purpose of considering a site for the location of the proposed new church edifice.

We understand that a number of eligible loaation will be brought to the attention of the members, among them being the McComas lot on the east side of Second street; the Delawder lot adjoining the public school building; the Yelboly property at the corner of Alder and Fourth streets; the Reynolds property, corner Oak and Fifth streets, and possibly some others. Any of the locations above mentionod will meet with the requirements of the church people and all of them are exceptionally good.

RAIN.HAIL.WIND.THUNEDR STORMS

This is Only Part of the Weather Conglomeration Promised For May.

Rev. Irl Hicks, the weather prophet of St. Louis, issues the following predictions for May:

"Reactionary storms conditions will prevail during the last two days of April and the first of May. By the 1st, disturbances will have passed to eastern parts of the country, with cooler clearing weather and rising barometer following from the West.

"A regular storm period is central on the 6th. This storm period begins at the full moon on the 4th.

"The storm period, 4th to 9th, will be ushered in as early as the 4th, with decided and rapid change to warmer in all parts westward. The barometer will show marked atmosphere depressions in the same regions, and as these conditions increase and move eastward over the country, a series of decided rain, hail, wind and thunder storms will begin, repeating themselves in many localities for several successive days, leading up to the 8th or 9th. No sane, unbiased person will consider it 'sensation' to say that danger will probably attend some of these storms, and those who calmly and wisely weigh these probabilties, will suffer the least anxiety, and most surely escape bodily harm and material loss. Along with the rising barometer and clearing weather at the cessation of this storm period, frost may be looked for in many central to northern sections, say from about the 9th to the 12th. A maximum of earthquake and seismic disturbances will almost certainly be felt in many parts of the globe within and near the limits of this period.

"Centering on the 12th, 13th and 14th, reactionary storm conditions will reappear and make their regular, progressive transition from West to East across the country. These disturbances will culminate in many thunder and rain storms on and touching the 14th, following which, the barometer will rise, winds will shift to the west and north, with change to much cooler weather.

Men Capable of Earning

$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

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BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

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A RHEUMATIC CURE.

Rev. Shoup Presents One For Suffering Humanity.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

In view of the fact that I am constantly meeting with distressing cases of rheumatic suffering in this section, I am moved to communicate to your readers a singular but effective cure for this malady.

In 1876-7, while living in Alabama, we employed at intervals in our family a negro "auntie," hale and sprightly at 80. This aged ex-slave had been "field-woman" on Gov Clay's plantation for a half century, and her young "Marse," ex-Senator C. C. Clay, was then living to vouch for the truthfulness of old Daphnie's statement. Her story:

"At fouty yeah I was helplis', jus lik a leetel chile, and I don all my ovehseein' goin' on my hans and knees. Dat a-way I was in de field one day when I see a mighty fine-lookin' gen'lam riden by hos-back on de ole Chattanooga road, wat in de time befo' de wah, pass middle-ways trough dis yar plantation. W'en dis gen'lam wat I speakin' uv, cam whar I was a crawlin' jus' inside de fence, he dun see me, an stop, sayin': 'How'dy, Auntie, for wat you go dat-a-way on de groun, wen you a middle-age 'oman?' I says, respecful lik', 'cause o' de rumatis, wat keep me so dese fibe yeah'. Den he look feshinol, an' say dis me: 'You lik to be healed o' dat trubbel'.' An' I say: 'Land-a-Massy! would'nt I, doo.' Den he gib de ordes: 'Tell yo Massa send some boys in de woods to fine hoss-bones wat has ben lyin out two yeah, an bring a big sackful home. Put dem in de bigges' wash-kittel on de place, and bile dem hard two day an' night, den put de licker in a deep tub, wot you can sot in an fill wid moh hot watter up to yo neck, so wahm till it mos bile yo, den yo sot in dat tub, wid a wool-blankit roun' unda' yo chin an yo stay dar 'till yo abel craul out yo'self.' So I don jus' lik he tell me, an I got no moh rumatis dese fauty yeah."

On returning from Alabama in the autumn of 1877, my left elbow was so affected by rheumatism as to render it impossible to bring the hand to my chin. A bath of some four hours in a liquor prepared after Aunt Daphnies method affected a cure that has held to this day.

J. B. SHOUP.

Bittinger, Md., May 1, 1905.

For Sale or Rent.

Two-story-brick business building on Second street and two-story, frame dwelling on Green street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for sale, and the two storerooms in former building for rent. Apply to J. M. Litzinger, 106 W. Washington street, Grafton, W. Va.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

THE ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM.

For Mountain Lake Park Assembly Is Being Prepared for the Printer.

Dr. Wilbur F. Davidson, superintendent of the Mountain Chautauqua, is now engaged closing up contracts with the talent to appear on the platform at the Chautauqua this season, and as soon as some of the preliminary work connected with the publication of the program has been arranged, the copy will be placed in the hands of the printer and the work of printing will be commemced in earnest. The program will be one of the largest in the history of the Chautauqua and the talent to be seen on the platform will be unequalled in brilliancy and intellect.

The form of the printed program will be quite different from that of former years, when a ten page cumbersome publication was issued. This year it will be in the form of a thirty-two page booklet with cover. The entire program with illustrations will be contained therein. Of the 32 pages sixteen will be used for the announcements and program proper, while the other sixteen pages and cover will be at the disposal of hotel proprietors, merchants and other desiring to utilize them for advertising purposes. Already some ten pages have been purchased by the business men of Oakland and the Park. The program will be printed at this office. Those desiring to buy space can secure rates by making application to THE REPUBLICAN either by mail, in person or by telephone.

The edition of the program will be 15,000 copies.

SUNNYSIDE

Rev. Manges, of Oakland, on last Sunday morning preached to the Red House congregation. The congregation was unusally large and gave the best attention to this able divine, while he delivered a very instructive and impressive discourse. We are always delighted when Rev. Manges preaches for us, which he occasionally does in the absence of the regular pastor.

We are very much grieved that Rev. Rose, owing to illness, couldn't return to this charge. He has very acceptably ministered unto us for a part of the last two years, and we all like him, his make-up being such that our young people were easily influenced by him. Under his ministry the church was strengthened, many being added to its membership, with bright prospects for more to follow.

Some of us who have daughters of marriageable ages were grievously disappointed to recently learn that Rev. Rose will, in the "leafy June" marry one of Pennsylvania's fairest daughters. "It might have been otherwise.

Very recently Rev. Koser, a young minister of near Philadelphia, Pa., was chosen pastor for the Red House, Eglon, and Texas congregations. The young man comes to us well recommended and we feel certain that his labors will be appreciated bya people who will give him a hearty welcome and a hearty support.

Subscribe for The Republican.

.. The ..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. G. A. Fraley is having an addition to his dwelling on Oak street and another story added to the house.

Mr. Will Weber, of near town, spent last Friday and Saturday in Cumberland on business.

Notice the advertisement of P. L. Broderick, published elsewhere in this paper today.

Editor James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, West Va., spent last Friday evening and Saturday in Oakland on business.

Attorneys Thayer, Sincell and Mitchell went down near Bittinger Monday to close up a real estate and timber deal of considerable proportions.

Mr. Walter D. Collier and Mr. Chas. Mitchell, the two Friendsville bonifaces were in Oakland last Friday on business connected with securing licenses for their respective hotel.

A license to marry was issued to Guavara Jefferson Lee, of Gorman, this county, and Georgia E. Staples, of Lowell, Mass., in Cumberland on Monday of this week.

Mrs. Eva Mitchell is having a retaining wall erected in front of her property on Second street. Concrete steps will also be laid leading from the pavement to the yard.

Mr. Walter Ravenecrafts, of Ridgeway, Pa., spent Saturday last in Oakland with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Ravenscraft, returning to his home Saturday evening.

Mrs. E. M. Spedden and two children, of Crellin, and Miss Kate Shirer, of this place, spent a few days last week at Deer Park as the guests of Mrs. Emil Droege.

Mr. Lawson L. Loar, of Grafton, is here for a week's vacation which he is spending at the residence of his mother, Mrs. D. H. Loar, on Second street.

J. O. Getty, cashier of the First National Bank, Grantsville, and Dr. G. C. Keller, the well-known dentist, of the same place, spent Friday and Saturday in the city with relatives. —Meyersdale Republican.

Mrs. J. W. Kennedy and daughter Miss Elsie, of Washington, D. C., who have been the guests for some weeks of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell, returned to their home in Washington yesterday morning.

Mrs. G. A. Bolden and two little sons, of Grafton, came down to Oakland Saturday afternoon and remained until Sunday evening visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer at their home on Alder street.

Last Thursday pensions were granted to the following Garrett countians: Capt. John M. Jarboe, of Oakland, at the rate of $19 per month, which is an increase owing to age, and to Mr. Emanuel Custer, of near Hoyes, at the rate of $17 per month, the latter owing to physical disabilities.

New wires are being strung and new poles erected where necessary by the Oakland Electric Company for the installation of arc lights to illuminate the streets. It is the wish of the management of the electric company to have everything ready for the additional lights by the middle of the present month.

Mr. Frank Morris, of Terra Alta, was a visitor to Oakland Monday evening.

The Baltimore & Ohio is building a three story brick depot at Newburg, W. Va., at a cost of $15,000.

Mr. Fred Reis, of Accident, was among the visitors to Oakland last Monday morning.

Wanted—Ten carpenters to work at Henry, West Va. Write or call on Harvey & Ridder, Gormania, W. Va.

Plants.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Tomato Plants now ready for delivery. H. Weber & Sons, Oakland.

The town of Kingwood, W. Va., has let the contract for waterworks to M. C. Talbott, of Philippi, West Virginia.

Edison Phonographs—We are agent's for Edison Phonographs and the Gold Moulded Records. H. Weber & Sons.

Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, of Lonaconing, spent Tuesday and yesterday in Oakland visiting his father and other relatives.

Mrs. Perry Stemple, of Kingwood, who was here for a few weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Orr, returned to her home Friday last.

Mrs. D. E. Offutt, who spent a week with friends and relatives in Baltimore, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Offutt have gone to housekeeping in the cottage owned by Mrs. Mattie Townshend on Alder street.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft left Oakland yesterday morning for Ridgeway, Pa., where they will be the guests of their son Walter for two weeks.

S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, is the place for the ladies to get All kinds of goods, such as vests, corsets, collars, back and side combs, beads, fans, laces, embroideries, etc.

Don't forget to call at S. P. Specht's, Deer Park, and inspect the best line of new goods in the county before making your purchases. Every thing at rock bottom prices. 9-3t

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Manown, of Kingwood, arrived here Tuesday afternoon on their way home from Baltimore where they spent the winter, and are the guests of Mr. are Mrs. E. D. Kepner.

Mrs. E. J. Kirkpatrick, of the the Brookside Hotel, arrived here yesterday morning from New York and went out to Brookside in the afternoon. The hotel at that place has been extensively improved and will be opened within a short time for guests.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the office of the Board in Oakland on the 16th inst. for the purpose of appointing district assessors and a county Health Officer. The office of assessor is very important one and we feel sure the Commissioners will select men for the various districts who will be thoroughly competent to fill the position in the several sections.

Mr. Elisha Harvey and son, Assemblyman Elliot C., of near Gorman, were business visitors to Oakland Saturday. Both gentlemen expressed their approval of the action of the Board of County Commissioners in securing another location for the public buildings and congratulated THE REPUBLICAN for the fight it made to secure the removal of the buildings to a more central point in town.

Mr. Samuel B. Lee, who purchared the Davis farm near Hutton, known as the "Promised Land," four or five years ago, sold on last Saturday to Messrs. Haun & Weimer 117 acres of the original tract, the portion disposed of by Mr. Lee being woodland upon which the owners will erect a saw mill and manufacture lumber. Their shipping station will be Hutton.

At the election held on Sunday for a pastor of the Lutheran congregations at Red House, Texas and Eglon, which was conducted by Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland, who also preached at each of these appointments, Rev. J. T. Koser, of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, was unanimously elected as the pastor of the three charges. The new minister will take active charge of his duties within the next two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter arrived here Tuesday afternoon from Atlantic City where they had been for a few days having gone there from the South where they had been during the winter.

Mr. Frank F. Goss, the boss woodsman for the Yough Manor Lumber Company, is having his house in Oakland repainted which adds materially to the appearance of the property. Mr. E. J. Fringer is doing the work.

In Keyser yesterday Hon. Thomas B. Dayis was nominated by acclamation by the Democrats to oppose Mr. James S. Lakin for Congress. The convention was largely attended and was harmonious throughout.

Miss Corinna Manges left Oakland for Hummelstown, Pa., Tuesday morning where she went to visit her brother who will shortly remove from that place to Harrisburg Pa., where he has been called as pastor of one of the leading Lutheran congregations of that city.

Grafton will be free of saloons after this week. The people of that town recently voted against license and the saloons must go. It is stated that the speakeasy business will not be allowed to flourish and the town will be one of the driest places in the state.

As Charles Broadway Rouss used to say: "It isn't the man who makes the most fuss in bizness, but it is the man who advertises in his home paper who in the end gets the trade and who plezes his patrons. Sho me a man who advertizes and ill sho you the man who is successful."

Mr. J. L. Echart, of Mountain Lake Park, has been at work on the streets of Oakland for several days past with a road machine and six horses, cleaning out the gutters and rounding the roadways up in a systematic manner. The work done by Mr. Echart is satisfactory in every respect.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Bittinger, was the guest on Monday of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges. On the day previous Mr. Shoup had conducted religious services at a point located north of Swanton when several young men became engaged in a wrangle, resulting in a number of blows being struck. The matter has been laid before the State's officers here and arrests are likely to follow.

The Ravenscroft Lumber and Manufacturing Company, which was recently organized by some local people, will open offices in the new Ravenscroft building on or abont the 10th inst. The services of Mr. "Jack" Moore, now in the employ of W. A. Liller at Keyser, have been secured and he will take active charge of the clerical work of the new company upon the above date.

Capt. Robert H. Gordon, of Cumberland, who has been quite ill for the past two weeks suffering with an attack of the grip in an aggravated form, came up to Oakland Monday evening and will remain here for a period extending well into the present month for the purpose of recuperating his health. He was accompanied to Oakland by Mrs. Gordon, who will remain here until this afternoon, when she expects to return home.

Mr. Charles Liller, the tonsorialist, is the owner of a bearing lemon tree upon which at present these are some fifty or more lemons in various stages of development, ranging from the buds to fruit nearing ripeness. One of the large lemons was accidentally knocked from the tree on Tuesday by a passer-by. This specimen measures thirteen inches in circumference and weighs 17¼ ounces. It is perfectly formed and almost ripe. The numerous blooms on the tree exhale a delightful fragrance which may be detected in all part of his establishment.

Messrs. Eckles & Devries, lessees o the Oakland Hotel, have a large force of hands at work cleaning up the hotel and grounds. The work will be prosecuted right along until the house is open for guests, which will be June 15th. Mr. Devries, with his wife, are now here and will superintend the improvements being made. A portion of the electric light equipment belonging to the property has been shipped to Baltimore for repairs and as soon as it is returned the electric lighting apparatus will be tested thoroughly so that all other alterations necessary along this line may be made before the season begins.

At the offices of the trainmasters on all of the divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio railroads, the forces are busy making up the division time cards for the spring and summer schedule. It is one of the most difficult tasks that the men in this department have to contend with during the entire year and the time for getting to work on it is not looked to with any degree of pleasure. It is expected that the new schedule now being arranged will become effective on May 24. It is understood that there will be but few changes from the present arrangement and that the time of the trains arriving at and departing from Oakland will not be materially changed.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

Personally Conducted

excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line. Colonist oneway tickets on sale March 1st to May 15th only $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all other points. Double Berth in Tourist Sleeping car only $7.00. Booklets with maps and full information on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.
Yours respectfully,

P L. Broderick

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Mineral Lands
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1328 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Gertrude C. Jeffers and others are plaintiffs, and George Warnick and others are defendants, the undersigned Trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,

1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, the property mentioned in and directed to be sold by said decree consisting of

Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97,

containing 50 acres each, situated, lying and being near said town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, and commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Upper Place,"

About one-half of said land is cleared and under cultivation: the balance is in timber, and said property is underlaid with valuable veins of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

The surface of the said land will be offered separately from the minerals underlying the same, but the trustees reserve the right to sell both minerals and surface together, whichever will result in the greater benefit to the parties in interest.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Mineral Rights
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1102 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Beryl Warnick and others are the plaintiffs and George Warnick is defendant, I will on the

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the minerals underlying what is commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Lower Place",

situated near Bloomington aforesaid, and containing

103 Acres and 19 Perches,

more or less.

This property is underlaid with valuable beds of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee and to bear interest from the day of sale or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Trustee.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

This exact style in Brillianteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

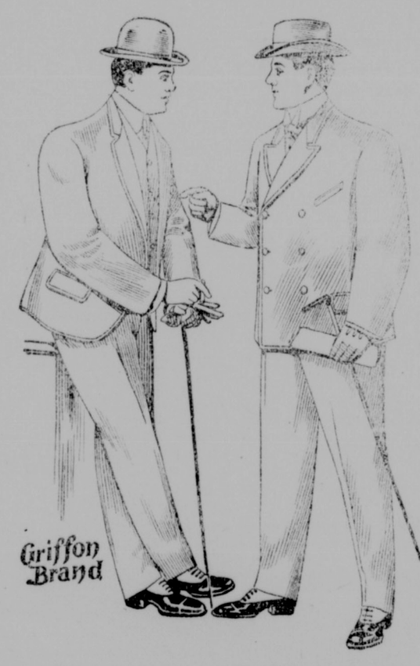
WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The stylesare correct and up to the minute. To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.



Sincell & Co.

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

The Judiciary Is the Balance Wheel of American Government

By Justice JOHN M. HARLAN of the United States Supreme Court - - -

THE judiciary, it is safe to say, is the balance wheel in the complex machinery by which the American government system is operated. It is well for liberty that our American government rests upon the consent OF THE GOVERNED, a principle which is the foundation rock upon which our free institutions MUST rest.

But, vital as this principle is, equally fundamental and vital is the doctrine that the judicial department must IN ALL ESSENTIAL RESPECTS be separate from, coequal with AND INDEPENDENT OF the other departments of government. Our fathers recognized the fact that the accumulation of all powers in the hands of one branch of government or in the hands of one set of men was of the very essence of despotic government; hence by the constitution, with a few unimportant exceptions, the legislative power of the United States is distinctly vested in congress; the executive power with equal distinctness is vested in the president of the United States, and, with like distinctness, the judicial power is vested in the supreme court and such inferior courts as congress may from time to time establish.

The duty to enforce the constitution rests equally upon the courts of the several states and the courts of the Union. In NO OTHER country do the courts hold any such relations to government as exist under the American system.

* * *

In Philadelphia, in 1775, the Presbyterian synod, then the highest court of the church, convened and in a pastoral letter addressed to the church, which was read from every Presbyterian pulpit in the colonies, urged its members to stand by the rights of the people and AID IN VINDICATING those rights against the aggressions of the British government.

Turning to the American constitution and to the statutes enacted for the purpose of giving effect to the judicial powers of the United States, we find that the HUMBLEST citizen can be protected in EVERY RIGHT given to him by the supreme law of the land. It is a government by representatives, although the people are the source of its power. The court stands, and, we may hope, will forever stand, as an insuperable barrier against arbitrary power IN WHATEVER FORM EXERTED and remain as it is now, the final judge as to the scope and effect of the constitution.

HERE, AND HERE ALONE AMONG ALL THE NATIONS, IS THERE THE FULLEST GOVERNMENTAL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AS MAN. THE CONSTITUTION IS RACE BLIND AND COLOR BLIND WHEN IT DEALS WITH THE INHERENT RIGHTS OF MAN.

Mrs. Crusoe's Mood.s

By George Winthrop

Copyright, 1904, by K. M. Whitehead

"I might swim for it," suggested Tucker with the accent of one who knows the impracticability of what he suggests.

"You might fly for it," retorted Nan Carroll, "for all the good it would do. You should have tied the boat."

"You forget," he pleaded, "that I only came last night and have not yet had opportunity to become familiar with the tide here. How was I to know that you had a regular Bay of Fundy tide here?"

"If you knew as much about geography as you do about some things," she hinted darkly, "you would know that this is the Bay of Fundy tide. It doesn't come in as a tidal wave, but it rises as high."

"If I ever get back to Lubec," he groaned, "I'll get a coast survey map and won't go for a row without it."

"If," she quoted. "Why, we've simply got to get back to Lubec. What will they think at the hotel if we don't?"

"They'll think we have eloped," he responded cheerfully. "It wouldn't be such a bad fate."

"Each for himself," she cried angrily, stamping a tiny foot. "I believe you did it on purpose."

"If you were as hungry as I am," he pleaded, "you'd never believe that."

Suddenly reminded that she herself was famished, Miss Carroll sat down on a convenient rock and began to cry softly, a proceeding which served to intensify Tucker's discomfort.

He glanced ruefully at the canoe fast disappearing on the tide and scanned the shore to see if it offered any hope. Apparently they were as thoroughly lost as though they were on an island in the Pacific instead of three miles from a summer resort. It was Tucker's first experience with a land where they built steamship docks two stories high because of the fall of the tide from the Bay of Fundy, and he had supposed that when he had drawn the canoe well up on the shelving bank the long rope in the bow could not possibly be needed.

Now that the damage was done, it was useless to worry about it. The next thing to do was to seek some means of escape. He turned to Nan, who was still sobbing, though every moment anger at Dave's apparent neglect replaced her tearful thoughts. Having got her into all this trouble, the least he could do would be to try and comfort her.

He threw himself down beside her. "Nan, dear," he cried, "don't take it so to heart! It will come out all right if I have to swim over to the mainland and steal a boat."

She rose in all her five feet five of injured dignity. "I do not see, Mr. Tucker," she said coldly, "that the situation should permit the levity you assume. It may be all right for you, but a woman's fair name"— Her sobbing broke forth afresh at the thought of what might be said.

Tucker but added fuel to the flame when he protested. "We are as good as engaged, Nan. I don't see what there is to worry so much about. We can attract some boat's attention before it gets too dark anyway."

"We are as good as engaged," she protested. "We never will be engaged. I don't care what happens, I'll never marry you."

"What's the use of taking on so?" he demanded. "You told me last winter that at the end of the season you thought"—

"Do you suppose I thought then that I'd think what I think now?" she cried hysterically. "Do you suppose that I imagined that you would abduct me to a desert island to force me to marry you? Never!"

Wisdom coming to him, Tucker said never a word, but let the fit of hysterics wear away. In the meantime he improvised a signal with his white flannel coat and a branch. This looked more promising to Miss Carroll, and she was even smiling as she came toward him. "It's all right, Dave," she said as she stood beside the signal.

"And you will marry me?" he asked eagerly, his hand reverting to her last hysterical declaration.

"I knew that was what it was," she blazed forth. "Don't you dare come near me." She seated herself a hundred yards away, and for another twenty minutes Dave reflected upon the uncertainty of women in general and of the woman he loved in particular.

"ARE YOU MAN FRIDAY?" DEMANDED NAN.

Old Phil Knew a Hog.

P. D. Armour the first never bothered himself over the selection of Christmas presents for men in his employ. His invariable expression of good will was a suit of clothes, and some of his men had new suits every Christmas. One year he asked all the men in the office of one branch of his business to order suits and send the bills to him. Most of them contented themselves with good business clothes, but one young man decided to adorn himself sumptuously at Mr. Armour's expense. He ordered himself a frock coat, waistcoat and trousers that set his employer back near a hundred dollars. Mr. Armour paid the bill, and then he sent for the brash Solomon in all his glory.

"I have decided to dispense with your services," he said. "You have evidently misjudged me. I should think you would have known that I've been in the packing business too long not to know a hog when I see one."—Washington Post.

The Evolution of a Name.

Two men who happened to be journeying across a western state in the same railway train became so well acquainted with each other that when they neared the station where one of them was to get off they expressed their mutual pleasure at having met and exchanged business cards.

One of the cards bore this inscription: "Geoffrey D'Arneille, Attorney at Law, Williamville, O."

"Williamville?" said the other man. "Why, I lived in that town when I was a boy!"

"Well, that is a coincidence! I was born there and have lived there all my life."

"I used to play with a boy named Jeff Darnell. Maybe you know him."

"Why—er—I ought to know him," said the other, looking somewhat confused. "That was my name. Sorry I can't talk to you longer. This is my destination. Goodby."

Too Much Exercise.

A man may exercise himself into uselessness. So much has been said in recent years of the importance of exercise that every one admits it save now and then a wag, like Senator Evarts of New York, who once said that he owed his long life and good health to the fact that he never took any exercise. Many a youth in taking the exercise that pleases him discovers that he has great skill at tennis or baseball, bicycle racing or foot racing, hurdle jumping or handsprings, and the temptation is strong to neglect other matters for the development of the particular physical facility with which he may be endowed. When he yields he usually degenerates into a professional athlete. Physical development becomes the end of his endeavor, when it should be merely a help in fitting him to do his work in the world.—Youth's Companion.

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Lee Turns on His Pursuers

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 6-8, 1865

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AFTER evacuating Richmond and Petersburg the night of April 2 and 3, 1865, Lee marched with the troops under his immediate command in the Petersburg lines westward along the railroad running to Danville, Va., the point which President Davis had selected as the new capital of the Confederacy. General John B. Gordon's corps formed the Confederate rear guard, and General R. S. Ewell's corps was the last in Lee's regular column. General Longstreet led the vanguard.

General Grant and General Meade set out from Petersburg on April 5 to follow upon Lee's heels with three army corps, the Second, Fifth and Sixth, led respectively by General Humphreys, General Griffin and General Wright. The Federal Army of the James, under command of General Ord, marched westward on a more southerly route than that followed by Lee and Grant, hoping to intercept the Confederate retreat. Meanwhile Sheridan, with the cavalry column, struck out still farther west to get between Lee and Danville.

General Gordon's men kept up a running fight with the pursuing Federals, particularly at the crossings of streams and the passes over ridges, but the march was continuous, Grant's advance moving rapidly with skirmishers and artillery. This pursuit by the Grant column lasted all day the 6th, ending at night at Sailor's creek, fourteen miles ahead, where an important action closed the heavy fighting of the campaign. The operations on the front of the line began on the morning of the 6th. General Longstreet's corps had been pushed on in advance of Lee's army and during the night of the 5th had reached Rice's Station, on the South Side railroad, between Burkeville and Farmville. This brought him in front of Ord's Army of the James at Burkeville. Fitz Lee's Confederate cavalry was close up with Longstreet's. Sheridan was in the vicinity.

General Ord, who believed that Lee was marching down the Danville road on Burkeville, sent out a detachment of two regiments of about 500 men and his headquarters cavalry, eighty strong, under Colonel Francis Washburn, to intercept Longstreet's column. Colonel Theodore B. Read of Ord's staff led the enterprise. The Confeder-

BARLOW'S MEN CROSSING APPOMATTOX BRIDGE.

ates were the command of General T. L. Rosser and numbered about 1,500. When Rosser saw Read's column moving around Longstreet's flank he started in pursuit and overtook it about midway between Rice's Station and Farmville, some distance west of the railroad. Read had posted his infantry along the edge of an oak forest. Rosser sent a dismounted column led by General Munford against Read's front and a column in saddle, led by General Dearing, to make a flank attack. General Washburn then led out the eighty cavalrymen and charged Dearing and engaged him in a hand to hand fight. According to Rosser, all of the Federal troopers were killed, wounded or captured. Rosser charged upon the infantry and drove them through the woods, killing Read in the fight. The infantry then raised the white flag. Read had failed to destroy the bridges, but his stubborn action had alarmed the Confederates, and no forward movement had been made by Longstreet. Rosser returned to Rice's Station and found the men of Ord confronting Longstreet.

[illegible] made a change of programme by which his army was to avoid Burkeville and cross the Appomattox at High Bridge and Farmville. This drew the corps of Anderson, Ewell and Gordon in the same direction. On the morning of this same day Sheridan had directed General Crook, who commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, to move to Deatonville, and ordered General Merritt to follow with the Shenandoah cavalry corps. Crook found the Confederates passing westward through Deatonville and attempted to seize one of their trains. He was repulsed by Anderson's troops, and when joined by Merritt a second attempt was made. Ewell's troops were now coming up, and Anderson, aided by Ewell's advance, repulsed Crook and Merritt.

Anderson came to a stand at Sailor's creek, a tributary of Appomattox river, in front of the Federal cavalry. His line had a general direction east and west as the armies were marching. Crook and Merritt failed in several attempts to penetrate the Confederate line. On the east Ewell was up to Anderson and was followed closely by the Sixth corps. Ewell formed on the left of Anderson. Gordon, who was closely pursued by Humphreys' Second corps, turned off to the right or north before crossing the creek. This left Anderson and Ewell to withstand the cavalry and Wright's Sixth corps. The Sixth corps opened the battle, which cost Lee 7,000 men and many good officers whom he could ill afford to lose at that stage. Among the Confederates captured were Ewell, Kershou and G. W. C. Lee, son of General R. E. Lee.

The Confederate corps under Gordon and Humphreys' Second Federal corps had gone too far to the right, down Sailor's creek, to take part in the battle between Anderson and the Federal cavalry and between Ewell and the Sixth corps. Humphreys' men had moved all day within sight of Gordon, maintaining the most of the way a "neck and neck" race. Encounters had been frequent, but so orderly was the Confederate retreat that a good battle front was kept up, and the Federal attacks made very little impression.

Gordon's march was kept up all night, and the troops reached Gainesville, placing the Appomattox between them and their pursuers. At Farmville the Confederates were rationed with provisions that had been sent up by rail.

After passing the Appomattox, which was accomplished during the night of the 6th at the two crossings, High Bridge and Farmville, Lee placed guards at the bridges and set out toward Appomattox Court House up the river. On the Federal side the Fifth corps moved up the Appomattox to Prince Edward Court House. Merritt's cavalry also went up the river on the south bank. Ord's army and Wright's Sixth corps moved to Farmville and found that Lee had destroyed the bridges. Crook's cavalry division moved in advance of Ord and Wright and, fording the river, moved rapidly in pursuit.

Colonel Gregg, whose brigade was leading Crook's column, soon met the enemy and became heavily engaged. Heth's Confederate infantry formed on his front, and Fitz Lee, with Rosser and Munford, attacked him front and flank, driving back the brigade. Gregg and a number of his men were captured. Crook was now ordered out westward along the Lynchburg railroad toward Appomattox. Sheridan's men had not yet crossed the river. Humphreys' corps started forward in pursuit of Gordon at daylight on the 7th and reached High Bridge just as the enemy was giving the last stroke to the work of destruction. The railroad bridge, crossing a wide marsh on piers sixty feet high, was on fire, and a redoubt that served as a bridge head for the wagon bridge was being destroyed by explosives. The division of General Barlow led the Second corps, and its energetic commander sent a force at double quick and drove off the Confederates at the wagon bridge.

General Humphreys, who was on the ground, and Colonel T. L. Livermore of his staff led a party of men to the burning railroad bridge to save it from destruction. As soon as Barlow's men attacked the Confederates at the wagon bridge the latter were re-enforced, and on being driven off at this point they rallied at the railroad bridge and attempted to defeat Colonel Livermore's men. A sharp skirmish ensued, the Confederates being underneath on the ground, while the Federals were above, putting out the fires. The structure was saved with the exception of four spans on the northern or Confederate side. Barlow's men now dashed across the wagon bridge and drove off all opposition and hastened toward Farmville. General Humphreys, with the divisions of Nelson A. Miles and De Trobriand, moved along the roads toward Appomattox Court House.

Lee's retreat was delayed the whole of the 7th of April by the activity of Humphreys, who harassed the Confederates along the Appomattox route westward. Under cover of night Lee set out on his last march, reaching Appomattox Court House about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 8th of April. Suddenly a dash of Federal cavalry from the south gave warning that the foe was across his front. The new force was Merritt's cavalry, which the detention of Lee at the Appomattox crossings on the 7th had enabled to execute a flank march. Crook's Federal cavalry was in the vicinity, and before the morning of the 9th Ord's column and the Fifth Federal corps arrived. Humphreys was close upon the Confederate rear guard, consisting that day of Longstreet's corps, General Gordon leading the vanguard. Lee was beset on all sides. Sheridan stood across his front on the west, the three Federal corps under Ord, Griffin and Wright were strung out south of him along the railroad, and Humphreys was closing in on the east. That was the military situation the morning of the historic 9th of April, 1865.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

POLLY'S CAREER

By Izola Forrester

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"If you would only speak to her, Murray, it might do some good. Her father and I have tried our level best to discover a glimmer of ambition or talent in her, and she hasn't an atom of either. She's nothing but a girl."

Mrs. Allan's hands fell on the wide arms of her rocker with despairing expressiveness. The colonel nodded his head soberly and sympathetically, as befitted the solemnity of the moment.

"She's still very young, isn't she?"

"She's the youngest of all. Bess is thirty, Louise nearly twenty-five and Florence is twenty-one. But look at them! Each one is established in her chosen profession and winning success."

The colonel was silent. Remembering some of Bess' poems, Louise's pa-

"THAT'S JUST WHAT I DO FEEL, COLONEL HARTWELL—A SPECIAL PREDILECTION."

tients and Florence's copies of old masters, he did not feel that either affirmation or denial was called for.

"And at eighteen they had all decided definitely what they wanted to make of themselves, while Polly—Murray Hartwell, when I asked Polly this morning if she had even the vaguest sort of an inclination toward any occupation in the world, what do you suppose she said? She told me that she hoped some day to be the mother of as many charming daughters as I had, and if they were half as much worry as mine were she thought she would have occupation enough. Murray, are you laughing at me?"

The colonel leaned his head back and laughed heartily in spite of the accusing, reproachful stare of Mrs. Allan's eyeglasses.

"It's just like Polly to say that," he explained. "And, by Jove, I believe she means it too. If I were a little younger—say thirty years—I'd have a try myself and encourage her in her chosen career. By Jove, I would indeed, Cousin Sarah! Polly's a mighty pretty, level headed little girl, and I'll be bound she's a good cook."

"If it were Jack's career that was at stake you wouldn't turn a serious problem of this kind into a joke. What if his only ambition in life were to be married?"

The colonel's face sobered suddenly at the thought. Jack—debonair, twenty-two-year-old Jack—married!

"But it's absurd, Sarah. Jack's a man. It's different. One expects such ideas in a girl's head, the same as a taste for ice cream or rose color or matinees. But Jack is ambitious and talented and well started in his profession now. By Jove, I'm proud of the boy—I am indeed. He's a fine fellow. Takes after his dad. But married?" The colonel leaned back his head and took another laugh.

"Why, if the young rascal even suggested such a thing I'd fire him back to college or send him down to the mines to work off an attack of romance on the brain."

"And yet you censure me for desiring something better for Polly than mere marriage." Mrs. Allan's tone was aggrieved. "I thought surely that you would understand and sympathize with me, Murray, and your influence might possibly direct Polly into making some sort of a choice."

"Wait a minute." The colonel rose from his deep chair near the fire. There was the slam of the front door and the sound of quick, light steps in the hall.

"Come and get warm before you go home, Jack," called a voice. "There's a fire here in the study."

The long, dark green portieres parted, and Polly stood in the doorway, tall, blithely youthful and pink as a rosebud where the wind had teased the color to her face. There were snowflakes clinging to her big brown hat and to her furs, but she was merry eyed and happy, suspiciously happy, the two in the study thought.

"Hello, dad." Jack's face looked over her shoulder. "Awful glad you're here. We've been for a trot along the drive, Polly and I."

"I thought that you were upstairs studying with Bess, Polly," said Mrs. Allan, "but as long as you are here you may come in. The colonel and I have been talking of your career."

Polly drew off her long brown fur stole and trailed it meditatively along the edge of the rug at her feet. The colonel coughed and realized that he was expected to speak on the subject. He beamed down upon Polly paternally. He had always liked Polly somewhat better, privately, than Cousin Sarah's more talented daughters.

"Of course you are too young to—to understand your own capabilities and—and any leading talents which you may possess, Polly, but you must not give up or be discouraged. Some of the great geniuses of the world only discovered their gifts at middle age."

"Well, it's a pity some of them didn't die young," said Jack cheerfully.

The colonel ignored the interruption and looked at Polly. He felt the approving attention of Mrs. Allan's eyeglasses.

"But if you can consider the question of a career or should feel any special predilection"—

"That's it." Polly nodded her head until the snowflakes scattered in raindrops from her hat. "That's just what I do feel, Colonel Hartwell—a special predilection."

"For what, in the name of sense, Polly Allan?" Mrs. Allan leaned forward in amazement.

"For Jack." Polly smiled assuredly, and slipped her hand into the one that sought it. "He's going to be the object of my career."

There was a tense silence. The colonel stared frowningly at Mrs. Allan, and Mrs. Allan looked back at him with conflicting sensations. The paramount one was a small but solid sense of amused satisfaction in the colonel's utter discomfiture.

"Shall it be college or the mines, Murray?" she asked.

The colonel squared his shoulders. He had met honorable defeat before and could face it like a soldier and a gentleman.

"Neither, madam, neither. Seeing, as it is, Polly and her career are at stake, I give my consent and wish her all success."

Jack stretched out his disengaged hand.

"You blessed old dad!" he said, and the colonel had the honors of war.

Wanted a Big "Bar'l."

A newspaper tells the story of a storekeeper in a country town who, after twice telling a young man that he had no "onions," reverted to the matter after the customer had gone. "I declare," he said, "I do' know but what it was ingans that feller wanted!"

A similar tale is told by a young woman who, being in search of a barrel to catch rain water, applied to the village innkeeper.

"Have you a hogshead that I could buy?" she said, with the careful enunciation that she had learned in childhood.

The innkeeper shook his head.

"Not any sort of hogshead?" she asked, with gentle persistence. "I thought you must have a good many."

"I wonder what set you thinking that?" said the landlord, looking as if he considered her demented. "I haven't kep' a single hog for ten years back, and when I did keep 'em I never had any call for their heads."

It was the young woman's turn to look horrified.

"Oh, I don't know anything about hogs' heads!" she said excitedly. "I want a hogshead, an old molasses hogshead or something."

The landlord looked at her, and light dawned at last.

"I believe you mean you want a hugshud," he said, smiling broadly. "You step this way and take your choice of what I've got."

A Very Funny Joke.

"The head of our firm had a trying experience one Fourth of July," said a commercial man. "He thought he would play a funny joke on his family, so a day or so before the holiday he bought one of those candy boxes made in imitation of a cannon firecracker. He secreted this in the pantry, where he thought it would be safe.

"But his little son, about eight years old, discovered the firecracker and also discovered that it was filled with candy. He helped himself to the contents and finally, finding the box empty, he made way with it and substituted a real cannon cracker.

"Fourth of July came and the head of the family, smiling broadly, came downstairs and placed his big firecracker in the middle of the breakfast table. Then, regardless of his wife's expostulations, he touched a match to the fuse, never thinking but what it was the candy box on the table.

"His son and heir astutely vanished from the scene about this time. In about thirty seconds there was an explosion that wrecked a once happy breakfast table, and one hour later the worst spanked boy in [illegible] had sobbingly confessed to an irate father why the joke had failed."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Old Time Dentistry.

In the early days of dentistry a hickory plug was put into the cavity to fill the space where a tooth ought to be. This plug had to be gently pounded into its desired position. Old Judge Peckham was somewhat addicted to strong language, and when the dentist began his work the judge indulged in some classic comment. As the tapping of the plug continued he threw all dignity to the four winds of heaven, and his language became decidedly "more forcible than elegant." When, however, he arose from the chair, after what seemed to him an interminable period of agony, he pulled out all the stops in his vocabulary for a grand climax. The impression on his listener seems to have been deep and lasting. As the judge passed out the dentist grimly remarked to a waiting patient:

"Wasn't it beautiful? It wasn't really necessary to pound half so long, but I did so enjoy his inflection that I almost pounded the hickory plug into splinters. Wonderful command of language the judge has!"—National Magazine.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

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1⅜ inches thick, four lights, check rail.

12x20	.75
12x22	.85
12x24	.90
12x26	1.00
12x28	1.05
12x30	1.15
12x32	1.20
12x34	1.25
14x24	1.10
14x26	1.15
14x28	1.20
14x32	1.30
14x36	1.50

1⅜ inches thick, two lights, check rail.

20x24	.85
20x26	.90
20x28	.95
20x30	1.00
20x32	1.10
22x24	.90
22x26	.95
22x28	1.00
22x30	1.10
22x32	1.15
22x34	1.30
24x24	1.00
24x26	1.05
24x28	1.10
24x30	1.20
24x32	1.25
24x34	1.35
24x36	1.40
26x26	1.15
26x28	1.25
26x30	1.30
26x32	1.35
26x34	1.55
26x36	1.56

GLAZED TRANSOMS.

1⅜ inches thick, outside measurement.

12x30	.40
14x30	.45
12x32	.45
14x32	.50

DOORS—FOUR PANEL, O. G., WHITE PINE.

⅞ inches thick.

	No. 2	No. 3	Painted
2 ft.x6 ft.	$ .90		$ .75
2-6x6-6	1.05		.80
2-8x6-8	1.20		.90

1⅜ inches thick.

2 ft.x6 ft.	1.30		.90
2-6x6-6	1.50	1.25	1.00
2-8x6-8	1.55	1.30	1.05

1⅝ inches thick.

2-6x6-6	1.50	1.30	1.05
2-8x6-8	1.70	1.35	1.10
2-10x6-10	2.00		1.20

SASH DOORS, GLAZED.

Four Lights,

	No. 2	Painted
2-6x6-6	$2.65	$2.85
2-8x6-8		2.00
2-10x6-10	3.35	2.25
3 ft.x7 ft.		2.40

Two Lights.

2-6x6-6	2.65	1.85
2-8x6-8	3.25	2.05
2-10x6-10	3.40	
3 ft.x7 ft.	3.85	

One Light.

2-6x6-6	2.95	2.15
2-8x6-8	3.25	2.35
2-10x6-10	3.80	2.85

WE ALSO HAVE A VERY NEAT LOW PRICED FRONT DOOR.

We quote it in plain glass.

	No. 2	Painted
2-6x6-6	$2.75	$2.25
2-8x6-8	2.75	2.25
2-10x6-10	3.00	

With figured glass, add 75 cents each.

WE HAVE A NICE LINE OF OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF FRONT DOORS, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $2.25 TO $4.50.

YELLOW PINE.

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Flooring	$27.50	$24.00	$20.00
German Siding	30.00	26.00	
Bevel Siding	19.00	16.50	
Partition	30.00		
Ceiling, 7-16 inch	20.00	18.00	
Ceiling, ⅜ in		13.50	

	No. 2
⅞-inch x 12-inch Boards, 14, 16 or 18 feet; a good sound barn grade	$27.50
Moulded Casings, ⅞ inch x 5 inch long lengths, per 100 lineal feet	1.95
2-inch x 4-inch, 16 ft., dressed all around, each	.40

PORCH POSTS—FIR WOOD.

4x4, 8 feet, turned	.75
5x5, 9 feet, turned	1.25
6x6, 9 feet, turned	1.75

SHINGLES—NO. 1 WASHINGTON RED CEDAR.

5 butts measure 2 inches. perfectly clear, vertical grain, per thousand	3.90
5-inch dimension, square butts	4.50
Fancy butts	5.00

ANOTHER TEST WELL

Will Be Bored by the Piney Run Oil and Gas Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Piney Run Oil and Gas Company held in Baltimore one day last week the old officers were re-elected for another year with Mr. Patrick E. Finzel, of this county, general manager and one of the board of directors.

After the election of the officers had been held the stockholders decided to continue prospecting for oil in this territory and instructed its manager to begin operations at once at a point on Piney Run, near Finzel, this county, and work in accordance with the order will begin at an early date. The new test well will be put down in Garrett county, instead of across State line in Pennsylvania as were the two wells prior.

Mr. Finzel, the manager, is still hopeful of results and his many friends admire his grit and determination.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Judge Campbell, of Ohio, was a visitor at the Park last Thursday. He was here to select a home for the summer.

THE OAKLAND REPUBLICAN secured from Dr. Davidson, the contract to print 15000 Chautauqua programs.

The Misses Davis, of Grafton, W. Va., spent last Thursday at the Park.

Mrs. M. Fout, of Keyser, W. Va., visited her Park friends last Friday. The family may summer at this place.

Michael & Co. are painting Mr. John Johns house. The Messrs. Hipsley are painting Major Burns' house. Mr. C. F. Dawson is painting and papering the interior of "Heartsease."

Mrs. M. E. Flowers and daughter, of Grafton, W. Va., were visitors at this place the latter part of last week.

Mr. Geo. Fulmer will run a meat market at the Park this summer. He will have headquarters at Hammond's store.

Mrs. W. Baldwin has moved from this place to Wabash, W. Va., where she will reside with her son-in-law Mr. Grieves.

Mr. Adam Long and family will move into the Spiker cottage, vacated by Mrs. Baldwin last week.

Harry Callis and John Hayden visited Piedmont last Saturday.

Mr. Harvey Cuppett lost a valuable horse last Monday morning from acute colic.

Mrs. M. E. Hank, of Washington, D. C., returned to the Park Monday last.

Mr. B. C. Harmison and wife are "at home" in the Romney cottage. Mrs. H's mother, Mrs. Carskaddon returned with them the latter part of last week.

Overcoats take the place of May picnics on the 1st inst., and on the morning of the 2nd the thermometer registered 32 above zero.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Laffey moved into their cottage Monday last, after spending the winter at Floyd.

Mrs. M. Deakins, of Rowlesburg visited her Park friends the early part of the week.

May 1st was election day at Loch Lynn. W. D. Dunn was elected Mayor, H. N. Cuppett and J. E. Elliott were elected Councilmen, W. E. Rathbun, Treasurer, Garrett Moon, Bailiff, and E. Rathbun, Tax Collector.

Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Leighton received the sad word last Saturday that Mrs. L's father had died that day at Uniontown, Pa. The remains were taken to Sugar Valley, Preston county, W. Va. for burial. The services were held last Tuesday and were attended by a large number of people.

Mr. W. T. Jamison and wife, of Piedmont, came to the Park on the accommodation yesterday morning.

Miss Myra Hank, of Washington, D. C., is a guest of Romney cottage.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SPECIAL LOW RATES. SUMMER SEASON 1905.

Asbury Park, N. J.—National Educacational Association. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.—Special excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good sixteen days.

Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 17, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R. Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, June 1 October 15.

Special announcements from time to time.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
C. C. MILLER

13

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., Mch. 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 16, 1905.

for the purpose of appointing district assessors and Health officer. Other routine business will be transacted.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at Kitzmillersville, Md., and running thence through the properties of J. H. Rafter and Potomac Manor, to the town of Gleason, connecting at that place with the road leading in from West Virginia, in District No. 13, a distance of 3 miles.

GLEASON COAL & COKE CO.,
S. F. SHELLY, Supt.
J. H. RAFTER,
J. E. CHAPPELL.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate a re requested to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Austin Brown, Assignee, vs. Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, Mortgagors.

No. 1339 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 3rd day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Austin Brown, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure of the mortgage, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 26th day of May, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y., TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Total admitted Assets $440,978,371 16

Liabilities—

(1) Amount required by law as a reserve fund for paying all the Company's insurance risks as certified by the N. Y. Insurance Department and for claims	$366,420,552 73	
(2) Contingent Guarantee Fund	71,457,818 43	
(3) Fund for immediate dividends to be paid on policies in the year following	2,900,000 00	440,977,371 16

HENRY K. MERRITT, Manager
W. B. FREEMAN, Superintendent of Agents, Cumberland, Md.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 1,000,000 00
Total Assets	14,543,153 32
Total amount of all liabilities	6,786,491 79
Total unearned premiums	5,993,813 53
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company	11,623,500 00

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept.
(Commissioner's Office, Balto., Feb. 16, 1905.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to Dec. 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN, Insurance Com.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 50

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept.
(Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Who Does Your

JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

Just Opened

A NICE LINE OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Summer Underwear**

New line of Silks—assorted colors. Floor Oil Cloth MATTING to close out from 10c a yard up

Arthur Townshend

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

HENRY LAUER
Proprietor

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES
AT ALL TIMES.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.

No. 1321 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circt. Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 20th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter- of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN J. GLASS,

late of Somerset county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 13th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1905.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Grant, Md.,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
Administrators

5 3t

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 A... Year

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905. NUMBER 10

SIX SCHOOL HOUSES WILL BE ERECTED

By the Board of School Commissioners in Garrett County.

At the meeting of the Board of School Commissioners for this county held on last Friday action was taken with reference to the erection of six new school houses in various localities in the county, the advertisement for bids for the work appearing in another column of this paper to-day.

The school buildings sought to be erected will be located as follows and will consist of one room each, plans and specifications for which may be seen at the office of the Board in Oakland:

Dodge, in District No. 14; Resh, in District No. 2 near the James Resh place; Shade Run, in District No. 3, near Aaron Beachy's; New Germany, also in District No. 3; Chestnut Grove, District No. 4, and Dodson, in District No. 13.

The Board will meet on the 18th inst. at New Germany to select the site for the proposed new building and will also examine the location at Dodson on some other date and if necessary to accommodate the pupils at that point a two room building will be erected.

The Board, among other business transacted at its meeting, appointed trustees for the various schools of the county, making but few changes.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

"It pays to advertise" is a fact that no one attempts to dispute. Messrs. C. M. Rathbun & Sons, of this place, had circulars printed at THE REPUBLICAN Printery and mailed them over the territory their business should cover. Result, increased business. One order of about $75 came in from an unexpected source, also a number of smaller orders. These new customers did not know that the firm handled the goods described in circulars. Of course, it is needless to say when you have printing done, have it correct and in style—the way THE REPUBLICAN Printery does its work.

Mr. C. Robb, of Allegheny, Pa., spent the latter part of the week with his son at this place. The family will summer at the Park, having secured rooms at Mr. Wm. Custer's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cuppett drove down to Friendsville on last Saturday morning, where they spent several days visiting friends.

Judge T. H. Cuppett, of near Hoyes, visited this place last Saturday.

Mr. Jack Barnard, of near the Park, made a business trip to Piedmont and Bayard Saturday and Monday last.

Chas. Washington and family have returned from Fairmont, and moved into their home at Loch Lynn.

Mr. James Burley, who spent the winter at Moundsville, returned to Loch Lynn the latter part of last week. He expects his sister to come to this place this summer.

Mrs. Mollie Fout, *nee* Hayes, has rented the Allegany House, and is putting it in first class order. Mrs. F. has been one of the most successful and satisfactory boarding house keeper s in the Park. She is a pleasant lady; feeds wel l and keeps the house in inviting order

Richardson's Furniture Bazaar is open for business, with a full line of goods.

Among the visiters at the Park the past week were Capt. Prichard, of Mannington, W. Va., Mrs. M. J. H. Groves, of Fairmont, Mr. S. Hinkle, of Weston, W. Va., who were here to get their summer homes ready for occupancy.

Among the cottagers who came to the Park the past week were Dr. J. G. McLain's family, of Wheeling; R. G. Richardson and family, of Piedmont; M. Laffey, of Floyd.

Mrs. Margaret Clark, of Carmichael, Pa., has rented the Walton Home, and will open it for boarders in June.

Supt. Long's family came up from Keyser last Thursday and have moved into the Association office building for the summer.

Miss Louise Waters, of Fairmont, W. Va., is a guest of Miss Vernie Schrock.

Last Friday at midnight, Mr. Joseph A. Spiker, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died. He had been sick but a few days. He was 81 years and six months old. Mr. Spiker was born at New Germany, Jan. 14, 1824, and was married Jan. 6, 1844, to Miss Sallie Hershberger. He was a member of the U. B. church. He leaves a widow, eight children, thirty-nine grand children, and twenty-seven great-grand children. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Cunningham, assisted by Revs. Johnson and Hart in the U. B. church, Loch Lynn, and were attended by a very large number of people. The family of the deceased desire to extend their thanks to those who so kindly came to their help during this affliction.

Personally Conducted

excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line. Colonist oneway tickets on sale March 1st to May 15th only $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all other points. Double Berth in Tourist Sleeping car only $7.00. Booklets with maps and full information on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T.M.,C. & N. W.

James S. Lakin. Candidate for Congress 2nd West Virginia District.

MET DEATH IN MOAT.

Lieut. Moses R. Ross' Tragic Fate at Fort Monroe.

A special from Fortress Monroe, Va., dated the 6th inst., contains the particulars of the death of Lieut. Moses R. Ross, of Addison, Pa., a cousin of State's Attorney Thayer, of Oakland, and brother of Miss Myra Ross, of Addison, who is a frequent visitor to Oakland. The dispatch reads as follows:

"First Lieut. Moses R. Ross, a native of Pennsylvania, graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and honor graduate of the 1904 class at the artillery school at Fort Monroe, met a tragic death on the reservation at Old Point Comfort early this morning. The officers of the post are reticent in regard to the matter. From what can be learned the young officer was riding a bicycle along the cement walk between the outer rampart of the old fort and the inner wall about 2 o'clock a. m. This walk skirts the moat, which is about thirty feet wide and quite deep.

"It it said that the chain of the bicycle broke and that Lieut. Ross fell into the moat, first striking the walk. It is supposed that he was stunned by the fall and was unable to make any efforts to save himself. A sentinel heard him scream. Later his dead body was found in the water and the bicycle with the broken chain was found on the walk.

"Lieut. Ross entered the service as a private in Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, and later became a second and then a first lieutenant in the Forty-sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, being mustered out in May, 1901. He received his commission in the artillery corps November 13, 1903. He was twenty seven years old."

MURDER AT HENRY.

Mining Town on Potomac River Scene of Bloodshed.

Henry, W. Va., which is separated from Garrett county by the Potomac River, was the scene on Sunday afternoon last at 4.30 o'clock of a murder, the victim being Giovanni Dicarella, an Italian, who was shot by one of his countrymen in a drunken brawl. Immediately after the fight the murderer fled bareheaded toward Thomas and is yet at large, although Deputy Sheriff Kimball, of Grant county, has been diligent in trying to apprehend him.

Other participants and witnesses of the fight were arrested and taken to Gormania where Justice Aronhalt gave them a hearing but without gaining any information as to the cause of the shooting.

Pasture for Rent.

I have pasture to rent for the season on the Brant place in Dist. 10, formerly owned by Mr. Abe Wilson. Will pasture 40 head of two-year olds. Write or telephone to me, or to Mr. Geo. W. Moon.

W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
Bayard, W. Va.

NATIONAL HOTEL AT GRANTSVILLE

Famous Old Hostelry Under Management and Control of Mr. Chas. A. Bender.

The famous National Hotel at Grantsville, originally erected away back in the early forties, when the National Road was the artery of trade between the Ohio Valley and the Eastern seacoast, has been transferred to its new owner, Mr. Charles A. Bender, by Mr. C. M. Livengood, who operated the hotel for more than twenty years, the transfer of control having been made on the 1st inst., when Mr. Bender assume active management of the property. Mr. Livengood retiring from the business and removing from Grantsville to his farm near the town.

The hotel is spoken of by Mr. Jacob

THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Brown in his "Miscellaneous Writings" as having been built in the year 1837 by Henry Fuller, who removed to that place from Salisbury, Pa., and was the first house with an exception or two erected in the town. Under Mr. Livengood's ownership of the property it was remodeled, much of the original building being pulled down and another of more modern construction built upon the site.

The picture shown with this article conveys but dimly the appearance of the building and its surroundings.

Mr. Bender, the new proprietor, is a genial, accomodating and industrious young man and his many friends wish him success in this new venture.

WORK ON CITY BUILDING BEGUN.

Excavating Being Made for Basement —Structure Will be Roomy.

Work on the excavation for the basement of the proposed new city building was started on Monday morning by Mr. Will Whorton, who has the contract, with a large force of men.

The basement will be about six feet deep and will extend beneath the entire structure, which will be about 40x60 feet.

The superstructure will be two stories high and on the first floor will be a store room, fire engine room, town lock-up and an office for the police magistrate. On the second floor will be located the Council Chamber, reading rooms for fire department and an office for the Mayor or any other of the public officials.

A full and complete line of bicycle undries at Naylor & Co.s 4 3

SHORT RUN

Oats are all sown and farmers are busy with corn and potatoes.

The subsidence of the small-pox scare at Blaine makes our people feel easier.

Our pastor the Rev. Hilbish, we welcome back from the hospital in better health. He preaches here now every Sunday instead of once in two weeks.

Thinking that perhaps some friends might wish the account of the destruction of Judge Daniel Wilson's residence and other buildings by fire recorded in last issue be supplemented by a few more details, I shall give Mr. Wilson's own story: About 11 o'clock Sunday night he woke up and noticed a bright light shining on objects outside his window. Arising and going out to investigate, he saw flames issuing from a geble of the dwelling. He immediately aroused the household and went up into the attic to find the western gable a mass of flames quite a distance from a flue or any artificial heat. This lead to the conclusion that rats were the incendiaries.

The attic was used as a storage room for papers, old clothes and such other articles as were not often used but were very inflamable, so only a glance was necessary to show the futility of trying to save the building. The family set work getting out what they could, but within fifteen minutes the building fell in. Most of the bed clothes, some of the parlor furniture and the drawers from the old family bureau were saved, all else was burned.

The smoke house in the immediate rear of the dwelling caught at the eves and every effort was made to save it. At last the heat became so intense that the whole side seemed burned into flames and the attempt was abandoned, a hole, however, was chopped into its rear and the meat carried out.

Next the granary near the smoke house took fire and was consumed with all its contents, oats, buckwheat, corn, chop, about 300 sap buckets and 100 syrup cans. Under it was the cellar where potatoes, canned fruit and all sorts of provisions were burned.

About 100 feet south of the burning buildings stood the old house, an immense log structure preserved on account of its being the birth place of the Wilson family. In its time it was the finest dwelling in the surrounding country, logs forty feet long being used in its construction. Mr. Wilson used it as a repository for everything of a bulky nature, such as cultivators, plows, cidermill, forge, etc. He also had stored in it twelve thousand shingles. It caught from flying embers and burned to the ground with nothing saved but one bunch of shingles.

All seemed to be cool and half clad, some barefooted, they worked like bees saving everything possible. Mr. Wilson says he didn't think he was excited, but after the fire he discovered that he had on two pairs of trousers

The loss cannot be exactly calculated, but it amounts to over 2000 above insurance which was but $750, Mr. Wilson wouldn't care so much if he could pay the damage and have it all back like it was; but he dreads the worry and delay of rebuilding and replacing everything.

The family is temporarily quartered until the granary can be replaced. There they will move into this and the dwelling will be rebuilt.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rafter, of Blaine, were visiting Judge Wilson Sunday viewing the ruins.

Mrs. A. E. Harvey is visiting at Deer Park.

Mr. Jas. H. Wilson spent Sunday at Ryan's Glade.

Mrs. Martin Sharpless, one of our most esteemed ladies went to Wildell, W Va., Monday where she will go to housekeeping. Her husband is foreman of the large yard of the Wilson Lumber Co.

Mrs. J. H. Moon was visiting her parents here last week.

Girls you remember the warning given you in a preceeding issue against the boys of this section who have the driving craze? Well the campaign is on. Alex Wilson opens it by taking the fathers on long drives. Remembering the old saying about "salting the old horse," we congratulate him upon his diplomacy.

Milo Wilson is out. He planned a conquest for Saturday and Sunday over about Hartmansville, but before he started he heard the object of his efforts is to be married this coming Thursday. The effect is distressing, all enthusiasm has waned and he seems reconciled to that fast approaching state of existence so dreaded. If he would be stirred, we would say remember about the quality of the fish still remaining in the sea and make another cast.

Scott Harvey's new buggy has just arrived. It is the fanciest ever seen and you will do well to be a willing occupant. If in some of your wind-splitting dashes, your hat gets the turnedup part before, or your locks get to playing wiggle-waggle with the breeze, just stop him. The polished panels make a good mirror in which to doctor up your disheveled appearance.

Among those good at walking you where you want to go is the leathery planed, broad-toed HICK.

Free Tuition in St. John's College.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, Annapolis, it was determined to offer a free tution scholarship to each of the High Schools of the State, including the Oakland High School.

These scholarships are to be awarded to the boy who stands highest in the graduating class, or, if he be not willing to accept it, to the next in order of standing. The appointment is to be made by the principal of the school.

In granting these scholarships the Board of Visitors is actuated by the desire to bring the college into a closer relation with the system of public education in the State.

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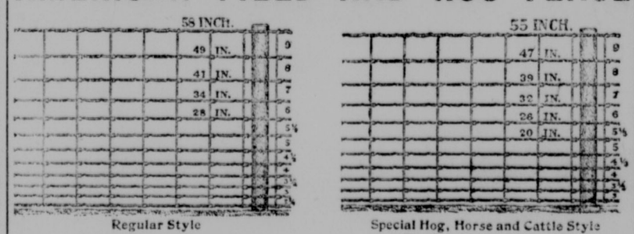

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson VII. John xvii, 15-26. May 14, 1905

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Jesus Prays For His Followers

Jesus puts a period to His ministry with a prayer. It is the climax to all His preaching. The circumstances are pitiful. He is at the edge of Gethsemane, at the foot of Calvary. Yet there is no note of gloom or weakness. There is not even a cry for help.

One word in the middle of the prayer is really the key to it—"For their sakes." It is a prayer of intercession. As a high priest He approached the majesty of heaven. The priest of the old dispensation carried the twelve tribes upon his bosom, graven in the precious stones of his breast-plate. The Priest of the new dispensation carried the holy apostles upon heart. There is infinite dignity in His attitude. It is so remarkable that John breaks his custom and refers to the comparatively small incident of the upturned face. There is the repose of soul incident to the consciousness of a holy work thoroughly well done. The note is one of triumph. He presents to His Father the men whom He trained for Him.

The marvel of this prayer is that each part of it seems complete and separate, but in a moment one pours all its content and force into the next and so on until the very heights of heaven are reached. The prayer for self is only made that it may be merged into a prayer for disciples, and that in turn for Church, and that for world.

It has been called the glorification prayer because of its first petition, "Glorify Thy Son." It relates to His own person. Yet there is no element of selfishness in it. He wishes only to reflect the glory of the Father, in order that through this reflection as many as possible should know the Father as the true God. The "It is finished" of the cross is an echo of this obedience, which completes to the last detail the work given by the Father, forms the basis of the petition which follows.

Jesus moves now in His prayer from self to disciples. The beginning and end of three years' ministry is compassed in fewest possible words. The commanding purpose was to make a number of chosen men acquainted with God and with Himself as a Divine Messenger. In this He had been superbly successful. His heart's desire and prayer now is that the work of His ministry may be conserved. He does not pray in general terms for the world. He prays specifically for these men. He is conscious that His own exit from the world is very near. They are to be left behind with the invaluable deposit of His teaching. They must be kept inviolate or all is lost. It would be a superlative blunder to ask that they be taken out of the world with Himself, for the very purpose of their training was that they might remain as the almoners of knowledge and grace—kept from evil, in the world, but not of it, sanctified through truth.

The prayer takes still another sweep, its final and widest. When the Intercessor cries, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them which shall believe through their word." It is a petition for the Church which is to be. Incidentally it reveals the fact that there was no shadow of doubt upon Jesus' mind but that His disciples would make converts. As the prophets said he would, He "sees His seed," and prolongs in them His own shortened days. He prays for the unity and concord of the Church. And again, incidentally, He indicates that the realization of this ideal of harmony is the convincing argument to the world of the Divinity of His commission.

The prayer is without "amen." But there is no evidence of interruption. Instead of being broken off, it flowers out in radiance and fragrance. There is a beautiful vision which Jesus entreats for the men whom God had given Him. His heart's desire is that they may see His glory. The cress is the golden period to this incomparable prayer. The last affirmation is that He will declare His Father's name, but His ministry ends that hour. There are no further opportunities of preaching. How, then, will He make declaration? Is it not by his obedience unto death?

The Teacher's Lantern.

Some difficulties confront the reader. The prayer is the best misunderstood of Jesus' utterances. Spener believed it beyond comprehension. He quaintly said, "It goeth beyond the measure of faith which the Lord is wonton to impart to his disciples during their pilgrimage." For this reason He never preached upon it or attempted an exposition of it; but when He was dying had it read to Him three times.

* * * * *

At the same time it is among the best admired of Jesus' sayings. It is declared to have incomparable and crystalline simplicity, majestic repose, luminous transparancy of thought, one flowing from other, forming a connected development, each explaining what precedes or being a further deduction. The inwardness of the East, the home of religion, seized and expressed with the precision of the West, the home of science.

* * * * *

The analogy of the form and order to that which is commonly called the Lord's Prayer has been pointed out, but in point of fact the divisions are not mutually exclusive. They interpenetrate, so that it is possible to find several different arrangements, all of which may be correct.

* * * * *

But this lily of a prayer may be lost in the efforts to dissect it. It is far more important that we should discover the spirit of the petition than its mechanical framework.

* * * * *

A crisis creates the prayer. It is no litany intoned at an arbitary hour and by an ecclesiastic designated to perform the service It is the voice of need which can not pour itself into any form, however venerable, and which must, perforce, extemporize.

* * * * *

Jesus stands with the little group of men to whom He has made the greatest possible revelation, and whom He expects in their turn to be revealers of His truth. He must needs leave them. If they fail, all is lost. He knows what it means to be "in the world," and the world against one. He cries to heaven for these chosen men, that they may be kept and sanctified, and their unity preserved.

* * * * *

Getting out of the world, even if it is to "go to heaven," is not the most desirable of things. If the disciples had made their exit at the same time Jesus made His, the world would have been unblessed by their testimony.

* * * * *

Jesus was sent, and we are sent. An analogy maintains between the Master and ourselves. There is a Divine idea to be worked out in every human life. This lifts us above dumb and driven cattle. Jesus' example of fidelity to the uttermost is our inspiration.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Not out of the world: World's hatred true court-colors of Christians. —Luther. Jesus knew well what it was to be in the world.—Hofacker. I pray not that Thou should'st take them, now at once with Me out of the world.—Stier. That would secure them, but leave the world unblessed by their testimony.—J. F. B. The question must not be of their going out of the world with Me, for I have much to do by their means.—My kingdom to spread and by little flock to increase.—Luther. His prayer was for their protection, not for their withdrawal.—Westcott. Specific intercession for His own, whom He leaves behind, commencing with revelation proceeding through preservation unto holiness.—Stier. Sanctify them: Keep them was negative; sanctify is positive: asking advancement of the process begun.—J. F. B. The means of sanctification is the word of truth. (Acts xx, 32.)—Stier. For their sakes: I have altogether devoted and consecrated myself in their places and for their sake.—Semler. Sent into world: How could he send them into the world when they were in the world already? Because He had raised them to a sphere above the life of the world, and it was thence that He sent them into the world, as really as He had been Himself sent from heaven.—Godet. But for them also: The consecration of the disciples and His sending them forth naturally suggests an enlargement of the Church and of His care.—Expositor's Greek. All one: This unity is infinitely more than unanimity, since it rests upon unity of spirit and life.—Tholuck. This unity has its true and only ground in faith in Christ through the Word of God as delivered by the apostles, and is therefore not mere outward uniformity, nor can such uniformity produce it. At the same time its effects are to be real and visible, such that the world may see them.—Alford. Perfect in one. The ideal of humanity which will be reached when men dwell together in perfect harmony. May behold my glory: In the sense of enjoying it.—New Century. Christ concludes with a brief review of the endearing and responsible relation in which He stands to His disciples, and the gracious purposes which He has still to accomplish in them.—Ibid.

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A Knight Who Fought For Lady's Smile

By ELIZABETH M'CRACKEN

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THE knight sat on a small folding chair of the kind used in some kindergartens. The lady had, in fact, had the chair brought up to her room from the settlement kindergarten room for this very purpose. The lady sat opposite in a low rocking chair, holding a lank yellow kitten in her lap.

The knight was young in years, but patriarchal in experience and point of view, as his mother said, with a pride but feebly echoed by the long suffering college settlement family.

"He be only twilve, sure; but, faith, who'd be knowin' it? He be thot forward!" He was forward—prominently forward, distinctly forward, constantly forward.

The name of the knight was Warren Flanagan, but he was commonly known as Wary, and one of the younger residents of the settlement once almost shattered the dignity of the institution by declaring that it was an excellent name for him because one had continually to be wary in dealing with him.

"He is the black sheep of the settlement," the head resident explained to the lady the day of her arrival, when she had asked, in that ignorance which is bliss, "Who is that interesting looking boy with ragged clothes and searching blue eyes?" The head resident continued: "He teases the kindergarten children, fights with the other boys, is cruel to animals, torments the girls—and wears us to shadows. He is in two clubs, and when they meet—well, life becomes strenuous. We don't like to expel Wary. The settlement is for the benefit of just such boys. We try to help him, to refine him, to make him different, but he is the black sheep of the settlement."

"The black eye would be more apt a name," one of the residents murmured. "Wary always has one."

The head resident and the other members of the family smiled pityingly and indulgently when the newest, the youngest, resident—the lady—said, "Have you told him how unchivalrous all this is?" The lady had pale brown hair and dreamy blue gray eyes, and her name was Ellen—Ellen Douglas—but her own family, and within a week the settlement family also, called her Elaine.

"My dear," said the kindergartner, "we have told him how uneverything else it all is, but we never happened to remember chivalry when remembering Wary. The two don't combine. They would explode with surprise if they were brought within speaking distance of each other," she explained, with a fine disregard for mixed metaphors.

The lady was the newest and the youngest, but her blue gray eyes were not altogether dreamy, and she was of the clan of Douglas.

"Then, if you've tried everything else, I shall try chivalry," she said.

"'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again,'" laughed the family. "Try anything you like," they said. "You won't touch Wary. He is invulnerable, like Achilles."

"Achilles had one vulnerable spot," mused the new resident. "I shall first get acquainted with Wary and then try chivalry." She announced this double intention to the family. They again smiled pityingly.

"Oh, you'll get acquainted with Wary soon enough," they said darkly. The new resident did. The day after her arrival, as she emerged from the house with a list of names, the owners of which she was commissioned to invite to the next mothers' meeting, she met Wary, in the act of ringing the doorbell. His cotton shirt

ELLEN LOOKED INTO THE SHREWD, MISCHIEVOUS FACE.

was torn and dusty, his brown feet were tanned and dusty, and his black eye was blacker than usual. He had, in fact, just completed a victory, and while waiting for other worlds to conquer he was improving the moment by ringing the settlement bell. The sudden appearance of Ellen, in her exquisitely dainty pale brown linen and floating blue scarf, did not overpower him. Wary was accustomed to such visions of delight known as "settlement ladies."

"Hello," he observed. "I ain't seen you afore."

"I came yesterday," said Ellen. "How do you do?" She held out her hand. It was pale brown, too, and strong, and on one finger of it was a ring set with a turquoise. Wary grasped at the hand. He took the measure of the lady with his bright eyes. "You seem to be all brown an' blue," he observed.

Ellen smiled, but she said, "Why were you ringing the bell?"

"Jes' for fun," Wary said and smiled in return.

"It isn't nice of you. It gives some one the trouble of coming to the door an for nothing."

"Wasn't you already at the door?" Wary queried.

"Ye-es, but if I hadn't been"—

"But you was, you see. An' fac's is fac's. Women never thinks o' that," said Wary, who was forward.

Ellen looked into the shrewd, mischievous face, with its unfaltering eyes. "You understand what I mean," she said gravely. "And"—Wary had this effect upon her—"women think of more than you imagine!" With this remark this very, very young settlement worker swept down the steps and went to make her calls. Wary stared after her.

"Well, I'll be jiggered!" he elaculated. "She ain't jes' like the rest. She talked like—I was a man."

As she turned into the street on which the settlement was situated, after the last call, he was forcibly brought again to her mind and before her horrified eyes. The portion of the street in the vicinity of the settlement was in a state of wild excitement. The settlement steps were crowded with little children, chiefly girls, and the curbstones were lined with older children, chiefly boys. In the middle of the street stood, or, more accurately, danced and cavorted, Wary before two bedraggled cats, whose tails were tied together with an old red necktie. Ellen, for an outraged moment, stood rooted to the spot. Then, with her lips in a line that would have done credit to the Douglas to whose race and clan she loved to think she, Ellen Douglas, belonged, she approached Wary. With one hand she seized him. "Untie that string!" she said.

"'Tain't no string."

"Untie that—string!" said Ellen Douglas. And Wary untied the red necktie, which technically was a string.

One of the cats rushed furiously away, but the other, a yellow kitten with green eyes, cowered up to Ellen. She took it in one arm. With the other hand she held Wary. "Come with me," she said. She expected Wary to resist, but he did not. He even opened a cheerful conversation.

"You'll git yourself all smutched up with that cat," he said sweetly, as they entered the hall of the settlement.

Ellen deigned no reply. She led the way up to her room. Ellen had but one chair. She did not offer her couch. She sent Wary down to the kindergarten room for a kindergarten chair. Wary seated himself in the kindergarten chair, and Ellen sat opposite with the kitten.

"Wary," Ellen began, "it surely cannot be necessary to tell you that it is positively wicked to be cruel to animals." She stroked the yellow kitten, and she met Wary's eyes squarely. "How could you do it, Wary?"

"It was fun," Wary said. "My, how they yowled!"

"But, Wary, it was cruel. It couldn't be fun."

"You ever tied two cats' tails together?" Wary inquired.

Ellen's voice was inflexibly stern. "No, I never did," she said.

"Then how do you know it ain't fun?"

At a similar point the family usually dismissed Wary, but Ellen did not. "Wary!" she said reproachfully.

Wary was unprepared by experience for this. He wriggled, but he replied, "Women's got such upside down ways o' arguin'."

"I am not intending to argue with you, Wary," Ellen said. "I only ask how you could be so cruel to those cats, and so thoughtless to people too? I hear that you are. Why are you, Wary?" She lifted her eyes and looked gently and steadily at the boy. "Why are you?"

Wary was but twelve, in spite of the fact that he was forward. He was having a new experience, and he found himself unprepared for its handling. He had frequently been rebuked; he had frequently been asked, "Wary, how could you?" but this questioner was the first to ask and then to expect and to desire a reply. The vulnerable spot of the child of the streets is acutely responsive if one can but touch it. This girl was unconsciously trying to understand Wary, and Wary happened to need to be understood more than he needed to be made different. He had had so many monitors—and so few friends.

"Why do you, Wary?" Ellen persisted.

Wary regarded her frankly. "Well, nobody cares wot I do—'less it bothers 'em, so I jes' do wot I thinks on an' have fun."

"But, Wary, that doesn't excuse you. You ought to do right because—it is right," said Ellen, a trifle uncertainly.

"Don't people care wot you do?"

"Yes," said Ellen. "Oh, yes. There are people who do so much—people who are fond of me."

"Don't you care whether they cares? How 'd you feel if nobody cared, 'less it bothered 'em?"

"I care, Wary," Ellen said earnestly. "I haven't known you long, but I do care. Do you think knowing it will make any difference to you?"

"I dunno," Wary said, staring at her. "I'll kinder have to git used to thinkin' it."

Ellen looked at him in silence. Then she smiled. She suddenly recollected her announced resolution to try chivalry with Wary. She impulsively unfastened the blue scarf that she wore and held it out to the boy. "In old, old days," she said, "when men fought they were called knights, and they didn't tease animals and little girls, and they didn't fight for fun."

"Wot did they fight for?"

Ellen smiled dreamily. "They 'fought for lady's smiles.'"

"Kinder silly of 'em," said Wary scornfully.

"Oh," Ellen hastened to explain. "They didn't fight just for that. They fought for good causes—to protect weak people and save poor people, and it pleased the gentle ladies, and they smiled."

"Did the knights git in much fightin'?"

Ellen was moved to a faint smile by the knight's question. "Not any more than was needed," she said. "And each knight wore—something belonging to the lady who was his—his best friend, to remind him to do things that would be good and kind. Now, Wary, I'll be your best friend, and you be my knight, and here's my scarf. You can wear it for a necktie, and it will remind you. Now, won't you? I'll lend you some stories about the other knights, so you can see how they did. Won't you? Just think how I shall enjoy having a knight!"

Wary stared at her with wide eyes. She was at least different from the other people of his experience. He took the pretty blue silk scarf in his dirty fingers. Then he smiled, with the mischievousness still in his eyes. "I'll think 'bout it," he said guardedly, but he allowed Ellen to tie the scarf around under his torn collar.

"Women is queer," he meditated as he bounded down the stairs, "but I wish I'd been along o' them knights with plumes an' swords an' fightin' sich as people liked an' didn't git scandalized over."

During the fortnight that immediately followed Wary reflected upon more than he imitated these knights. He wore Ellen's blue scarf; he read Ellen's book of knightly tales, and both scarf and book became rumpled and soiled, and still did people get scandalized over Wary. They continued to fight for other cause than lady's smile, and the lady was in despair, and the family, it must be confessed, humanly triumphant.

"You know how much good the other Elaine's token did Lancelot," they said, but the spirit of the twentieth century was in this lily maid, and she said, "You told me yourselves, 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' I'll give him one more day, then I'll take back my token."

"Elaine, fair Elaine, fly to your casement window!" called the kindergartner excitedly early next morning before breakfast as Ellen stood brushing her pale brown hair. Ellen dropped her brush and flew to the window. In the street stood Wary, a tin can under one arm and a dog under the other.

"You hold the dog," Ellen heard him say to another boy, "an' I'll tie on the can."

The boy held the dog, and Wary seized the dog's tail; then he fumbled in his pocket. "Ain't got no string," he said ruefully.

"Take yer tie," said the other boy.

Wary quickly untied the blue token of Elaine, while Elaine groaned and the family were mercifully silent. Wary grasped the can; he grasped the dog's tail, and then he stopped. He let the can fall. "You l'in let the do' go this time," he said. "The tie—'ain't strong enough." He stuffed it into his pocket and turned away. Ellen threw up her window.

"Wary! Wary!" she called joyfully. She smiled and waved her hand.

Wary glanced at the window, turned fiery red and ran around the corner. The lady, whose remote ancestor was the Douglas slain in Scottish lay, had highland flings in her usually undancing gray eyes when, some moments later, her hair no longer flying, she met the family at breakfast.

Unhappily knights are not made in one day or even in two weeks. Wary had, figuratively speaking, fought once for lady's smile. He had even enjoyed the smile of the lady, but nature and habit were strong, and the next day he tied the can to the dog's tail with a piece of twine. Ellen saw the deed; the family saw the deed. Ellen said not a word; she ran downstairs, out the door and down the settlement steps.

"Wary!" she called. "Untie that string!" Wary dropped the can, and

"HOW COULD YOU?" SHE SAID.

away the poor tormented dog sped, followed by Wary's companions. "How kin I?" the knight said to his lady.

She did not reply. "Come here," she said, and Wary went. He was unembarrassed and not very defensive. The lady was different, but he had known her not more than two weeks, and two weeks is so short a time in which to hope to change very materially a boy of the streets. The blue scarf was wound round Wary's neck. Ellen untied it with firm hands and removed it.

"A knight who is cruel isn't a knight at all and can't wear my token," she said gravely. She turned without another word and went into the house, bearing her maltreated blue scarf. Wary was amazed.

"Well, I'll be jiggered," he exclaimed, with a long whistle. "If she don't care! Who'd er thought it? If I'd knowed she cared! But, land, who kin live up to women?"

During the next week he was seen less than usual. He was less forward than usual. Ellen's conscience smote her. She wished that she had not taken away the token.

She watched for him anxiously. She was perversely glad to see him one day, his old time gayety recovered, as momentarily she came to her window to lower the shade. About half an hour later as she came downstairs the bell rang furiously. "That's a Wary ring," said one of the family boldly from the library door. "Don't answer it, sweet lily maid."

"I'm going out anyway," said the lily maid. And she bravely turned the door knob. The door burst open, and Wary, more torn, more dusty, than usual, with one eye swelling to an alarming and purple size, scrambled in, dragging a howling, terrified small girl by the hand.

The small girl was as disheveled and as dusty as Wary, and Ellen was attired for calls not to be made in the neighborhood. But, regardless of her crisp and spotless white pique and white gloves, she gathered the small girl in her arms and indignantly turned upon Wary.

"Wary, how could you?" she said in a tone that would have melted a heart of granite.

Wary stared at her with his uninjured eye. He sighed. "Women ain't got no idea o' things," he said. "I ain't hurtin' her. She had a cent, an' a feller grabbed it an' hit her, an' I jes' grabbed her an' pounded the feller—beat him, too—an' got her cent. She's scart to go home, an' I ain't got no time for girls, so I brung her here. You talked a lot 'bout goin' 'bout redressin' human wrongs, an' then w'en I does it you gits mad an' says, 'Wary, how could you?' There ain't no countin' on women!" The knight regarded the lady plaintively.

"Wary," the lady pleaded, "please forgive me. You see, I didn't know. It looked"—

"Women orter learn not to go by looks," said the knight sternly.

"Of course they ought," agreed the lady. "I won't again, Wary. Now, please forgive me or I can't smile, when you've fought for lady's smile too." She smiled now and held out her hand in its white glove.

Wary relented and took it. "Well—all right," he said nobly.

"Kin I have back the blue tokin now?" he said eagerly. "She'd 'ave been pounded awful if I hadn't rescooed her."

The tears came into Elaine's eyes, and she was obliged to dry them before she replied. "This very moment!" she said. She took the two children to her room. She bathed the small girl's face, and she put witch hazel on Wary's eye. Then she found the blue scarf.

"It is so—old, Wary," she said. "Wouldn't you like me to get you a new one just like it?"

Wary shook his head. "I sorter want that one, 'cause it was the one I had first," he said.

Some fresh tears came into the lady's eyes. "You'll keep it this time, won't you, Wary?"

"You bet!" said the knight. "It won't be so easy, though, 'cause w'en I sees a dog I jes' aches ter tie a can ter its tail—but I'd jes' as soon git along 'thout doin' it, if you find it so awful." This shows Wary's forwardness, but as he went home with the small girl he gave voice to a sentiment which shows it most and best.

"Women is queer," he said. "They's got no eye for fac's, an' they cry when you'd expect 'em ter smile. They's that unsartin there's no countin' on wot they'll do! But they's sorter nice, an' they's that tender they takes all the fun outer tyin' cans ter a dog's tail an' sich like. They sorter makes a feller want ter do wot they expects, so's not ter disap'int 'em. Wot they expects cuts more ice than wot they thinks, if they only knowed it."

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

W. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND,

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7	Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	5.32 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.52 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
P. M.	A. M.			
3 15†	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 50† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M
3 30s	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	s9
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 25†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2†10	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED
Fertilizer Lim
FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the vear around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 21t7—

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM
AND
HOT WATER
HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

,water's Wife Was True to Her Promise

OSIAH," said Mrs. Chugwater, "what do you do at those lodge meetings you attend twice a month?"

"You don't expect me to tell you that, do you? Our proceedings are secret."

"A man oughtn't to have any secrets from his wife. What is the password?"

"I've taken a solemn obligation never to communicate that to any outsider."

"I'm not an outsider. A man and his wife are one. You have a right to communicate it to me."

Mr. Chugwater reflected.

Well," he said, "if I repeat the password to you once, will you promise never to ask me to say it again?"

"Yes."

"And you will never tell anybody else?"

"Never."

Whereupon he rapidly uttered the following astonishing word:

"Magelliellinellikazenalottiaruvistualizabellilliwinkamanakalilooleroo."

Mrs. Chugwater kept her promise. She never repeated that password to a living soul.—Chicago Tribune.

One of the Others.

While visiting my sister yesterday afternoon my little nephew returned home from school rather late, and his mother, wishing to ascertain the cause, said to him:

"Why are you so late, Harold? It is after 4 o'clock."

The boy, with doleful face, replied:

"Bob Hastin's and some other fellers were kept in."

His mother, with a perplexed look, said:

"Well, what did that have to do with you?"

"Oh, I was one of the other fellers."

No Misrepresentation.

"See here," exclaimed the irate purchaser to the typewriter agent, "didn't you tell me the machine you sold me was so strong you could drop it out of a window, go down and pick it up and go right to work on it?"

"I did."

"Well, it fell out of the window accidentally yesterday, and I had to send it to the repair shop."

"Well, you could have gone right to work on it yourself if you'd known how to set about fixing it, couldn't you?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Hint.

"No," she says firmly, looking down at her little boot.

Rising from his knees, the rejected lover heaves a sigh.

"Alas!" he says. "And you were my one perfect dream."

With a mute gesture of farewell he is about to leave, when she calls after him shyly.

"But—well—but, you know, dreams go by contraries."

He returns, taking the ring from his pocket as he comes.—Judge.

A Good Guess.

Miss Smart—What is the most curious thing in the world?

Mr. Wise—A woman who isn't curious.

Fun For the Little Angels.

My little cousin Herbert, who is four years old, was standing by the window watching it rain. Suddenly turning around, he asked, "Mamma, who makes it rain?"

"Why, God does," exclaimed his mother.

"Oh, what a lot of fun God must have turning on all those faucets!" cried the little fellow.

Nonsupporting.

Biffers—No, madam, I feel that I cannot support the present administration.

Mrs. Biffers—I'm not surprised at it, Mr. Biffers. I've lived with you now for seventeen years, and I've come to the conclusion that you can't support anything or anybody.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Useful Speeches.

"A man in public life should learn to say 'no.'"

"Yes," answered the magnate. "And then there is an investigation on he should learn to say 'I don't know.'"—Washington Star.

The Auto Car.

Mary had an auto car,
It went with gasoline,
And everywhere that Mary went
The auto car was seen.

She tried to go to town one day
While early morning glowed;
When nighttime came the auto car
Still stuck there in the road.

This made the farmers laugh and jeer
To see the auto balk.
If Mary ever got to town
She doubtless had to walk.
—Chicago Chronicle.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
SPECIAL LOW RATES.
SUMMER SEASON 1905.

Asbury Park, N. J.—National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.—Special excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good sixteen days.

Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 17, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R. Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, June 1 October 15.

Special announcements from time to time.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June

D. P. Miller & Co., Resident Agents No. 7 North Liberty Street, Cumberland, Maryland.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31st, 1904

INCOME.

Total income	$83,711,144 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements	21,905,184 97

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$ 3,374,087 75
Mortgage loans on real estate	95,386,076 20
Loans on this company's policies assigned as collateral	16,555,450 00
Premium notes on policies in force	313,749 46
Bonds and stocks owned by company	70,930,533 58
Cash in office and in banks and Trust companies	3,588,036 85
Interest and rents due and accrued	2,910,082 40
Net uncollected and deferred premiums	2,006,029 92
Agents' balance	17 091 02
Market value bonds over book value	1,712,819 35
Gross assets	194,784,524 51

ASSETS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' debit balances	17,091 10
Total admitted assets	194,777,433 29

LIABILITIES.

Net reserve	158,826,634 00
Present value of amounts not yet due on matured installment policies	788,354 00
Policies claims	583,676 97
Dividends due policy holders	406,937 12
Accts, commission, &c	75,230 72
Premium paid in advance	36,917 72
Unpaid contracts	2,215 00
Dividends apportioned to policy holders	2,921,181 03
Tontine surplus	22,859,507 97
Unassigned funds and (surplus)	8,576,778 76
Total liabilities	194,777,434 29
Amount at risk in United States Dec. 21, 1904	708,552,287 00
Amount written in Maryland during 1904	1,051,250 00
Premiums in Maryland in 1904	486,636 91
Policies paid in Maryland in 1904	230,722 00
Loses incurred in Maryland in 1904	244,330 00

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Insurance Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1905.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., to December 31st, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ap15-

The Overland Limited to California leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 P. M. daily, arrives San Francisco the third day in time for a dinner. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. All ticket Agents sell via this route. Ask them to do so.

Handsome book, descriptive of California, sent for six cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1896, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9-3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,

CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . . 10c yd

Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. One-way Colonist tickets are on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, at the rate of $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all points, give you an unusual chance to make the trip.

$33

These tickets are good on daily and personally conducted excursions, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00. Round-trip tickets are always on sale from all points at reduced rates via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW484

Non-breakable fronts are a distinctive feature of Clothcraft coats.

The coat cannot sag. It is hung from the neck and shoulders with an overlapping arrangement of canvas and haircloth which distributes the strain on the same principle that a skilled engineer uses in constructing a truss bridge.

The canvas does not extend to the edge, which must be thin. But the edges of all Clothcraft coats are reinforced with a stay of non-elastic tape. No other ready-for-service clothes have this very essential feature at Clothcraft prices.

Clothcraft collars are all padded and felled to the coat. They fit closely and "stay put."

The pockets are thoroughly stayed with an extra thickness of strong thin elastic. There is also a narrow strong tape running from the pocket corners to the sleeve seam thus putting part of the pocket strain on this seam.

These are only a few of many well thought out, scientific and practical points in Clothcraft.

Clothcraft Clothes are made for looks and service and for the money give more of both than any other brand.

J. H. CUPPET, FRIENDSVILLE

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 25 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

MR. JAMES S. LAKIN'S CANDIDACY FOR CONGRESS.

THE REPUBLICAN has for the past week been closely watching the Republican press of the Second Congressional District of West Virginia, adjoining Garrett county to the south, east and west, and has carefully noted the advance our former fellow-townsman, Mr. James S. Lakin, is making in his candidacy for Congress. To say that the press of the district has warmly welcomed his candidacy is putting it mildly indeed. In fact, the influential papers of the entire state appear to vie with one another in saying nice things about him, and there has already been column upon column published congratulatory to this prominent young Prestonian whom our people all know so well. Among the leading papers of the state that welcome the candidacy of Mr. Lakin as a solution to rather a complex problem in the Second District of West Virginia, i. e., the uniting of several factions of the party, are the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Wheeling *News*, Parkersburg *News*, Parkersburg *Dispatch*, Parkersburg *State Journal*, Morgantown *Post*, Morgantown *Chronicle*, Clarksburg *Telegram*, Grafton *Sentinel*, Martinsburg *Herald* and *World*, all leading dailies, and the Cumberland *News*, a leading Western Maryland daily that enjoys a wide circulation up over the West Virginia Central. All these papers, together with every Republican weekly paper in the district, are staunch in their support of the candidacy of Mr. Lakin, and already they are busily at work in his interest.

The Morgantown *Chronicle* published the other day a speculative table giving the votes of the several counties as between Mr. Lakin and Mr. Davis, the Democratic nominee, and basing its estimate upon the most conservative prediction, and giving the Democratic candidate the benefit of every doubt, it shows that Mr. Lakin will have a majority of at least two thousand in the district.

The people of this section of Maryland are indeed glad to see this young gentleman advancing so rapidly up the ladder of fame, and when the vote is counted on the sixth of June there are many people in Garrett county, and particularly in Oakland, where Mr. Lakin is so well known, who will very gladly telegraph him their hearty congratulations upon his election to the United States Congress to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of so distinguished a gentleman as the Hon. Alston Gordon Dayton, now a Federal Judge of our adjoining state.

To readers of THE REPUBLICAN across the border of West Virginia we can only say that we have known Mr. Lakin well and favorably for many years past, and we heartily commend him to the Republican party as an able, intelligent, successful young man, who merits every support of the party, and who, we believe, will very ably represent his district in Congress if elected to the place.

THE REIGN OF FRAUD, CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS.

Organized society is the result simply of an agreement among men to live together in peace under rules which protect the weak, restrain the strong, guarantee to every man possession of his property and the exercise of all rights which do not trespass upon others men's rights. The Americans who hold phenomenal and stupendous wealth owe the security of their riches to the existence of this system, which is also the protector and defender of the life and property of the humbest member of the community. Any movement away from perfect obedience of this sense means the complete disruption of the bond that holds men together, so that every man's hand is against every other man.

The distinctively criminal class has always been anarchical, for if all men were like the criminals, the social organization would be completely disrupted. There has been and always must be warfare on the part of society against the law-breakers who do not feign respectability or obedience, but sometimes it comes to pass that men who have criminal propensities are ingenious enough to devise means of violating the social obligation—means so safe and so subtle as to enable them to maintain an appearance of respectability. None the less, however, they are anarchists. If everybody should try to do that which lawbreakers succeed in doing, the reign of law would come to an end.

A thief is a man who takes the property of another man without compensation. When he picks a pocket or robs a bank, nobody has any doubt of the character of the performance, and the law collars him and locks him up. But to take a man's property from him by help of a secret railroad freight rate, or by fraudulently underselling him until he is bankrupted, is to accomplish the pick-pocket's purpose by another method. In both cases the thief gets the goods and the sufferer gets nothing.

Americans of our time have not only observed the more dexterous thievery many times, but they have seen the offender try to put a religious halo about the operations by giving part of the plunder to the church. That giver was a type who, one morning, called down the cellar-way to his boy, "Have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, sir." "Have you watered the milk?" "Yes, sir." "Then come up to prayers." There is no religion which permits a man to steal his way into heaven. It is indeed more blessed to give than to receive, but when a man has stolen a million of dollars he cannot buy a blessing by giving one hundred thousand dollars to a church.

A part of our social compact if that the majority shall rule. It is the only possible alternative to despotism or anarchy. When, then, certain persons with perfect impunity stuff ballot boxes, or when officers of the legislature fraudulently mark the roll calls, lawlessness has triumphed over law, and the very foundations of the system which shelters us are undermined. The public authorities do not hesitate to silence a howling orator who preaches anarchy on the street corner, but a clerk at the Capitol who falsifies the vote, and the Speaker who connives at it, are anarchists of a much more dangerous kind than the vociferous demagogue. At the very source of law they treat law with defiance and contempt.

The employment of the money accumulated by a life insurance company, not for the advantage of the insured, but for the enrichment of the directors, is a movement toward anarchy. Even more obvious is it that the use for the protection of vice of a police force, which was created solely that it should make war on vice and crime, is anarchistic. The vicious are enemies of society. When the police become the friends of the vicious, the director of the police puts himself upon the level of the lowest criminal. To protect an outlaw is to be an outlaw.

Probably there is no peril in this country that the social organization which is affected by such evils as these will really go to pieces. Sooner or later the mere instinct of self preservation will impel the majority to resume control by one method or another, and to permit the recuperative force which exists in society to assert itself. The longer the delay in the procession of reformation, the more difficult the task must be. The influence of the successful perpetration of crime by Standard Oil magnates, railroad presidents, life insurance directors, politicians and other persons must inevitably be to weaken whatever remnants of respect for law linger in the minds and consciences of people whose morals are not thoroughly sound. There are many persons who obey the law because such conduct is respectable, or because they have fear of punishment. When they perceive that a bold rascal not only escapes punishment, but actually retains his respectability and gets the blessings of the religion if he steals big money, the timid man with weak morals, or no morals, must be sorely tempted to make a criminal venture for himself.

The billows of crime, corruption, fraud and lawlessness are rolling mountain high all over the land and if its progress is not stayed what must be the inevitable result? Bollingbroke, the great historian, has said, "That history is philosophy teaching by example." Let us take warning from the past. In Rome, when Rome was free, her classic people felt the glow of individual pride in the common glory, and abandoned private enterprise to watch by the sacred fire of her altars. With a domain extending from the column of Hercules to the banks of the Euphrates, nothing could have broken her freedom but the degeneracy and corruption of her people. With such a domain as we possess, prouder than Rome ever was, the spirit of liberty and the progress of general prosperity are secure in an eternal home if moral duty, self respect and a proper regard for the legitimate rights and interests of each and every individual is not absolutely ignored and trampled upon. Let us remember that open treason which strikes boldly the sacriligious blow, cannot accomplish more surely its desperate purpose than the quiet treason which loses the citizen in the selfishness of the man, and forgets the national good and the good of the people in the idolitary of individual gain.

Again, all law rests upon the same basis as the law against robbery which the great plunderers have disregarded, and so everywhere, on all sides, there is a decrease of reverence for law generally, and to just that extent the social bond is relaxed, and the dearest things that advanced civilization has given to men are placed in jeopardy.

It is one of the most serious, nay, alarming, signs of the progress of the country toward anarchy that really honest men are not deeply moved by the familiarity of the spectacle of triumphant rascality in American life.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT GROWING.

It is hard to understand how any studious man can persuade himself that government aid to good roads is not a national necessity, affecting all sections of the country and classes, and therefore demanded as good public policy. Many of the very foremost men of the country have declared in its favor, and the feeling is constantly growing that it should prevail. Of course, here and there we find it opposed by specious argument and strained interpretations of the constitution, but this opposition cannot stand in the face of the practice of the government in road building many years ago, and at this day in Porto Rico, where we have constructed more highways in the past five years than did the Spaniards in four hundred years; and in the Philippines, where we are building highways every day in the year. There is more serious consideration being given to the subject of good roads to-day than any other that can be named, and as a question fraught with vital concern to the internal commerce of the country and to its religious, educational and social advancement, it is a sure thing that the call for national aid will have to be heard.

It is not the farmer alone who is affected by bad roads; trade conditions are disastrously affected wherever bad roads exist. Good roads are necessary to every vocation and every interest. The cost of bad roads has been so often presented that repetition would not strengthen argument. The main fact is the clear, fact that bad roads are a curse to the nation and disgrace to our boasted Americanism. There is necessity for government aid to better roads and it ought to be extended with the least possible delay. In every civilized country but ours government has fostered improved highways. Wherever improved highways have been built the people are happier and the country more prosperous. In the United States there has been marvelous progress notwithstanding bad roads. We would have progressed a thousand fold more under an improved system of highways. A change is needed here. The common roads should be made adequate to the necessities of the country. There is no special class in the discussion. It is a great economic question, rapping loudly for recognition, and as all the people are involved the government should step in and co-operate with the States in its solution. While many prominent men are now active in support of the Brownlow-Latimer bills for national aid, the people in their primary capacity have a duty to themselves to perform in the matter. Every citizen knows how to press the question on his Congressman. The good-roads camp-fires ought to be lighted in every constituency in the States. The proposition is strong in Congress. Let its friends get to work and make it stronger by direct communication with those we send to reflect the public will in Washington. If the people who have made the government what it is and upon whom it must rely in every crisis cannot be heard in the national councils, then the Cæsars of the day have grown too great on public meat, and we soon shall have fallen upon still more evil times.

Church Services.

MT. LAKE & DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Mt. Lake Park, Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m., at J. W. Feather's residence; Junior League Wednesday, 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m.; Sunday school 2:30 p. m.; preaching May 14, 10 a. m. At Deer Park, prayer meeting Thursday, 8 p. m.; Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching May 14, 8 p. m.

PERCY METHENY, Pastor.

FRIENDSVILLE CIRCUIT.

The services for the Friendsville Circuit for next Sunday will be Sunday school at the usual hour in the morning at Hoyes, Kendall, Elder Hill, Blooming Rose and Selbysport. There will be preaching at Blooming Rose at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, and every other Saturday evening thereafter. On Sunday the pastor will preach at Selbysport at 10:30 a. m. and at Kendall at 3 o'clock p. m. The services at Friendsville will be classmeeting at 10 o'clock, Sunday school at 2 o'clock p. m., Epworth League meeting at 7:45 in the evening followed with preaching at 8:15. Our Sunday evening services during the summer will close at nine o'clock. Were greeted with large congregations at all our services last Sunday. All strangers and those who have no regular church home are cordially invited to attend all our services.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

LUTHERAN—ACCIDENT CHARGE.

At Accident services will be conducted as follows: Saturday, 10 a. m., catechise; Sunday, 10 a. m., Sunday school.

At Cove, Saturday, 2:30 p. m., catechise; Sunday, 10 a. m., preaching, preceded by Sunday school.

At Friendsville, Friday 3:30 p. m., catechise; Sunday, 10 a. m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., preaching. At this service an election for church officers will take place and after the service a Luther League will be organized.

H. C. Salem, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, asks us to announce preaching services by Rev. C. W. Hudson, of Louisville, Ky., at the following points on Sunday next: Deer Park at 10:30 a. m.; Thayervill 3 p. m., Loch Lynn 7:30 p. m. Sunday school will be held at Thayerville every Sunday at 10 o'clock and prayer meeting at Deer Park every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday School 9:15; preaching at 10:30, "The Vision of the King and the Attendant Results;" Song service at 7:20 p. m.; Preaching, "The Maid Who Saved Her People." A cordial invitation to all.

J. B. WORKMAN.

LUTHERAN.

Services by St. Mark's Lutheran congregation next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m., subject, "A King Eating Grass," or "A Haughty Spirit Before a Fall."

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Saturday at 7:30 p. m., and on Sabbath morning preparatory services and communion at 11 o'clock.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00 :: :: :: :: All druggists

Men Capable of Earning
$1,000 to $10,000 a Year

Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant
No Matter What Your Present Business

A COMPLETE reorganization of the producing department of the Company in this section affords a chance for a few good good men. Eight vacancies on the agency force in this rich territory remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth your while to make a change. No previous experience necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

The Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
Of NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY HOLDERS OVER 665 MILLION DOLLARS

Address, GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR . . . 5c

ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy, Etc.

Whitman's Candy A... SPECIALTY

Newspapers and Periodicals

"THE OLD TIME COUNTRY EDITOR"

Special Reference to a Former Maryland Newspaper Man.

Mr. T. J. C. Williams, formerly of Hagerstown, writing editorially in the Baltimore *Sun* "The Old Time Country Editor," makes reference to the late John Sneary, for many years the editor of the *Weekly Herald and Torchlight*. He says:

An advertisement which recently appeared in an Iowa paper is encouraging as indicating that there is still a sphere of activity for the "Jack of all trades." The advertising is as follows:

WANTED—PRINTER, for Country; must be able to Make-Up, Set Ads., do Job Work, run Cylinder and Platen Presses, do Binding and Editorial Work; must be good Vocalist and Musician; permanent position; $9 per week. Apply F. C. BIRDSALL, 401 Opera House Block.

We are convinced that Mr. Birdsall will find some difficulty in obtaining the man he wants even with the inducement of the liberal salary he offers. This is a day of specialists, when it takes a whole array of individuals to make one complete mechanic or professional man. In the good old times, which all old people look back to as the golden age, a shoemaker could take your measure and make a pair shoes. Now it takes a dozen or more to do it. One man plans the shoe and draws up the specifications; another cuts out the uppers; another cuts out the soles; another cuts out the heels. There is a man to sew the the uppers on; one to put the heels on; one to bind, and so on. Not one in the whole line can make a pair of shoes. If you succeed in finding a man who can bind a book it is ten to one that he has a long, gray beard. And so with the doctors. It was not in those golden days necessary to go to a different man for each ailment. The old country doctor had convenient on his shelf a bottle of pain killer for stomach ache, a bottle of eye wash and various surgical instruments and lancets which he was ready to use upon small provocation, and if the patient had the toothache there was the "pullekins," with which the offending tooth could be extracted. The old-time doctor was equally at home with all the organs of the body, and this is as convenient as a department store. Now the unfortunate sufferer must travel from pillar to post in search of the various remedies he needs. He feels bad and goes to the family physican. The family physician takes him to the surgeon, who cuts him open to observe the vermiform appendix. Finding that much slanderer affair in fine working order, the surgeon refers him to the stomach specialist, who applies pumps and things. Then he has to go to the dential surgeon to get his teeth fixed, to the oculist for his eyes. Each organ has its special attendant, as if they have nothing to do with each other.

Like the old doctor, the country editor was an "all-around" man. He could do everything that the advertiser in Iowa requires except binding and music, and often he was a fair musician. It aided him in his business if he could take a leading part in the singing school. He started in life as a printer's devil and learned every branch of the business from making fires, sweeping the office, putting things into the "hell box," washing the forms with lye and blowing the dust out of the cases with a pair of hand bellows.

One of the latest survivors of the old-time country editors died in this State about 20 years ago. He was sole editor and part owner of one of the very best and most prosperous country papers in Maryland. This man set type, printed sale bills on a hand press, wrote all the local news for his paper and all the editorials. The editorials did not abound in classic allusions, there was no rhetoric and few figures of speech. But they told the n brief and simple words and in the most direct and forcible manner the ideas the editor wished to convey. They were forceful and able, and that pa through the medium of his newspaper, was a dictator in his political party. But he never used his power for his own benefit, and it never occurred to him to hold an office. He also wrote all the local news for his paper, usually comprised in three or four columns a week. The stories were told simply, without any "ink slinging" or any introductory chapters such as we often see these days. In addition to all these things he read the exchanges and selected the love story, the jokes and the miscellaneous matter for the "outside." At one time during the Civil War his paper had a circulation of 2,500 copies, which the editor printed on a Washington hand press, making 5,000 impressions. It took several days to do this, and the incessant pulling of the lever made him almost humpback. With all this labor the editor had time to take a conspicuous part in affairs. He was a director in a national bank and attended the meetings regularly. He presided at political meetings, was consulted upon all important matters by the county commissioners, took part in church affairs and discussed politics and the crops with his patrons when they came to pay their subscriptions. He as one of the last of the creditors who referred to himself as "the printer." A notice that "the printer will receive a few cords of wood in return for subscription" would bring him his winter's fuel, and many of the necessaries of life came to him on the same terms. This is evidently the type of man that is needed by the Iowa advertiser. But the race of them is extinct.

KICKED IN FACE BY HORSE.

Mr. Louis Bush, of Eglon, Seriously Injured Monday.

Mr. Louis Bush, of Eglon, well known and highly respected by many Oakland people, was kicked in the face on last Monday afternoon by one of his horses, resulting in the fracture of both his upper and lower jaws and cheek bone, and rendering him unconscious for more than twenty hours. His physicians feared that his sk had also been fractured and as a result his death was momentarily expected. Happily however, the latter injury was not inflicted and now hopes are entertained for his recovery Mr. E. J. Fringer, his brother-in-law, went to Eglon upon receipt of the intelligence of his relative's injury where he will remain several days.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

.. The ..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

For souvenir postals and good photographs go to Whitesell's studio.

Rev. Percy W. Metheny, of Deer Park, was in the city last Saturday.

Dr. George L. Linninger, of Deer Park, was a visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mr. Charles A. Bender, of Grantsville, was in Oakland last Friday on business.

Messrs. Milo Wilson and Chas W. Junkins, both of Blaine, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Dr. Chas. J. Fazenbaker, of Swanton, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Election Supervisor Chas. M. Miller, of Swanton, was in Oakland Tuesday and made this office a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Picking and two children, of Terra Alta, were in Oakland Tuesday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Edison Phonographs—We are agent's for Edison Phonographs and the Gold Moulded Records. H. Weber & Sons.

Capt. Robert H. Gorden, who came up to Oakland from his home in Cumberland one day last week for the sake of his health, spent, Tuesday at his home, returning here the same evening.

Rev. L. E. Goodwin, Rector of St Matthew's Parish, will arrive here from Florida one day this week and on Sunday will conduct services in the Episcopal church here, preaching both morning and evening.

Mr. D. M. Lower, of near Gorman, was in Oakland yesterday, having recently returned home from Frederick, where he attended the State Camp of the Modern Woodmen as a representative of his lodge.

The will of the late G. H. Walter, who died at Morgantown recently, was admitted to probate in the court at the place last Friday. The will was witnessed by Messrs. Gilmor S. Hamill, A. T. Matthews and Charles A. Tower, all of Oakland.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was in Oakland Tuesday when he purchased from Dr. Henry McComas that gentleman's driving and saddle horse "Joe." The animal will be sent to DuBois, Pa., by Mr. Bond.

County School Commissioners George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, and C. E. Ellithorpe, of Bittinger, were in Oakland last Friday at the meeting of the School Board. Mr. Bishoff went from Oakland to a point over in Ryans Glade on Saturday where he remained until Sunday visiting friends.

Ten years ago a farmer put his initials on a dollar, went to town and spent it with a merchant. Before the year was out he got the dollar back. Four times in six years the dollar came to him for produce, and three times he heard of in the pockets of his neighbors. The last time he got it four years ago, he sent it to a mail order house. He has not seen that dollar since, and never will. That dollar will never pay any more school taxs or brighten the homes of the community. He sent it entirely out of the circle of usefulness to himself.

GRAND ARMY DAY IN OAKLAND

Will Be Quietly Observed by Old Soldiers and Citizens of Town.

Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30th, will be quietly observed in Oakland, when the exercises attending the occasion will be under the immediate charge of Crook Post, G. A. R., and be participated in by that organization, the several lodges of secret societies, the public school and Normal school scholars, and citizens of Oakland and the immediate vicinity in their private capacity.

The members of the Grand Army Post will meet at their hall at ten o'clock in the morning where they will hold their usual services preceding the march to the cemetery. The school children are requested by the Post to assemble at the public school building and march with the scholars of the Normal school to the Post headquarters. The members of the civic organizations are likewise requested to meet at their several halls and arrive at the Post headquarters at ten o'clock and there join the Post and march in a body to the cemetery where the graves of the departed will be decorated as is the yearly custom.

Flowers for the purpose of decorating the graves of the soldiers may be left at Sturgiss' Pharmacy where they will be gratefully received.

Letter to Mr. E. E. Friend.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: The way to buy paint is to go by the name. There is a name never seen on sham paint or weak paint or short-measure paint: Devoe.

There are a hundred different names in paint. Some are sham; some weak; some short measure; and some all three.

If there is another such paint as Devoe lead-and-zinc, we don't know it. There are a few fairly good paints; a few; only one Devoe. A gallon Devoe is worth a gallon-and-a-half of those few.

Mr. Aaron Higgins, of Plainfield, N J, always used 15 gallons of mixed paint for his house. Last spring he bought 15 gallons of Devoe and had 4 gallons left.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
60 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Under the provisions of the charter and ordinances of the town Mayor McComas advertises at public auction in this paper today the sale of a yearling heifer which was impounded on last Sunday by Bailiff Sweeney. The sale will take place on next Wednesday at the town lock-up.

The editor of a country paper received the query "Can you tell me what the weather will be next month?" In reply he wrote: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He went in next day and squared his account.

County School Commissioner George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, informs THE REPUBLICAN that during the winter he fed ten head of stock on ensilage which was prepared and put in the silo last summer. The stock wintered exceedingly well and took on an average of two pounds of flesh each head per day during the five months' feeding. The animals were two year-olds and weighed 1000 pounds each when marketed to one of our Oakland butchers.

The Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, by advertisement printed in another column of to-day's Republican, invites bids for excavating earth and stone on Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmore streets, and also for furnishing and setting of about twelve hundred feet of stone or concrete curbing along the same street. The bids will be opened by the Council on May 16th at two oclock.

S. P. Specht, of Deer Park,

Has just received and opened up the best and finest line of Notions that has ever been displayed in this section. Call early and get bargains before the choicest goods are sold.

LUTHERANS HAVE SECURED SITE.

For Their Proposed New Church—Location a Desirable One.

At the congregational meeting of the members of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, which was held on last Monday evening in the Garrett Memorial church, by a vote of those present the Yellowly lot, located at the corner of Alder and Fourth streets, was purchased as a site for the proposed new church edifice, the price paid being $1800.

The lot fronts 82½ feet on Alder street and 116 feet on Fourth street, running back to an alley.

The congregation also took action concerning the erection of the building by a vote instructing and empowering the official board of the church and the building committee jointly to select plans, contract for and have completed the building at the earliest possible date.

As yet the joint meeting of the two committees has not been held and therefore nothing definite concerning the general plan or the material to be used in the construction of the building can be said at this time.

The location selected by the congregation is central and a very desirable one for the purposes for which it is intended.

Alonzo Evy Pardoned Case.

Gov. Warfield has decided to take up for final bearing, on May 18th, the application for pardon of Alonzo Evy, who is serving a 21-years' sentence in the penitentiary for an attempt to burglarize the German Savings Bank of Cumberland. A petition, favoring the pardon, signed by members of the jury that convicted Evy, and several hundred citizens of Cumberland, has been presented Governor Warfield. In addition to this, Mr. Charles R. Sparks, of Waco, Texas, wrote the Governor that he would give employment to the prisoner, furnishing railroad transportation and money to defray his expenses to Texas if liberated. Mr. Sparks referred Governor Warfield to United States Senators Bailey and Culberson, both of whom sent letters to Governor Warfield vouching for Mr. Sparks' ability to take care of Evy if pardoned.

Epworth League Anniversary.

Next Monday, May 15th, being the 16th Anniversary of the organization of the Epworth League of the M. E. church, the following program will be rendered by the Chapter here in St. Paul's M. E. church, at 7:45 p. m.:

Song No. 9, Pentecostal Hymns; Prayer; Hymn No. 110; Scripture Reading by J. W. Davis; Song No. 113; Address by Rev. Workman, "Origin and Aims of the Epworth League;" Duet, Mrs. J. W. Davis and Miss Susie Littman; Installation of Officers by the Pastor; Reading, Miss Nellie Workman; Song No. 126; Prophecy for the future of the League, by Dr. E. J. M. Button; Social reception and signing the Constitution and E. L. pledge; Song No. 80; E. L. Benediction.

The "Whites" Entertained the "Reds"

The membership and attendance contest recently closed in the Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. church was won by the "Reds" led by Rev. Workman. By the terms of the contest, the "Whites" of whom Mrs. Dr. Ward was leader, were to give an evening's entertainment to the "Reds".

The entertainment took place at the spacious home of Dr. and Mrs. Ward last Friday evening, when about sixty Epworth Leaguers assembled for a social evening. A brief program was rendered by the "Whites" and delightful refreshments were served to all present. The entire company seemed to feel perfectly at home and as a result when the midnight hour arrived and the company dispersed words of praise and commendation of Dr. and Mrs. Ward were heard on every side.

LEAGUER.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.
Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

Bank Building Being Erected.

Work on the building for the Bruceton Bank at Bruceton, West Va., has been commenced. The structure will be of stone entirely, Messrs. Umble Bros. of Friendsville, this county, being the contractors.

The bank is controlled by Garrett countains, among the board of directors being Messrs. L. E. Friend, D. S. Custer, R. C. McCandlish and George B. Frazee, of Friendsville.

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for excavating approximately 2676 cubic yards of earth and stone on Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland, will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, until two o'clock p. m., FRIDAY, MAY, 19th, 1905. Proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Proposals must specify price per cubic yard for excavating. Dirt from excavations will be used to fill on same street.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

10 2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for furnishing and setting stone and cement curbing along that portion of Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland proposed to be graded, will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, until two o'clock p. m., FRIDAY, MAY 19th, 1905. The quantity of curbing required will be about twelve hundred lineal feet, and proposals must specify price per foot for material and setting of same. Said proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

10 2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Mineral Lands
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1328 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Gertrude C. Jeffers and others are plaintiffs, and George Warnick and others are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY,
he 26th Day of May,

1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, the property mentioned in and directed to be sold by said decree consisting of

Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97,

containing 50 acres each, situated, lying and being near said town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, and commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Upper Place,"

About one-half of said land is cleared and under cultivation; the balance is in timber, and said property is underlaid with valuable veins of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

The surface of the said land will be offered separately from the minerals underlying the same, but the trustees reserve the right to sell both minerals and surface together, whichever will result in the greater benefit to the parties in interest.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Mineral Rights
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1102 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Beryl Warnick and others are the plaintiffs and George Warnick is defendant, I will on the

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the minerals underlying what is commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Lower Place",

situated near Bloomington aforesaid, and containing

103 Acres and 19 Perches,
more or less.

This property is underlaid with valuable beds of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee and to bear interest from the day of sale or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Trustee.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

This exact style in Brillianteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

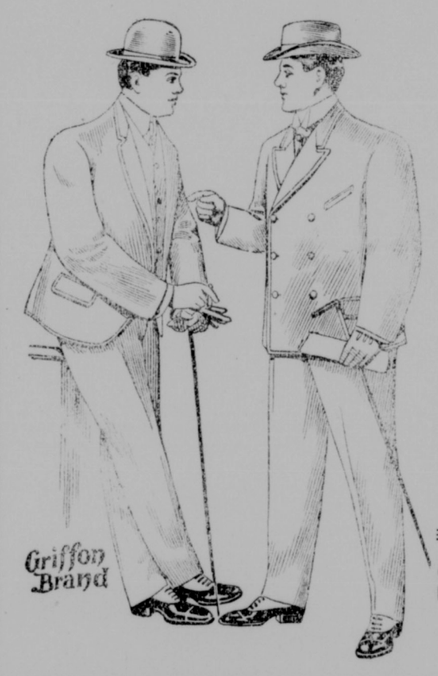
WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The stylesare correct and up to the minute. To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of

QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

For Women.



Sincell & Co.

For Sale!

Sugar Point Short Horns, eligible to registry; some very fine serviceable Bulls and Young Heifers, rising one and two year olds, dark reds; can be mated to some of my bulls that are not related; also Young Calves of either sex.

Prices Reasonable
Send for Catalogue
'Phone Connections
Inspection Solicited

H. S. Yoder
GRANTSVILLE, MD.
SUCCESSOR TO S. D. YODER

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

..The..

Garrett National Bank

Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. SUTLL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

For souvenir postals and good photographs go to Whitesell's studio.

Rev. Percy W. Metheny, of Deer Park, was in the city last Saturday.

Dr. George L. Linninger, of Deer Park, was a visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mr. Charles A. Bender, of Grantsville, was in Oakland last Friday on business.

Messrs. Milo Wilson and Chas W. Junkins, both of Blaine, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Dr. Chas. J. Fazenbaker, of Swanton, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Election Supervisor Chas. M. Miller, of Swanton, was in Oakland Tuesday and made this office a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Picking and two children, of Terra Alta, were in Oakland Tuesday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Edison Phonographs—We are agent's for Edison Phonographs and the Gold Moulded Records. H. Weber & Sons.

Capt. Robert H. Gorden, who came up to Oakland from his home in Cumberland one day last week for the sake of his health, spent, Tuesday at his home, returning here the same evening.

Rev. L. E. Goodwin, Rector of St. Matthew's Parish, will arrive here from Florida one day this week and on Sunday will conduct services in the Episcopal church here, preaching both morning and evening.

Mr. D. M. Lower, of near Gorman, was in Oakland yesterday, having recently returned home from Frederick, where he attended the State Camp of the Modern Woodmen as a representative of his lodge.

The will of the late G. H. Walter, who died at Morgantown recently, was admitted to probate in the court at the place last Friday. The will was witnessed by Messrs. Gilmor S. Hamill, A. T. Matthews and Charles A. Tower, all of Oakland.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was in Oakland Tuesday when he purchased from Dr. Henry McComas that gentleman's driving and saddle horse "Joe." The animal will be sent to DuBois, Pa., by Mr. Bond.

County School Commissioners George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, and C. E. Eilithorpe, of Bittinger, were in Oakland last Friday at the meeting of the School Board. Mr. Bishoff went from Oakland to a point over in Ryans Glade on Saturday where he remained until Sunday visiting friends.

Ten years ago a farmer put his initials on a dollar, went to town and put it with a merchant. Before the year was out he got the dollar back. Four times in six years the dollar came to him for produce, and three times he heard of it in the pockets of his neighbors. The last time he got it four years ago, he sent it to a mail order house. He has not seen that dollar since, and never will. That dollar will never pay any more school taxes or brighten the homes of the community. He sent it entirely out of the circle of usefulness to himself.

GRAND ARMY DAY IN OAKLAND

Will Be Quietly Observed by Old Soldiers and Citizens of Town.

Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30th, will be quietly observed in Oakland, when the exercises attending the occasion will be under the immediate charge of Crook Post, G. A. R., and be participated in by that organization, the several lodges of secret societies, the public school and Normal school scholars, and citizens of Oakland and the immediate vicinity in their private capacity.

The members of the Grand Army Post will meet at their hall at ten o'clock in the morning where they will hold their usual services preceding the march to the cemetery. The school children are requested by the Post to assemble at the public school building and march with the scholars of the Normal school to the Post headquarters. The members of the civic organizations are likewise requested to meet at their several halls and arrive at the Post headquarters at ten o'clock and there join the Post and march in a body to the cemetery where the graves of the departed will be decorated as is the yearly custom.

Flowers for the purpose of decorating the graves of the soldiers may be left at Sturgiss' Pharmacy where they will be gratefully received.

Letter to Mr. E. E. Friend. Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir. The way to buy paint is to go by the name. There is a name never seen on sham paint or weak paint or short-measure paint: Devoe.

There are a hundred different names in paint. Some are sham; some weak; some short measure; and some all three.

If there is another such paint as Devoe lead-and-zinc, we don't know it. There are a few "A" good paints; a few; only one Devoe. A gallon Devoe is worth a gallon-and-a-half of those few.

Mr. Aaron Higgins, of Plainfield, N J, always used 15 gallons of mixed paint for his house. Last spring he bought 15 gallons of Devoe and had 4 gallons left.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
60 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Under the provisions of the charter and ordinances of the town Mayor McComas advertises at public auction in this paper today the sale of a yearling heifer which was impounded on last Sunday by Bailiff Sweeney. The sale will take place on next Wednesday at the town lock-up.

The editor of a country paper received the query "Can you tell me what the weather will be next month?" In reply he wrote: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He went in next day and squared his account.

County School Commissioner George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, informs THE REPUBLICAN that during the winter he fed ten head of stock on ensilage which was prepared and put in the silo last summer. The stock wintered exceedingly well and took on an average of two pounds of flesh each head per day during the five months' feeding. The animals were two year-olds and weighed 1000 pounds each when marketed to one of our Oakland butchers.

The Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, by advertisement printed in another column of to-day's Republican, invites bids for excavating earth and stone on Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmore streets, and also for furnishing and setting of about twelve hundred feet of stone or concrete curbing along the same street. The bids will be opened by the Council on May 16th at two oclock.

S. P. Specht, of Deer Park,

Has just received and opened up the best and finest line of Notions that has ever been displayed in this section. Call early and get bargains before the choicest goods are sold.

LUTHERANS HAVE SECURED SITE.

For Their Proposed New Church—Location a Desirable One.

At the congregational meeting of the members of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, which was held on last Monday evening in the Garrett Memorial church, by a vote of those present the Yellowly lot, located at the corner of Alder and Fourth streets, was purchased as a site for the proposed new church edifice, the price paid being $1800.

The lot fronts 82½ feet on Alder street and 116 feet on Fourth street, running back to an alley.

The congregation also took action concerning the erection of the building by a vote instructing and empowering the official board of the church and the building committee jointly to select plans, contract for and have completed the building at the earliest possible date.

As yet the joint meeting of the two committees has not been held and therefore nothing definite concerning the general plan or the material to be used in the construction of the building can be said at this time.

The location selected by the congregation is central and a very desirable one for the purposes for which it is intended.

Alonzo Evy Pardoned Case.

Gov. Warfield has decided to take up for final bearing, on May 18th, the application for pardon of Alonzo Evy, who is serving a 21-years' sentence in the penitentiary for an attempt to burglarize the German Savings Bank of Cumberland. A petition, favoring the pardon, signed by members of the jury that convicted Evy, and several hundred citizens of Cumberland, has been presented Governor Warfield. In addition to this, Mr. Charles R. Sparks, of Waco, Texas, wrote the Governor that he would give employment to the prisoner, furnishing railroad transportation and money to defray his expenses to Texas if liberated. Mr. Sparks referred Governor Warfield to United States Senators Bailey and Culberson, both of whom sent letters to Governor Warfield vouching for Mr. Sparks' ability to take care of Evy if pardoned.

Epworth League Anniversary.

Next Monday, May 15th, being the 16th Anniversary of the organization of the Epworth League of the M. E. church, the following program will be rendered by the Chapter here in St. Paul's M. E. church, at 7:45 p. m.:

Song No. 3, Pentecostal Hymns; Prayer; Hymn No. 110; Scripture Reading by J. W. Davis; Song No. 113; Address by Rev. Workman, "Origin and Aims of the Epworth League;" Duet, Mrs. J. W. Davis and Miss Susie Littman; Installation of Officers by the Pastor; Reading, Miss Nellie Workman; Song No. 128; Prophecy for the future of the League, by Dr. E. J. M. Button; Social reception and signing the Constitution and E. L. pledge; Song No. 80; E. L. Benediction.

The "Whites" Entertained the "Reds"

The membership and attendance contest recently closed in the Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. church was won by the "Reds" led by Rev. Workman. By the terms of the contest, the "Whites" of whom Mrs. Dr. Ward was leader, were to give an evening's entertainment to the "Reds".

The entertainment took place at the spacious home of Dr. and Mrs. Ward last Friday evening, when about sixty Epworth Leaguers assembled for a social evening. A brief program was rendered by the "Whites" and delightful refreshments were served to all present. The entire company seemed to feel perfectly at home and as a result when the midnight hour arrived and the company dispersed words of praise and commendation of Dr. and Mrs. Ward were heard on every side.

LEAGUER.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

... NEW ...

Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage.

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

Bank Building Being Erected.

Work on the building for the Bruceton Bank at Bruceton, West Va., has been commenced. The structure will be of stone entirely, Messrs. Umble Bros. of Friendsville, this county, being the contractors.

The bank is controlled by Garrett countains, among the board of directors being Messrs. L. E. Friend, D. S. Custer, R. C. McCandlish and George B. Frazee, of Friendsville.

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for excavating approximately 900 cubic yards of earth and stone on Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland, will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, until two o'clock p. m., FRIDAY, MAY 20th, 1905. Proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Proposals must specify price per cubic yard for excavating, but from excavations will be used to fill on same street.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

10 2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for furnishing and setting stone and cement curbing along that portion of Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland proposed to be graded, will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, until two o'clock p. m., FRIDAY, MAY 19th, 1905. The quantity of curbing required will be about twelve hundred lineal feet, and proposals must specify price per foot for material and setting of same. Said proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

10 2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF VALUABLE

Mineral Lands

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1028 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Gertrude C. Jeffers and others are plaintiffs, and George Warnick and others are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY,

the 26th Day of May,

1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, the property mentioned in and directed to be sold by said decree consisting of

Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97,

containing 50 acres each, situated, lying and being near said town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, and commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Upper Place,"

About one-half of said land is cleared and under cultivation; the balance is in timber, and said property is underlaid with valuable veins of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

The surface of the said land will be offered separately from the minerals underlying the same, but the trustees reserve the right to sell both minerals and surface together, whichever will result in the greater benefit to the parties in interest.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Mineral Rights

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1102 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Rory Warnick and others are the plaintiffs and George Warnick is defendant, I will on the

FRIDAY,

The 26th Day of May,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the minerals underlying what is commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Lower Place",

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This property is underlaid with valuable beds of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Trustee.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

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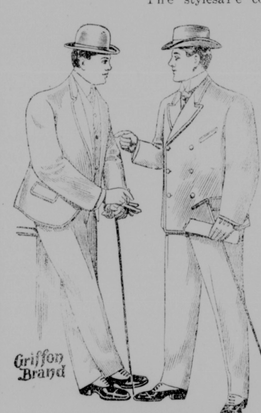
For Women.



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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

Political Parties Are Essential In Popular Government

By CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Vice President of the United States

REPUBLICAN government was ordained to promote justice, to secure each and all in the FULLEST POSSIBLE ENJOYMENT of equal rights and privileges under the law. Every American must stand before the law upon a plane of PERFECT EQUALITY with his fellow Americans. Our laws must be inspired by a sense of justice. Let us teach the love of justice at the fireside, in the schoolroom, in the pulpit, in the press, in the counting house, in the factory. Yes, teach it everywhere, for WITHOUT JUSTICE GOVERNMENT IS A MOCKERY. Let us safeguard the rights of property; protect that which honest and patient industry has acquired.

BUT, FIRST OF ALL AND BETTER THAN ALL, PRESERVE INVIOLATE THE RIGHTS OF MEN OF LOW AND HIGH DEGREE.

Political parties are essential in popular government. They have existed from the earliest days of the republic, and they will continue to the end. It is of VITAL IMPORTANCE, therefore, that they should be high minded and patriotic; that they should stand for those measures which are wholesome and which tend to advance in the utmost degree the public weal. They should support sound and conservative policies, which are the only sure foundation of industrial progress and of enduring national greatness. We should see that parties are kept as pure as we would have the state. They should not be given over to mere time servers or to those WHOSE ALLEGIANCE IS NOT FIRST TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE. Be good party men, but be patriots first of all. President Hayes very well observed that "he serves his PARTY best who serves his COUNTRY best."

We are not satisfied with our present achievements. We seek a still higher and better destiny. What the years before us shall bring forth no one has prescience to foresee. We face questions of vast pith and moment, and the future holds in its keeping many which are beyond our vision. There will be much need to deal with them as they arise THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF POLITICAL PARTIES. They must be met with an eye single to our country's welfare; they must be met so as to advance the fortunes of no mere political party.

THEY SHOULD BE MET IN A MANNER ONLY TO PROMOTE IN THE FULLEST POSSIBLE MEASURE THE INTERESTS OF ALL OUR COUNTRYMEN.

Let us banish bigotry, put aside littleness of spirit, envy and jealousy. They have frequently played too large a part in American politics. Let political parties be broad and chivalrous, generous and tolerant, so as to advance ONLY THOSE things which EXALT mankind.

Lift American politics to a high plane. Let the same ethics prevail in politics which maintain in our INDIVIDUAL affairs. Let no man do in politics what a fine sense of individual honor would not permit him to do in the conduct of his own business. We often hear it said that in politics the end justifies the means. This is unsound. It is a TOTALLY PERVERTED view of patriotic duty. Let us have clean politics, clean men and clean measures.

SUCCESS ACHIEVED UNDER A BANNER UPON WHICH SHALL BE INSCRIBED SUCH PRINCIPLES WILL BE WORTH THE HAVING. IT WILL ABIDE. ANY OTHER TRIUMPH IS BUT TEMPORARY AND WORSE THAN DEFEAT.

Brother Gardner's Spooky Remarks

His Talk on Ghosts, Signs and Sich to Fellow Members of the Limekiln Club Ends With a Warning.

THERE was a feeling in the air as the regular proceedings of Limekiln club drew to a close that its president had something on his mind, and more than one member's face wore an anxious look as Brother Gardner slowly arose and said:

"I deasiah to express a few remarks on a sartin subjeck. It has come to my knowledge dat sartin members of dis club am trubbled wid seein' ghosts an' hearin' strange noises. I have bin told dat Shindig Watkins has received three distinct warnin's so fur dis year, an' dat Kurnel Cabiff can't sleep o' nights from hearin' a death tick in de

"HE SAW DE MOON OBER HIS RIGHT SHOULDER."

wall at de head of his bed. Also dat Giveadam Jones am all broke up by death whispers at midnight, an' dat Elder Toots wakes up most ebery night an' sees a spook wid fiery eyes glarin' at him ober de foot of de bed.

"I has further learned dat Brudder Standoff Jackson heard a clock strike thirteen times de odder night, an' he was so affected dat he couldn't go to work next day. He believed it was a sign of a sudden death in his fam'ly. I am told dat Brudder Sawed Off White saw de moon ober his right shoulder de odder night, an' he dun felt so poky ober it dat he had to soak his feet an' go to bed. I learn dat Brudder Waydown Bebee saw three white horses clus together on de street de odder day, an' he at once run fur home wid all his might to see if de baby wasn't dead of colic.

"Only last night I was informed dat Kurnel Kyann Johnsing, second vice president of dis club, sot up all night bekase de fam'ly teakettle sounded a warnin' soon arter supper. It seems to me from what I have heard doorin' de last fo' weeks dat nine-tenths of de members of dis club am nightly spectin' to see ghosts walkin' 'bout deir bedrooms.

"I is now sixty years old, an' I reckon I has had as much experience wid ghosts an' sich as any of yo'. I will admit dat I used to believe in 'em, an' dat for many years I was trubbled in my mind fur fear I would meet one in de dark an' be specrited away. Dar was a time when I would have bet my mewl agin a peck of beans dat ghosts was playin' baseball under my bed ebery night of de year. I lay dar an' heard warnin's an' death ticks an' whispered woices, an' I riz up in de mawnin' feelin' dat I was not long fur dis sinful world. I has bin sittin' up alone at night arter de old woman had gone to bed, an' I has felt de presence of ghosts till de cold shibbers chased deirselves up my back an' made me gasp fur breath. On one occashun I met up wid a spook in de back yard an' got sich a scare dat it took three doctors to bring me to an' save my life. Fur a year arter dey did save it I couldn't be left alone in de house widout two candles burnin' an' three dogs to watch ober me.

"I went frew all I have said, my friends, an' a heap mo', an' den I sot down to figger. I figgered fur days an' days, an' I used up a heap of paper an' brain power, but I finally struck it at last. De result of my figgerin' was about as follers:

"Whenever yo' am six weeks behind on yo'r house rent, yo' may expect to see a spook lookin' at yo' ober de foot-bo'd of de bed. He's dar to inquar when yo' am gwine to settle up.

"If yo' has bin shootin' craps an' lost de $2 de old woman has saved up to buy a pair of shoes, yo'll hear ghostly footsteps all ober de cabin fur three nights runnin'. Yo'll also hear from de old woman seberal times a day fur a much longer time.

"If I had bin sorter walkin' around doorin' de day an' had diskibered a hencoop which promised to pan out well de fust dark night I should listen mighty hard when I got to bed. If I heard a death tick in de wall I should take it to mean dat I'd better let dem twenty-two chickens alone, 'cause deir was a spring gun jess inside de doah of deir coop. If I didn't hear de death tick I reckon I'd chance it, though I'd go powerful slow an' feel all around in de dark fur dat gun.

"If a white man cums along in de mawnin' an offers yo' a dollar fur a day's work, an' yo' stick fur a dollar an' a half, an' continer to sot on de fence 'cause he won't give it, yo'll go to bed dat night to hear strange noises all around yo'. If yo'll listen clusly yo'll make out dat yo' am bein' told yo'd better resign from dis club befo' yo git de grand bounce.

If Samuel Shin, fur instance, should borry $2 of me, which he can't possibly do, as I has had some experience wid de Shin fam'ly, an' if he should fail to pay it back at de time agreed upon, he'd sartinly see ghosts dat night. Dey wouldn't be ghosts from de graveyard, but livin' ghosts—ghosts dat would seize him by de hoofs an' pull him outer bed an' gib him he worst lickin' he eber got. In fack, one of dem ghosts would probably look jess like me.

"My mind am firmly made up dat dis ghost bizness am mostly de work of conscience. De pusson who sees a ghost has dun sumthin' mighty mean an' conscience am trubblin' him. No member of dis club who keeps up his dues, pays his debts an' tries to lib a decent life need be afeared of spooks nor feel anxious about signs. He'll go to bed to sleep as sound as a brick. Spooks won't dun have no use fur him.

"From dis time on I shall have an eye out fur Brudders Watkins, Jones, Cabiff an' Toots an' fur sich odder members of dis club as may take to seein' ghosts an' hearin' warnin's. I don't say dat seein' a ghost will be considered sufficient reason fur expulsion, but it will go a long ways toward makin' me feel sartin dat sich pussons don't reflect no particular credit on a club as a nashunal orginashun. I take notice dat Samuel Shin am anxious to riz up an' ask fur an explanashun of what I said a moment ago—about de Shin fam'ly, an' so forth. He may save his breath. If he don't see no mo' ghosts till he gits $2 outer me, de rest of his nights will be passed in peace. Yo' all have heard what I have had to say, an' I hope dat each an' ebery one will profit by it. At de next meetin' I shall arrange to have bylaw No. 666 so amended as to read dat any member seein' a ghost or bein' whispered to by a spook shall stand accused de same as if he had busted his way inter a public museum an' stolen de sacred skull of Cicero or Columbus. Let us now go home."

M. QUAD.

Hard Wear.

"I should like to look at a stovepipe hat," said the man who was guided by his wife in his shopping tour.

"He thinks," explained the wife to the salesman, "that he will look grate in a stovepipe hat."

"We have quite a range of styles in them," said the salesman as he flue to open the boxes.

"This one doesn't soot him at all, do you think?" asked the wife when the man had tried on the first.

"I think it is a nice lid," slangily declared the clerk.

"I suppose the high price is because of the skillet takes to make the hat," ventured the husband.

"Yes," answered the salesman, "and then, you see, this hat is not oven ordinary shape."

"I'll take it," announced the husband, "if you'll cash a draft for me."

"The boss wood fire me if I did," replied the clerk.

"Then that puts a damper on the whole scheme," asserted the wife, taking her husband by the arm and leading him away.—Judge.

Charlie's Bright Plan.

"And you told Charlie that he could call upon your father?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Well, he hasn't been to see him."

"I know he hasn't. You see, Charlie is so thoughtful. He doesn't want to spring it on papa too suddenly. He knows how nervous he is. So he thought it might be well for him to go as somebody else—disguised, you know, so that papa wouldn't recognize him. And after papa had exhausted his—his rage on the dummy, then Charlie would come in as himself, and papa would be too weak to refuse him. It's a splendid plan, don't you think so?"

"Do I think so? Well, I think that when your father gets through with the dummy your friend Charlie will be too weak to ask him for anything."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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...owser Tries to Box

...ans to Knock Out a Sickly Neighbor as Huge Joke and Is In High Glee—Mrs. B. Warns Victim Her Spouse Hits Hard—Latter Gets a Surprise.

[Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure.]

WHEN Mr. Bowser reached home the other evening he was smiling. As he took off his overcoat he chuckled. As Mrs. Bowser came out into the hall to greet him he burst into a hearty laugh. She had rather expected him to come home that evening and demand to see the gas bill and declare that she was burning too much coal and that there were half a dozen extravagances that must be cut out, and her surprise over his great good nature made her speechless for a moment. Then she asked:

"Has—has anything happened?"

"Nothing so very great," he replied, "but there's a little event to come off in a couple of hours from now that will make even the old cat laugh. Ha, ha, ha!"

"I haven't heard you laugh so heartily in a dog's age. What event is coming off? If you brought that grin all the way home with you folks must have concluded that you had drawn the capital prize in a lottery."

"You don't know Wilkins," said Mr. Bowser as they got seated at the dinner table. "He lives four or five blocks below us and has an office next to mine. He is a tall, lathy gandershanks, and he thinks he's got incipient consumption. He has begun to take exercise to broaden his chest. He—he— Ha, ha, ha!"

"Are you laughing at his consumption?"

"No, of course not. He wants to take boxing lessons with it all, and he came to me today to learn if I knew anything of the art. I told him I could box a little bit, and he's coming up here tonight to get a few lessons. Yes, he's—he's"—

"I don't see where the laugh comes in," said Mrs. Bowser as Mr. Bowser had another fit of laughter.

"Then I'll tell you. You remember when I had a teacher, don't you? Well, one night he hauled off and knocked seven bells out of me, and I carried two black eyes for a week. I have never had a chance since to get even on that, but now it has come. I'll play with Wilkins for a few minutes, and then I'll"—

"You'll choke yourself if you don't look out. What are you going to do to Mr. Wilkins?"

"I'll knock the head off his shoulders. I'll feint with my left and then swing my right, and when it lands on his chin he won't wake up for thirty minutes."

"You won't do anything of the kind. You ought to be ashamed to think of it. If the man is in poor health a hard blow may kill him."

"His health is all right, but he is faddy. And when talking with me he was squaring off and shooting out his left and telling how many men he was going to lick after taking a few lessons. He wants taking down, and I'm going to do it for him. I'll let him tap me three or four times, and then I'll suddenly haul off and—ha, ha, ha!"

"It will be a mean trick if you do," observed Mrs. Bowser. "It seems to me that a man of your standing should be in better business. Suppose it gets around the neighborhood that you are a prize fighter? That would be a nice thing for the papers, wouldn't it? 'Bowser, the bruiser, knocks a tyro out and nearly kills him!' I don't want anything of the kind to happen around this house."

"All right, my dear. I'll treat him like a two-year-old. Only it just struck me that here was a chance to get back and"—

Mrs. Bowser determined to put Mr. Wilkins on his guard when he came in, and half an hour later he rang the bell. He was invited to sit for a few minutes before ascending to the gar- and at a proper moment was told Mr. Bowser sometimes got excited when he had the gloves on and hit harder than he meant to.

"Yes?" he answered. "Well, most men are that way. I know I am, and he will have to look out for himself a little. Perhaps I ought to box him with only one hand."

At this statement Mr. Bowser laid back in his chair and roared, and Mr. Wilkins looked at him in a puzzled way and then said:

"Really, my dear madam, my wife did not approve of my coming up here. She knows what a tremendous hitter I am, and she was afraid I might damage your husband. Perhaps we'd better call it off."

"Hear him!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he slapped his leg and chuckled all over. "I was telling Mrs. Bowser that I guessed I had better tie my hands behind my back and let you do all the hitting, and here you are afraid for me! Well, that's funny!"

Mrs. Bowser couldn't make Mr. Wilkins out. He was either an amateur with a heap of confidence back of him or he understood himself and had an object in view. She therefore had nothing further to say, and the men disappeared upstairs. What occurred up there she will never fully understand, as neither man went into particulars. When they had reached the garret and were stripping for the fray Mr. Bowser uttered a chuckle and said:

"Now, Wilkins, if I get to going too hard you must call out."

"Oh, certainly," was the reply, "and I shall expect you to do the same. I shouldn't want to lay you up for two or three days."

"Lay me up! Ha, ha, ha! Say, Wilkins, you are something of a humorist in your way. We'll time ourselves as near as we can for three minute rounds, and if you feel like warming up come for me as hot as you please."

"But I shall be careful not to hurt you. Your wife seemed rather anxious on that point."

"Oh, she did, eh? Ha, ha, ha! By George, but I haven't enjoyed myself as well in a whole year! Are you ready? Then, one—two—three!"

Mr. Wilkins squared off like a novice and used his arms like an old woman, and Mr. Bowser had to stop now and then to laugh. The round closed without anybody having been hurt, and when they stood up for the next Mr. Bowser went in to make it a rattler. To his great surprise his visitor managed to ward or dodge all his blows, but by such awkwardness that it called for smiles all the time. The third round was to be a corker. Mr. Wilkins was not to be murdered outright, but he was to be given some pointers in the manly art to last him all the rest of his life.

"I may strike a little too hard, but you know I told you to call out," said Mr. Wilkins as he stood up to the mark.

"Go right in, my boy, to knock the head out of the cider barrel and don't mind me," replied Mr. Bowser, and then he chuckled deep down in his chest at the crisis that was coming. That right swing of his was due in the third round, and he felt that he must hang on to himself a bit and not break Mr. Wilkins' neck and have a coroner's inquest on hand.

The two mixed things up for a minute, and then Mr. Bowser's golden opportunity came. He saw the opening and swung for it, and he had started to chuckle when the house fell on him. Roof, walls and everything gave way at once, and his last remembrance was seeing the earnest face of Mr. Wilkins before him. The visitor shortly after made his appearance downstairs and said to Mrs. Bowser:

"My dear madam, I am pained to tell you that your husband is lying in a peaceful sleep on the garret floor and that it will be useless to try to waken him for the next quarter of an hour. He won't die of it, but he will know more about the manly art tomorrow. Tell him that I thank him for the pointers he has given me tonight. Good night, madam."

When Mr. Bowser opened his eyes and looked around in a stupid way he smelled camphor and saw Mrs. Bowser bending over him.

"W-what is it?" he asked.

"Nothing much, except that you have stopped laughing."

"But what is it, I say?"

"Hush! You picked up Mr. Wilkins for a flat and set out to knock his head off. Yours isn't quite knocked off, but there's a lump on your jaw as big as a quart bowl. Rest yourself for ten minutes, and then the cook and I will see if we can get you downstairs and to bed without your neck facing around the wrong way." M. QUAD.

HE SAW THE OPENING AND SWUNG FOR IT.

Proof.

Fanny—Is your doll's hair real?

Gracie—Course it is. It comes off just like mamma's.—Brooklyn Life.

COURAGE THAT WON

.....By Frank H. Sweet

Copyright, 1905, by Frank H. Sweet

Judge Pauls went down the office steps briskly, his face, which a few moments before had been creased into a frown, now beaming with the satisfaction of duty well done. He had forbidden the new doctor, who had no prospects and no faculty for money making, to visit his house any more. From what he knew of Edith and what he had seen in the young doctor's eyes he felt that he need apprehend no further trouble, and the affair had not gone far enough for either of the young people to suffer any heartache.

Dr. Phil was standing in front of an open window in his office, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, gazing out at the judge as he crossed the street and passed on through the field opposite toward the river, probably to see if the swollen torrent was doing any damage to his lands. Then, with the same strong, self contained look which the judge had seen and, against his will, admired, the young doctor turned back into his office.

There was no despondency in his clear gray eyes, no weakening of his square chin. He had fought his way from almost absolute ignorance at twelve in the depths of a coal mine through various situations to one school after another, through college and medical school and hospital practice, until now he was here in an office of his own waiting for the first patient.

There was a large back region of farm and mountain people here, and once he could gain their confidence it would offer him such a field as he loved, a life of hard, continuous work, with much of it in long journeyings under the open sky. The horror of his early boyhood in the black depths of the mine could never leave him; to be in the open air was to be in God's own world. The matter of recompense in money never troubled him.

As he turned from the window a man came hurrying across a field from the direction of the river. Reaching the

THE ANIMAL SEEMED TO THINK IT FOOLHARDY TO PROCEED.

opposite fence, he vaulted over without seeking the gate and ran straight to Dr. Phil's office.

"Hello, doctor!" he called sharply. "You got a telephone?"

"Yes."

"Well, you call down to Dr. Peters at the Ferry road an' tell him to hurry to Dan Sims' house, on t'other side the river—tell him Lonesome valley. Dan jest hollered across to me an' said his wife'd cut herself with an ax, bad, an' they was holdin' back the bleedin' well's they could. The bridge is down to the Ferry road."

"But it's nearly twenty miles to the Ferry bridge. It will take Dr. Peters hours to reach her."

"Can't help that. No man could get across the river this side the bridge, an' Dr. Peters is the nearest. You'd have to go forty miles."

Dr. Phil was hurriedly gathering up some things from his table.

"There's the branch that runs into the river from the mountains," he called over his shoulder. "After this freshet it must be a torrent, as dangerous as the river itself. Dr. Peters could never cross it. He is too old."

The man's countenance fell. "That's so," he admitted. "I'd forgot all about the branch. I s'pose it's jest tearin' now. Well, I'll holler back to Dan an' tell him a doctor'll be over jest as soon's the water goes down a little an' that they must do the best they can."

"You'll do nothing of the sort. Hurry round to the stable behind the office and bring my horse. You'll find the bridle hanging on a peg. Never mind a saddle; that will be too much weight."

"But why"—

"Hurry, I tell you!" thundered Dr. Phil. "The woman may be bleeding to death. I'll be ready by the time you are back."

When the man appeared Dr. Phil was at the corner of the office, and he threw himself instantly upon the horse's back.

"You can't go"— the man tried to say, but Dr. Phil did not hear him. He was tearing across the street, and when they came to the fence the horse took it at a bound. A few minutes later they were at the river.

Several men were working in the edge of the water trying to rescue lumber and other floating wreckage from the torrent. Judge Pauls was standing on the bank watching them. As the horse dashed down the bank the men threw up their hands warningly.

"You can't cross here!" one of them yelled. "It's sure death!"

"A woman's on the other side dying," was Dr. Phil's only answer.

He did not even attempt to check the horse, but plunged into the water at full speed.

The horse was the only object of property that Dr. Phil owned, and he had been able to make the purchase because the ugliness and viciousness and small size of the animal had made the price very low. But the horse was apparently afraid of nothing in the world and had strong staying powers, and these were qualities which soon convinced the young doctor that he had obtained the very animal he needed without regard to price.

However, with that rushing, roaring torrent before him, the animal seemed to think it foolhardy to proceed, for before he had gone a dozen feet from shore he tried to turn and swim back. But now the firm, masterful hand of the rider was controlling his head, the calm, inflexible voice was sounding encouragingly in his ears, and after a few ineffectual attempts to turn the horse directed his gaze toward the opposite shore and did what Dr. Phil was doing—his best.

But no living thing could stem or cross that mad rush of water, and this Dr. Phil well knew. He must reach the other side, but he was not foolhardy.

The torrent was winding in its course, Dr. Phil's gaze had swept keenly from bank to bank; then he forced his horse into a current which approached the opposite shore nearly a half mile down. To the horrified spectators it looked as though they were being swept away, powerless to help themselves, as, indeed, they were for the time being. All Dr. Phil did was to guide the horse, and all the horse could do was to keep them above water. But as the current approached its nearest point to the other shore, not more than ten feet distant, Dr. Phil suddenly slipped into the water, with his hand twisted in the horse's mane, and in that position, freed from his weight and with the strong right arm assisting by quick, powerful strokes, the horse threw himself forward with a desperate effort which brought his feet upon the bottom. A few minutes later they emerged from the water and staggered up the bank.

Dr. Phil did not hesitate. Lonesome valley was two miles away, and he could reach it more quickly on foot than he could on the horse in its present exhausted condition. So he turned the animal loose; perhaps he could recover him again when he returned.

He found the woman weak from loss of blood and lack of proper attention. Another hour's delay might have been fatal. He remained with her two days, until she was out of danger, and then returned to the river. Contrary to his expectation, he found the horse grazing quietly within a few rods of where he had left him, and the animal greeted him with an unmistakable whinny of pleasure and relief. Perhaps the common danger in the river and the manner of escape had won the horse's respect and dependence; possibly the animal was already becoming fond of him. Dr. Phil had not received a fee for his services, but the family's gratitude and the way the horse trotted toward him, whinnying, were enough, and he recrossed the river with buoyant heart.

In his desk he found a letter which read:

My Dear Doctor—I was a little hasty the other day, and I realized it when I saw you crossing the river. Will you overlook it by taking dinner with us Sunday? HENRY PAULS.

Slaves of the Orient.

"In Zanzibar and Pemba slaves are very slow to take advantage of the regulations that give them the right to claim their freedom," says a traveler. "They realize that so long as they are well used their position is superior to that of the man whose freedom is his sole asset. I have found the same attitude in north Africa. From Morocco to Tripoli one sees most of the slaves well content and flourishing. The famine, the locusts, the drought and the tax collector have no terror for them. Work keeps them healthy, they have enough to eat and drink, and the future has no meaning at all. There is promotion, there are confidential missions to governors and friends that elevate a slave, if only in the eyes of his fellows, and there is always a chance of manumission when the owner dies and wishes to have some good deeds recorded in the books of Islam's recording angels. The sorry truth of the matter is that slaves under Mohammedan rule are much better off than they ever were under the rule of white men in America and elsewhere."

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"The novel that has inherent and permanent value that will secure for it a place in literature," said a well known author a few days ago, "rarely exceeds an edition of ten or fifteen thousand copies, and more often the limit is 5,000, while the one that is ephemeral, but catches the public fancy, may have a sale of fifty or a hundred thousand. Books of the latter class put money into the pockets of both author and publisher, but it does not come from the most discriminating readers. Of the class in question the field is limited, and, while they establish the reputation and permanent value of the really literary production, they are not included in the clientele of the author who is willing to sacrifice quality and style to increase his revenues from royalties. The novel that attains a wide but brief popularity does not appeal to the literary class."

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12x22	.85
12x24	.90
12x26	1.00
12x28	1.05
12x30	1.15
12x32	1.20
12x34	1.25
14x24	1.10
14x26	1.15
14x28	1.20
14x32	1.30
14x36	1.50

1⅜ inches thick, two lights, check rail.

20x24	.85
20x26	.90
20x28	.95
20x30	1.00
20x32	1.10
22x24	.90
22x26	.95
22x28	1.00
22x30	1.10
22x32	1.15
22x34	1.30
24x24	1.00
24x26	1.05
24x28	1.10
24x30	1.20
24x32	1.25
24x34	1.35
24x36	1.40
26x26	1.15
26x28	1.25
26x30	1.30
26x32	1.35
26x34	1.55
26x36	1.56

GLAZED TRANSOMS.

1⅜ inches thick, outside measurement.

12x30	.40
14x30	.45
12x32	.45
14x32	.50

DOORS—FOUR PANEL, O. G., WHITE PINE.

⅞ inches thick.

	No. 2	No. 3	Painted
2 ft.x6 ft.	$ .90		$ .75
2-6x6-6	1.05		.80
2-8x6-8	1.20		.90
1⅜ inches thick.			
2 ft.x6 ft.	1.30		.90
2-6x6-6	1.50	1.25	1.00
2-8x6-8	1.55	1.30	1.05
1¾ inches thick.			
2-6x6	1.50	1.30	1.05
2-8x6	1.70	1.35	1.10
2-10x 10	2.00		1.20

SASH DOORS, GLAZED.

Four Lights.

	No. 2	Painted
2-6x6-6	$2.65	$2.85
2-8x6-8		2.00
2-10x6-10	3.35	2.25
3 ft.x7 ft.		2.40
Two Lights.		
2-6x6-6	2.65	1.85
2-8x6-8	3.25	2.05
2-10x6-10	3.40	
3 ft.x7 ft.	3.85	
One Light.		
2-6x6-6	2.95	2.15
2-8x6-8	3.25	2.35
2-10x6-10	3.80	2.85

WE ALSO HAVE A VERY NEAT LOW PRICED FRONT DOOR.

We quote it in plain glass.

	No. 2	Painted
2-6x6-6	$2.75	$2.25
2-8x6-8	2.75	2.25
2-10x6-10	3.00	

With figured glass, add 75 cents each.

WE HAVE A NICE LINE OF OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF FRONT DOORS, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $2.25 TO $4.50.

YELLOW PINE.

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Flooring	$27.50	$24.00	$20.00
German Siding	30.00	26.00	
Bevel Siding	19.00	16.50	
Partition	30.00		
Ceiling, 7-16 inch	20.00	18.00	
Ceiling, ⅜ in		13.50	

	No. 2
⅞-inch x 12-inch Boards, 14, 16 or 18 feet; a good sound barn grade	$27.50
Moulded Casings, ⅞inchx5 inch long lengths, per 100 lineal feet	1.95
2-inchx 4-inch, 16 ft., dressed all around, each	.40

PORCH POSTS—FIR WOOD.

4x4, 8 feet, turned	.75
5x5, 9 feet, turned	1.25
6x6, 9 feet, turned	1.75

SHINGLES—NO. 1 WASHINGTON RED CEDAR.

5 butts measure 2 inches, perfectly clear, vertical grain, per thousand	3.90
5-inch dimension, square butts	4.50
Fancy butts	5.00

BITTINGER.

The citizens of this and surrounding communities are promised a rare treat on Memorial Day. A regular G. A. R. service will be held by the veterans in this district. Rev. Manges, of Oakland, and other prominent speakers will address the people on that occasion, and the good people of Bittinger extend to their neighbors in all surrounding towns a hearty invitation to come and help make the day pleasant and profitable.

Mrs. K. A. Bittinger will conduct a festival and ice cream supper in the grove opposite her home on Saturday evening, May 20th. The public is cordially invited to attend and feast upon the good things to be had there.

Mrs. Hattie Engle and daughters were visiting Mrs. Engle's old home one day last week.

The phrenological entertainments, so called, held in the school house on Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week met with only a small measure of success and less of public approval.

Attorneys Thayer, Sincell and Mitchell of Oakland were in this section last week looking after some real estate matters.

Mr. O. C. Robison, of Avilton, finds the climate so rare and the ladies so fair about our village that he is prone to make frequent trips to this place.

Rev. Shoup was calling on his many friends in Grantsville on last Monday.

Prof. C. Bender, of Grantsville, passed through here last Saturday.

Mr. Uriah Knox was admitted to membership in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at this place on last Sunday morning.

Lumber Company Opens Office.

Monday the Ravenscroft Lumber and Manufacturing Company opened its office in rooms in the Ravenscroft building on Second street with Mr. "Jack" Moore in charge. Mr. Moore is a thoroughgoing young man and has had many years experience in the lumber business. His company handles a great quantity of lumber, shipping from Oakland, Friendsville, Mountain Lake Park, and other points.

I. O. O. F. Services.

The services in the Lutheran church at Friendsville last Sunday evening were largely attended when the pastor, Rev. H. C. Salem, preached a special sermon to the Odd Fellows who attended in a body. The subject of the discourse was "The Good Samaritan." Rev. A. L. Donachy assisted in the services.

Henry Lee Paralyzed.

Mr. Henry Lee, of Swanton, one of the oldest residents of that section of the country, suffered a paraletic stroke on last Saturday morning, which rendered him unconscious in which state he still lingers. Mr. Lee is a highly respected citizens of his district and has been a resident of that section of the county his entire lifetime.

DIED.

MITCHELL—At Addison, Pa., on Monday morning at an early hour, after an illness of two weeks, Mrs. Charles Mitchell, of Friendsville, this county. The deceased had gone to Addison to visit friends and relatives and while there was taken ill with fatal results. Her funeral occurred Tuesday.

PECK.—Near McHenry, May 2, 1905, Mrs. Mary Peck, wife of Samuel Peck, aged 30 years, 8 months and 29 days. Deceased was sick but a few hours until she received the summons to pass to her eternal reward. She leaves a husband and six children, four sons and two daughters, ranging from three weeks to fifteen years of age. Funeral services at the home, conducted by Rev. James W. Beeghly. Interment at the Thayer burying ground.

DIEHL. — Catherine Bowser was born Nov. 27, 1816; was married to Henry Diehl, March 16, 1846. To this union 8 children were born, 3 sons and five daughters. One of the boys died—7 of the children are living. They had 65 great-grandchildren, 8 are dead; 33 grandchildren are living.

Mrs. Diehl died April 30, 1905, aged 88 years, 5 months, 3 days. The funeral took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hetz, the following Tuesday and was largely attended, her pastor Rev. H. C. Salem, officiated, assisted by Rev. M. Grossman of Addison, Pa. Interment took place at Cove.

Mrs. Diehl had been a great sufferer, but endured her affliction with Christian courage. She was a consistent member of the Cove congregation and was ready for her Master's summons. May the Lord comfort the sorrowing ones is our prayer.

H. C. SALEM.

Butter and Eggs at Garthright's.

Until further notice Garthright, Mountain Lake Park, will pay in cash 16 per dozen for all the fresh eggs he can get and 20 cents per pound for first-class fresh butter.

Mr. J. M. White and two daughters, of near Gorman, were visitors to Oakland yesterday.

Proposals For BUILDING School Houses.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY. OAKLAND, MD., May 5, 1905.

The Garrett County School Board at its meeting to-day decided to ask for sealed bids for the erection of new school houses at the following places:

RUSH, District No. 2.
BEACHY, District No. 3.
NEW GERMANY, District No. 3.
CHESTNUT GROVE, District No. 4.
DODGE, District No. 14.
DODSON, District No. 15.

Specifications can be had at the office of the School Board in Oakland. The Board will meet and open bids on

Friday, June 2, 1905,

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.

10 4t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
C. C. MILLER

1 3

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., Mch. 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 16, 1905,

for the purpose of appointing district assessors and Health officer. Other routine business will be transacted.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at Kitzmillersville, Md., and running thence through the properties of J. H. Rafter and Potomac Manor, to the town of Gleason, connecting at that place with the road leading in from West Virginia, in District No. 15, a distance of 3 miles.

GLEASON COAL & COKE CO.,
S. F. SHELLY, Supt.
J. H. RAFTER,
J. E. CHAPPELL.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Austin Brown, Assignee, vs. Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, Mortgagors. No. 1339 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 3rd day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Austin Brown, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure of the mortgage, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 26th day of May, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 59

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

Just Opened

A NICE LINE OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Summer Underwear**

New line of Silks—assorted colors. Floor Oil Cloth MATTING to close out from 10c a yard up

Arthur Townshend

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY BREAD

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

HENRY LAUER, Proprietor — OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henry Kamp, et. al.
No. 1321 Equity, In the Circuit Court, Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 20th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN J. GLASS,

late of Somerset county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 13th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1905.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Guard, Md.,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
Administrators

5 3t

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 A... Year

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905. NUMBER 11.

FIRE AT DODSON

Monday Morning Destroyed The Dodson Coal Company's Store.

On Monday morning about two o'clock the Dodson Supply Company's store at Dodson, this county, a mining town situated on the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railway, one mile south of Blaine, was discovered to be on fire, the origin of which is not known, but when first seen the flames were in the wareroom from which they communicated in a remarkably short while with the main building, a two story structure recently erected, destroying both buildings with their contents.

The lower floor of the main building was stocked with a general line of merchandise and the second floor was used as offices of the Garrett County Coal Mining Company.

The buildings and contents were valued at $10,000 with an insurance of $7000.

Decoration Day at Friendsville.

Sherman Post No 11, G. A. R., of Friendsville, desires that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, Sunday school children and visitors from the surrounding country to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Tuesday, May 30th, 1905, in decorating the graves of the noble dead that are resting in the cemeteries around Friendsville.

The Post will assemble with others that will join us, at the public school building at 10 a. m., then march to the M. E. church preceded by the Friendsville band where the beautiful ritual will be carried out. Speaking by Rev. Donachy and others, appropriate music and recitations. Donation of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at the M. E. church.

By order of the Post.
R. E. FRIEND, Comd'r.
GEO. E. BISHOFF, Adj't.

EPWORTH LEAGUE OF OAKLAND

Celebrated Its 16th Anniversary Monday Night and Installed Officers.

The sixteenth anniversary of the institution of the Oakland Chapter of the Epworth League was celebrated on last Monday night at the M. E. church by the rendition of a specially prepared program and the installation of the recently elected officers who will serve for a term of six months. The new officers of the Chapter are:

President, Mr. John W. Davis; 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th vice presidents, Miss Alice Hessen, Miss Mabel Porter Mrs. E. H. Sincell, Miss Percy Brady, respectively; Miss Gertrude Shirer, secretary, and Mr. Albert Clary, treasurer.

Miss Inez Wellman, who has just closed her term of school at Davis, West Va., is in Oakland visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Workman.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. W. D. King has secured a clerkship in Mr. P. T. Garthright's general store at this place.

Mr. C. Robb, of Allegany, Penn., has rented Inwood cottage for the present season, through Rudisill's Real Estate Agency,

Hon. Geo C. Sturgiss of Morgantown, was a Park visitor last Tuesday.

Mrs. R. E. M'Quay went to Prestonbury, Ky., Tuesday last to spend some time with her husband at that place.

The engine of the way train Wednesday afternoon set the roof of the postoffice building on fire. Master Harry Callis saw it in time to prevent any damage. A bucket of water and a few moments work put the fire out.

"BUCKSHOT" JOHN ALLEN

In Jail for Assault on Delia Parker, a Dusky Maiden.

"Buckshot" John Allen, a big, lubberly and very dark complected "coon" with roving propensities who leaves Oakland every year with the coming of frost and appear with the flowers of spring, imbibed freely of bad liquor on Saturday and made things uncomfortable for a time for some of his dusky friends and relatives, the outcome of which is that "Buckshot" is in jail with a badly lacerated head caused by coming in contact with the club of Oakland's "finest" which was wielded with vim and vigor in the hands of Officer Sweeney when the prisoner resisted arrest.

The woman assaulted by "Buckshot" was Delia Parker, his sister-in-law, who was standing in a doorway along Third street when she was espied by her assailant and without more ado he "waded in", knocking her 'clear out of her shoes," but inflicting little damage to he beauty.

"Buckshot" was given a hearing by Justice Gonder Monday and fined $11 and costs, but being "short" he was sent to jail until the fine and costs are paid.

Married Today.

Mr. Hugh Calderwood, of Altamont Springs Farm, and Miss Nannie, daughter of Mr. J. C. Rodeheaver, of near Deer Park, were married at noon to-day, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland, at the home of the bride. This afternoon the couple will drive to Oakland and depart on train No. 46 for New York City where on Saturday they will sail on the Anchor Line Steamer Columbia for Scotland, the home of the groom. After remaining there until August visiting relatives of Mr. Calderwood they will return to Deer Park. Their many friends wish them every happiness.

Dixon & Kelso

WILL
PAY

30c Cash
For Wool

Dixon & Kelso

W. E. M'MILLAN, LUMBER OPERATOR,

Injured Seriously in Harrisburg (Pa.) Wreck Last Thursday Morning.

TRAIN WAS BLOWN TO PIECES

By the Explosion of Two Cars of Dynamite—Mr. McMillan is President of the McMillan Lumber Company of This County.

Last Thursday morning about two o'clock one of the most fearful wrecks in the history of railroading occurred in the suburbs of Harrisburg, Pa., when a fast express and passenger train collided with the wreckage of a freight train resulting in the death of more that twenty persons and the serious injury of nearly one hundred, among the injured being Mr. W. E. McMillan, president of the McMillan Lumber Company, of this county, whose mills are located near Wilson, on the West Virginia Central Railway.

In the freight which was first wrecked and thrown onto the track of the passenger train, were two cars of dynamite. Without a moment's warning the passenger train piled into the wreckage and the concussion being so great the dynamite exploded, hurling death and destruction in every direction. Immediately after the dynamite let go the wreckage took fire, burning the mangled to death in many instances.

Mr. McMillan's injuries consist of both legs and one of his thumb being broken and a deep cut across his chest. Mr. McMillan, in company with his attorney, Mr. E. D. Edson, of New York, was on his way from that city to Pittsburg. The two men occupied opposite berths in the sleeping car Garnet. When the collision occurred Edson called to McMillan to hurry out of his berth and leave the coach. McMillan jumped from his berth and crawled through a window of the wrecked Pullman, when he was hurled by the first explosion a distance 60 feet over the river embankment. The force of the explosion shattered the coach, and what remained of it was consumed by the flames. Is is feared that Edson was caught in the debris and was completely incinerated.

As soon as the father of young McMillan could be located by the railroad company he was notified of the accident and drove from the mill to Oakland where he took the train on Friday night for Harrisburg, where his son is confined to the hospital.

ANOTHER LOT PURCHASED.

By Lutheran Congregation—Failed to Get Deed for Lot Bought Last Week.

After having decided to purchase the Yellowly lot on Alder street as a site for the proposed new Lutheran church by a vote of the members of the congregation and giving the necessary authority to the building committee to begin operations on the church, the owners of the property refused to dispose of the lot and as a result another location was sought for the purpose.

At the meeting of the congregation called for Monday night of this week when a large number of the members were present to make another selection, by an almost unaminous vote the McComas property fronting on Second street adjoining the Browning Hotel, was purchased, the price paid being $1000 cash.

This property is a very desirable one, the location being on a paved street and while not as central as the Yellowly property, it will answer the purposes of the congregation very well.

Authority was vested in the building committee to begin operations at once and if no hitch occurs in securing title to this lot, which is not anticipated, the erection of the building will begin as soon as plans can be secured and adopted.

Lawn Fete at Swanton.

The social department of the Swanton Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a lawn fete at the residence of Mr. William W. Sweet on Saturday night, May 20th, beginning at 7 o'clock.

The ladies of the League will serve strawberries, ice cream, confections and cake. The proceeds will be devoted to the church. All are invited and all will find a cordial welcome.

Subscribe for The Republican.

HARDWARE FIRM MAKE ASSIGNMENT.

Messrs. Hinebaugh & Edwards, Who Recently Went Into Business Meet With Misfortune.

The hardware firm of Hinebaugh & Edwards, composed of Messrs. John O. Hinebaugh and J. E. Edwards, made a voluntary assignment of their stock of goods, located in the Mitchell building on Second street, last Thursday to Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, of Oakland.

The firm entered business sometime early in December of last year, buying a large stock of goods, but the season being extremely dull during the winter months they were unable to realize on their purchases, hence the assignment.

Both young men are first class mechanics and are now holding good positions with Mr. W. A. Liller, of Keyser, being stationed for the present at Douglas, on the line of the West Virginia Central.

Church Services.

LUTHERAN—ACCIDENT CHARGE.

Services in this charge will be conducted as follows: At Accident, Saturday, 10 a. m., catechise; Sunday, preaching. At Cove, Saturday afternoon, catechise; Sunday, 10.15, preaching. Friendsville, Friday, 3.30, catechise; Sunday, 7.30, preaching; at this service a Luther League will be organized. Kendall, on Tuesday evening hereafter, preaching.

Friendsville congregation has elected the following officers: Elders, F. G. Fox and G. J. Kolb; deacons, W. F. East and Fred. Kamp.

At Accident, the following Sunday Sunday school officers have been elected: President, D. C. Bowman; sup't John Geis; asst. sup't, Reslie Rush; sec'y, Howard Schlossnagle; treas., Sophia Ault; book committee, Earl Ault and Ettie Bowser; organist, Rosa Boyer; asst. organist, Mary Groenmiller.

H. C. SALEM Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday morning at 10:30 Rev. Thomas S. Long, superintendent of the Park will preach in St. Paul's M. E. church, and at night at 7:45 Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward will preach.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. Manges announces Lutheran service to be held as follows in the Garrett Memorial church on Sunday next: Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; sermon at 10:30, the subject being "God in the Attitude of Mother."

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Services for next Sabbath will be as follows: Preaching, 10:30 at Hoyes; Elder, 3 p. m.; Friendsville, 8:15 p. m. Sunday school at Hoyes, Blooming Rose and Selbysport at the usual morning hour and at Friendsville at 2. p. m. Epworth League at 7:45 at Friendsville. All are welcome.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Services Sunday as follows: Preaching at Deer Park at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at Thaverville every Sunday at 10; prayer meeting at Deer Park Wednesday evening of each week.

W. H. FAUST, Pastor.

MT. LAKE & DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

Mt. Lake Park cottage prayer meeting Tuesday at 8. p. m., at the residence of J. E. Chance; Junior League Wednesday 3 p. m. and prayer meeting 8 p. m.; Epworth League May 21 at 7:15, preaching at 8. Deer Park, Sunday school 10 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m. Wesley Chapel May 21, Sunday school 10 a.m.

P. W. METHENEY, Pastor.

BEAR CREEK LUMBER CO.

Has Disposed of Its Holdings to The Loch Haven Lumber Company.

The Bear Creek Lumber Company, of Garrett county, whose mills are located at Friendsville, this county has disposed of its holdings to the Loch Haven Lumber Company, a Pennsylvania corporation. Mr. John W. McCullough was president of the Bear Creek Company and is a resident of Friendsville. The holdings of the company include several miles of railroad, a store at Friendsville and a large tract of good timber land. The purchasers of the mill took possession on May 1st.

Pasture for Rent.

I have pasture to rent for the season on the Brant place in Dist. 10, formerly owned by Mr. Abe Wilson. Will pasture 40 head of two-year olds. Write or telephone to me, or to Mr. Geo. W. Moon.

W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
Bayard, W. Va.

BITTINGER.

May smiles upon our sturdy mountain tillers of the soil, and wreathed in her smiles we read promises of a bountiful season with much rejoicing over a full harvest.

Miss Gertrude Hohn was visiting friends in this vicinity last week, and was accompanied on her return as far as Grantsville by Mr. Jonas Bittinger on last Sunday.

Rev. Shoup started Friday morning for Manchester, Md., where he was called to assist Rev. H. H. Flick in his spring communion services.

Messrs. Jennings and McCullough were in this place last week negotiating a timber deal.

Mr. Shirk, of the Garrett Lumber Co., passed through here last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Lloyd Brenneman sold a fine coach horse last Monday, realizing a nice price.

Mrs. K. Bittinger is making preparations to offer her friends a pleasant evening on next Saturday evening. All are cordially invited.

A special feature of the Memorial day demonstration to be held at this place on May 30 will be a match game of ball between the Accident and Bittinger teams.

INFORMATION FOR ORCHARDISTS

State Entomologist Tells How Pests May Be Exterminated.

There are many insects which we may consider our annual visitors. Accordingly, orchardists as well as those who have a small number of trees for home use, should take every precaution towards protecting the trees and fruit that remain on after the recent freezes from insects and fungi attack.

Apples trees should be sprayed at this time with Paris Green or other arsenite (3-8 lbs. to 50 gallons of water) for protection against the Codling moth, an insect that causes the majority of our wormy apples. It is wise to apply the Paris Green with Bordeaux Mixture which will control various fungus diseases.

The Apple-tree Tent caterpillar seems to be present in enormous numbers this spring. Since the insect cae easily be detected by its conspicuous nests or tents, the whole colony can be torn from the tree in early morning or evening and destroyed. A torch may also be employed to destroy them. Or if they are out of reach spraying the branches nearest the nests with an arsenite will control them.

Injury from the plum curculio by "stinging" the fruit will probably be more pronounced this year owing to the fact that a large per cent of the peaches and plums have already been killed by frosts in some parts of the State. The beetles attack both plum, peach and apple. Spraying the tree with Paris Green or other arsenite will have the effect of killing some of the beetles as they feed on the foliage and fruit. The "jarring" method should also be practiced when practicable, that is, where the tree is not too large to jar easily. It consists of placing a large sheet under the tree and then jarring the tree suddenly. If done in early morning the beetles will fall into the sheet and then can be destroyed. It may be necessary to continue this work every morning for two weeks or until they become very scarce.

In controling the asparagus beetles which are causing much trouble at this time, the only means we may suggest is spraying with an arsenite, dusting air slacked lime on the plants to kill the larvae, and to let a part of the asparagus grow up as a trap for the insects. They can then be treated on the trap asparagus more effectively by spraying or catching them.

Any further information as to the above or other insects pests will be gladly given by communicating with the State Entomologist, College Park, Md. Thomas B. Symons, State Entomologist.

Grange Meeting.

The Garrett County Grange will meet in Naylor's Hall, Oakland, on Saturday, May 27th, 1905, at 2 o'clock.

The meeting will be held for the purpose of transacting business, therefore every Granger should be present. It is especially urgent that the Executive Committee and officers attend.

GEORGE E. BISHOFF,
Lecturer.

Wool Wanted.

Garthright, Mountain Lake Park, will pay 31 cents in trade for nice fine wool, or 30 cents per pound in cash. 15 cents cash for eggs, 20 cents for butter. 11 2t.

ARRESTED ON BURGLARY CHARGE.

Jesse J. Flynn, of Bloomington Forced Entrance Into Saloon and Was Arrested.

Jesse J. Flynn, of Bloomington, was brought to Oakland on last Thursday night by Policeman Sweeney, who made the arrest upon a state's warrant, charging him with having forced an entrance into the Tibbetts saloon at Bloomington on Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock.

It as alleged that Flynn gained entrance into the place by forcing a back window after the proprietor had locked the doors and went home to his supper. On his way home Tibbetts met a young man named James Reynolds to whom he gave the key to the front door with instructions to open the place and wait on any customers who should want anything. Passing the building along the side Reynolds saw Flynn behind the bar and demanded to know what he was doing there and receiving no satisfactory answer he ordered him out. Reynolds went to the front door and while unlocking it Flynn jumped through the window by which he had entered and disappeared, but later arrested and brought to Oakland where he was given a hearing Friday by Justice Gonder.

Before the Justice the prisoner wanted to enter a plea of guilty but the magistrate not having the authority to pass sentence Flynn withdrew the plea and was remanded to Jail for the action of the September grand jury.

Decoration Day at Deer Park.

Deer Park proposes to observe Memorial day this year with an all-day celebration from early morn to close of day and have arranged a splendid program of exercises for the occasion. The following is the program of exercises which will be rendered:

All meet in grove at 8:40 a. m. Selection by band. March led by band to meet morning train. March from the train to the grove, halt while singing "America." Music by band. March to the cemetery. Music. Song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by selected choir. Address "Our Soldier Dead," by Rev. W. H. Faust. Firing of salute by old soldiers. Decoration of graves. March back to the grove. Music. Address by Hon. G. W. Haulenbeek. Song, "Maryland My Maryland." Address, Dr. J. W. Laughlin and others. Music. Adjournment for refreshments at 12.40 p. m.

Reassemble at bugle call 2 p. m. Various races until 3 p. m. Music. March to Baseball park. Game called between married and single men. Supper served in the grove after the game closes. Mask parade at 7 p. m. At 8 p. m. a most interesting play will be given in Laughlin's Hall, entitled "The Broken Promise," and this the best feature of the day's program will close the exercises for the day. The band will render some choice selections during the play.

Everybody who wants to spend this great national holiday in an enjoyable manner can make no mistake by coming to Deer Park.

Come and bring your friends.

WILFRED CHADDERTON,
THOS. C. GARRETT,
JAS. W. WALTER,
Committee.

HEAVILY FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Two Young Men of Swanton Assessed $25 and Costs Each.

Last Saturday afternoon two young men from the vicinity of Swanton, named Murphy and Sweitzer, assaulted Thomas Martin, Jr., at his stable in Oakland, and were getting the better of him when his father, Thomas, Sr., came to his help. The old gentleman, who is crippled with the rheumatism and unable to handle himself in a scrap, was badly treated by the assaulting party having been struck in the face and knocked down. Both men, after Mr. Martin was used up, broke and ran but were overtaken on the outskirts to town and brought back, being placed in jail until Monday when their trial took place before Justice Gonder, who imposed a fine of $25 and costs upon each. Sweitzer paid and was released. Murphy in default, was sent to jail.

Wreck at Hutton.

Sunday afternoon a rear-end collision between two freight trains took place in 58-cut at Hutton resulting in the derailment and wrecking two cars and the detention of trains for some time. No one was injured. The wreck was cleared up by the Piedmont wreck crew.

A Question Of Caste

....By MARTHA FISHEL.

Copyright, 1904, by Martha Fishel

IN the florist's window a bunch of orchids of a rare green gray hue flaunted their imperial beauty in the face of a family of roses of different complexions, white tulips and yellow jonquils. Every head nodded attentively on its stem. It was evident the orchids had something important to impart.

"We've just been bought for Ruth Delorme. She's the only American we would care to have own us," they drawled. "She's the season's beauty, which is the best we can expect in this parvenu country, where there's not a title in sight unless it's borrowed. We will say goodby to you all very soon. No doubt we'll be taken to a dinner and the opera and perhaps look in at a couple of dances. That's the life we are meant for. It's so stupid here, ogled at through the glass by people one couldn't really know."

"Oh, how lovely! And we are so glad for you. But we wonder who will buy us."

The orchids could not imagine for a moment where the little sighing whisper floated from, but after a surprised circular gaze they saw resting against the base of the jade bowl which held them a bunch of wood violets in a goblet.

Offended surprise made them gasp, and, leveling the insolent stare which only the socially secure permit themselves, their petals assumed scornful curves.

"Well, upon my word! So much for your moth eaten reputation for modesty! If this isn't underbred familiarity, what is it? Wild, untrained creatures without a cent.

"Some well meaning, badly groomed clerk will doubtless take you home to his dowd of a wife," the aristocrats continued.

"That will be nice if we can make her happy." And the drooped blue heads nodded wistfully.

"A plebeian ambition rightly suited to your station," said the orchids. "We'll be glad to leave this place," they whispered to an American Beauty rose in a tall cut glass vase. "The society is so mixed! Think of them daring to address us! We're not at all in the same set! Those weeds are not even of the English species or the double sort.

"OH, BUT, I SAY, WHAT'S THIS?"

They're not even distantly connected with the Italian family. We know the Parmas well."

"No; we make no claims at all," the violets replied. "We were plucked this morning on the banks of the Bronx."

"The Bronx! Heavens! It sounds so bourgeois, suggestive of cheap table d'hotes and suburban villas!"

"Oh, we know we're cheap," said the violets, stung to revolt.

"Cheap? Well, rather! Twenty-five cents for how many of you?"

"A hundred."

The orchids laughed.

"And not very particular about the counting, eh? There are only six of us, and we cost $8. Well, here's the clerk coming for us. We're off, thank heaven! Goodby, Miss Bronx."

"Petal proud things, I'm glad they are gone," said one violet, angry dew in its eyes.

"So are we," said the tallest American Beauty in the jar. "Far be it from me to decry family. I'm proud of my own branch, but those orchids talk too much. Thank heaven, we can all get an afternoon nap now."

They were roused by the door opening as a man entered. He was handsome and young, though somewhat haggard, as if from loss of sleep. If his clothes were somewhat shabby they were well cut, and he carried them with easy grace.

"I like his face," said each little violet to the other as they preened and prinked their petals while eying the stranger, who was fingering some loose change in his pocket, a quizzical smile on his lips.

"You florists are a species of highway robber," he laughed to the clerk. "Have you any violets not worth their weight in gold?"

"Not a violet in the place. Every one went before noon. The matinee girls just made a raid on them."

The violets felt their hearts sink.

"I wonder what he calls us—cabbages?" murmured one of the little bunch, still sore from the orchids' taunts.

The young man regarded with a dubious air the flowers heaped about so prodigally.

"Oh, but, I say, what's this?" as he caught sight of the violets that seemed to have deepened in hue in their efforts to be seen.

"Oh, would you want those—that is, we hardly expect to sell them to our patrons. We bought a lot of them as a sort of charity from a little lame girl in Bronxville and should probably have given them away to a footman or other servant of some customer—just give them away as a grocer does a chromo with a pound of tea. If you want them a quarter will pay for the lot."

When the violets saw the coin given and felt themselves lifted from the glass they breathed a sigh of content, and when the clerk, wrapping them in tissue paper, placed them in a pretty box a fragrant breath of excitement [illegible] them.

"It must be the padded brougham orchids spoke of to the roses. Think how we were heaped in the corner of a basket this morning! Oh, exclusiveness has its charms!" And they winked contentedly in their soft wrappings.

The crackling of a wood fire—for the spring day was damp—was the next thing the flowers heard as they were lifted out and put in water. At first their eyes were dazed, but after a few moments they absorbed the details of the place.

The big, bare studio looked rather eerie in the approaching dust, and with its half finished canvases, its walls covered with studies in glowing color, it looked more a workroom proper than a home. But it was the home of youthful, ardent and dominating dreams, and as Robert Dorset looked about it in his eyes was a blending of the enthusiasm of genius and the steadfast fixity of purpose that annihilates all obstacles to reach a goal.

"I've always felt I must succeed, even when the impolite and intrusive wolf sat grimly on my door mat," he thought. "And now that Marchmont, the magnate, has just ordered his portrait, I have little to fear."

He walked over to where an unfinished canvas on an easel showed a girl's charming face.

"How different this winter is from last!" he mused. "Then you were my companion at the art classes, my little friend from the country, studying, oh, so faithfully, but painting so badly; this year the protegee of your rich aunt and chronicled in the papers as Miss Delorme, the new beauty. I can understand her ideas when she decided you were worth chaperoning. Her own girls are placed—one the wife of a consumptive lord, the other of a banker close to seventy. Now you are on the auction block, going, going, but not yet gone—not yet, thank heaven!" And the eyes in his pale face had the expression of a soldier in battle. "I've taken Aunt Mary's polite and unmistakable hint that I am to her an unwelcome worshiper at your shrine—'no beggars or artists allowed'—but I may win yet."

He took a letter from his pocket. It showed signs of many readings. Now, with his head thrown back as he lounged in a big chair before the fire's blaze, he read it again:

"This is the last night of the opera, my friend. Why don't you go? I've discovered the ethics of Aunt Mary's campaign, and I know why you come no more. In fact, my visitors are now narrowed exclusively to those who know the merry clip of the scissors as the coupons fall. If I'm right, let's have our vengeance. Go to the old place in the gallery tonight, where I've so often sat with you and Ted and Mabel and will again. We can make eye notes about Melba, with the horseshoe sweeping between us. What fun to cheat Aunt Mary! She thinks, foolish woman, I'm easy to mold because I'm little; but, although I've made no fuss over her treatment of my old friends, I've my own way of getting my own way. I've given aunt her fling with me this winter to please mother, so for the nonce I'm pleasing myself. RUTH.

"Does this mean anything more than chumship? I'll find out tonight."

He took pen and paper and, having written and destroyed several sheets, finally appeared fairly satisfied with one, which he kissed before folding it, his eyes heavy with love.

He put the note, with the flowers, back in the box, while the violets, scenting a romance, fluttered excitedly as they were taken from the studio.

On a table in a pretty boudoir on Madison square a cluster of orchids in an eastern vase and a bunch of wood violets in a small jug waited the coming of Ruth Delorme.

"We beg your pardon," drawled the orchids after a long stare, "but did you come from Brighton's? Are we mistaken, or did we see you there today? It's so hard to tell exactly; you lack individuality, you know."

Rustling with excitement at the meeting, the violets nodded their fragrant heads.

"The same," they answered bravely.

"Well, of all the luck!" broke in the winged aristocrats. "But you'll be sure to make some break and queer yourselves. That's one comfort."

Just then Ruth entered.

She was so daintily lovely in her gown of white, filmy lace. The violets were sure they saw an angel at last. Her eyes were just like themselves, they thought, or as they might look if a star lurked in the heart of each.

In the gloom of the firelit room she did not see the little blue worshipers and carelessly picked up the small envelope beside the orchids.

"A small thing to secrete such weighty, apoplectic adoration," she thought, with a mutinous look, and rapidly glanced over the lines, mumbling them half angrily:

"My Dear Miss Delorme—Your aunt—um—um—given the privilege of speaking to you tonight. You know—um—um—I would say. Will be there at 8. You will be alone—um—um—before we leave—opera. Hope you will wear the flowers—um—um—

"JAMES ARMSTRONG.

"Well, Jeemes," she mocked, "come an you will. No doubt you will have fortified your usual brilliance with an extra glass for the occasion. Your burgundy blush will present the deeper hue of the plum when you get my answer. Ugh! Why can't they let me alone?"

The maid entered, bringing Ruth's carriage shoes, and before putting

"HE DARED DO IT! THE DARLING—OH, THE DARLING!"

them on she turned on the electric light, which revealed to Ruth the violets in the shadow of the orchids' vase.

"Where did these come from, Ann?" she asked.

"Oh, Miss Ruth, they came while you were at dinner, not long after the orchids. I hope you'll excuse me. I quite forgot them after putting them in water."

"Where is the card that came with them?" the girl asked more imperiously than she had ever before spoken.

"Why, there was a note. Oh, here it is on the floor."

At sight of the writing Ruth's face grew radiant. She dismissed the maid, and, with lips trembling slightly and fingers not quite steady, she broke the seal and read:

"Ruth, you know all I would say to you if I dared. The words 'I love you' and 'Will you marry me?' so poorly express all I feel, but perhaps your own heart can put the witchery upon them. Tonight I will be in the old place in the gallery and look for my answer. If you wear these little flowers it will tell me that I have not been a mad, rash dreamer and that you love me. If you do not—well, God bless you, anyway—but God help me.

"ROBERT."

Ruth gave a little shiver of delight as she raised the note to her lips.

"He dared do it! The darling—oh, the darling!" she whispered as she caught the violets to her heart.

"Will I marry him? Ah, will I not? And now, my dear aunt, trot out all the eligibles you wish. I'll scan them with comfortable composure. Bob loves me—loves me—loves me!"

Her fingers trembled as she pinned the flowers securely upon her breast, and the orchids looked at them with a furious sneer, scarcely believing their eyes.

"It's rank socialism, putting you out of your place like that," they said spitefully.

"You'd like my place, I dare say," crowed a violet from its vantage point.

"What could one expect from a mere ex-art student?" they retorted. "She's not like us 'classy' people. What does she mean to do with us, I wonder?"

As if in answer Ruth called in the maid.

"Tell William to take these orchids to my little sick girl on East Seventeenth street, near the river; he knows the place. Say I'll be in to see her tomorrow. They will cheer her tonight in that awful tenement."

The clock struck 8, and a few minutes later Mr. Armstrong was announced.

"Goodby!" cooed the violets as Ruth was leaving the room. "So sorry you're going to miss the opera. You'll be gone before we get back or we'd tell you all about it."

"All about what?" snapped the orchids.

"Why, the music, of course."

"That shows what country things you are. No one listens to the music. It's bad form. Besides"—

But the violets lost the rest of the sneer as they went down on Ruth's white bosom to witness the discomfiture of the man of millions with the bibulous flush.

The orchids, left alone, learned the lesson of humility hard.

"We'd rather be dead than lose caste!" they groaned. "A tenement house! Horrors!"

Had they been able they would have given a human shriek when the footman, after tossing one to Ann, flung the rest into a box.

In the morning as they looked at the sick child, felt her hot fingers, saw the expanse of factory roofs and clothes-lines beyond the windows, they grew very blue. As the days went by they grew bluer and bluer.

But the little girl laughed as the stems were clipped every morning and they were put in fresh water.

"Ain't they changed a pretty color, mother?" she said. "They look almost like violets now."

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150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.
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Forrest's Fight Against Fate

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 1-2, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

DURING the last days of March 1865, General James H. Wilson took his squadrons in hand for a grand raid through Alabama and Georgia. The expedition had for its object, as planned at army headquarters, a demonstration in favor of the attack by another and a larger force upon the Confederate strongholds at Mobile. Wilson made the enterprise something more than a parade of forces. He turned it into a fighting campaign, which resulted in the destruction of Forrest's cavalry, the capture of Selma and the conquest of all central Alabama and Georgia.

Wilson's force was a heavy one, numbering 13,000 sabers. But it was a new command which had been hurriedly formed in the excitement of the campaign against General Hood in Tennessee the previous autumn. The leader was a new man in the west. He had earned his spurs as general of a cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac. His opponent, General Nathan Bedford Forrest, had never found his match as a raider and a fighting cavalryman. It was a byword in the Mississippi valley that all the territory of western Tennessee, northern and central Mississippi and Alabama belonged to Forrest, because his squadrons rode over it at will. "Forrest's country" had become a new geographical division on the military maps.

At the beginning of the raid Wilson captured a courier with dispatches on his person showing Forrest's plans of action. He learned that the scattered Confederates were alert and riding in hot haste to get between the Federal columns and Selma. Orders were given to Wilson's divisions to drop the scent in all other directions and meet in front of Selma. The game was to be a man hunt; the prey, Forrest's troopers.

The Confederate cavalry had passed the winter in central Mississippi, 150 miles from the border. It had been reorganized and numbered about 7,000 men. When news reached Forrest that Wilson was moving he accepted the challenge. His troopers had been under orders to march "at six hours' notice" for several days, so there was no time lost in throwing his brigades across the line of march taken up by the enemy. Selma, Tuscaloosa and Columbus were the exposed points. Selma came first, and in front of it, northwest, the clans gathered, all booted and spurred, with their swords sharpened for the fray.

April 1, 1865, the advance guard of Wilson and the rear guard of Forrest met in pitched battle. Upon learning that the Federal cavalry was galloping toward Selma the Confederate leader ordered his troopers to concentrate for the defense of that point. After a day of lively skirmishing Forrest's squadrons had been driven back upon Adams' reserve division at the crossings of the Selma roads over Bogler's creek, near Maplesville. The Confederates claimed to have 1,500 men in position.

Forrest's line of battle extended along a ridge where steep, wooded hills commanded the passes over the stream, the right resting on a height, the left secured from attack by an impassable swamp. Two cannon were posted on each of the two roads converging near there from Randolph and Maplesville. General Eli Long's division, marching upon the Maplesville road, held the advance of Wilson's column. As soon as the Confederates were discovered in position Long re-enforced his vanguard, a battalion of the Seventy-second Indiana, by the remainder of the regiment. A spirited charge of the whole command on foot drove Forrest's heavy skirmish line back in confusion, and Long immediately followed up the advantage by sending forward a battalion of the Seventeenth Indiana under Lieutenant Colonel Frank White.

Colonel White's charge at Maplesville was worthy of the brave "six hundred" who rode into the jaws of death at Balaklava. His men dashed onward at a swift gallop, with drawn sabers, breaking through the Confederate main line and riding completely over the guns. After sabering some artillerymen and their supports, who resisted, the Indiana troopers wheeled and swept on in a lateral course along the line of Forrest's men, both sides shooting and sabering vigorously. White's men cut their way out, leaving Captain Taylor and sixteen troopers dead within the enemy's camp.

Taylor had carried his men into the midst of the Confederates banded about the guns. There he and his followers, singly, fell upon Forrest's bodyguard man for man and engaged in a savage running fight of a couple of hundred yards. Forrest and Taylor met in a duel, and the gallant captain was shot dead while trying to saber his antagonist. The melee around the guns is described in the "History of Forrest's Cavalry" as follows:

> Forrest had at the moment available only his famous escort and staff and a section of Adams' artillery. From the latter one discharge was secured, but the artillerists abandoned their guns and retreated abruptly. On came the Federal cavalry, with their sabers drawn, when Forrest sprang to meet them and became involved in one of those personal encounters that have marked his life, and his escapes from which appear incredible. He was set upon by four troopers in the wood at one moment. Shooting one, the others were down upon him with uplifted sabers, which he attempted to parry with his revolver, but received only slight wounds and bruises, both on his head and arm. Three others came up meanwhile and took part, so that actually as many as six troopers were either attempting to saber or shoot him. By this time the hammer of his pistol had been hacked away, so that the weapon was useless, while his right arm was weakened by the many blows which had fallen upon it. His staff and escort could not help him, for all at that moment were engaged in like personal combats.
>
> On either hand the roadway was hedged by a dense, impenetrable thicket and rearward was choked by a two horse wagon, which barred his escape in that direction, while his enemies filled the road frontward, fiercely cutting and shooting at him. Escape indeed seemed hopeless, for, as if to render it utterly so, his horse was now severely wounded by a pistol ball in the thigh. But it was not the habit of the man to look upon aught as hopeless.
>
> Wheeling his horse toward the wagon, giving him the spur fiercely and lifting him with the bridle, the brave animal rose into the air and surmounted the obstacle at a bound, going some thirty steps before he was halted, and Forrest turned to survey the field. Scarcely had he done so when he was charged by a Federal officer, who lunged at him with his saber, but Forrest parried the thrust with his other pistol, which he had been able to draw, and, firing, killed his resolute adversary (Captain Taylor). By this time, however, those whom he had eluded by his desperate leap over the wagon had continued to pass it and were again upon him. Colonel M. C. Galloway and Dr. Jones of the staff came to the aid of their imperiled chief, and each put an adversary hors de combat. Forrest killed yet another, and Galloway, wounding still another, took him prisoner.

The Federal troopers fought with sabers almost exclusively in this melee. Forrest and his staff were armed with two navy revolvers each, the men in the escort with Spencer rifles and pistols.

At daylight April 2 Wilson resumed his march upon Selma. Forrest's skirmishers were encountered about 2 o'clock and driven back to the fortifications. These consisted of a bastioned line, on a radius of three miles, extending from the Alabama river above the city to the same below. The profile of the line assaulted was as follows: Height of parapet, six to eight feet; thickness, eight feet; depth of ditch, five feet; width, from ten to fifteen feet; height of stockade, five feet.

General Emory Upton asked for a picked body of 300 men to work around Forrest's flank and turn it, but before he could gather the detachment General Long discovered a column of Confederates riding up on his rear to divert his attention while re-enforcements poured into the works in front. Instead of

FORREST IN A HOT CORNER.

turning about to assail the new enemy Long ordered the bugles to sound the charge. Armstrong's Confederate division, 1,500 in number, occupied the position in front of Long. The latter mustered less than 1,600 for the assault.

Long's men were armed with repeating carbines and as they advanced poured a steady stream of bullets into the Confederate ranks. Despite the fire of artillery and musketry which swept the open space for 600 yards the gallant troopers pushed forward steadily and in fifteen minutes had cleared the works between Armstrong and Roddey's brigade of supports. Then the assailants turned leftward upon Armstrong's own line. Forrest threw himself into the breach with all the troops he could rally, and a portion of Long's command suffered terribly for a moment.

At last Armstrong's line gave way, and the scene became one of wild confusion. The Confederate troopers, beaten from the breastworks, rushed for their horses; the militia threw away their arms in flight, and the streets of the city became choked with soldiers, citizens and horses hurrying to escape.

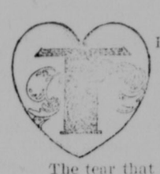
Forrest and his generals got away separately after darkness came to their relief. Wilson gathered in 2,700 prisoners of war, including 150 officers and 61 cannon. He estimated the garrison at 7,000. His own force at hand was 9,000, with 8 guns. In the brief assault Long's casualties amounted to 40 killed and 260 wounded. The leader and 4 of his colonels were shot down while cheering on their men.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

A Poem for Today

THE KISS, DEAR MAID

By Lord Byron



THE kiss, dear maid! thy lip has left
Shall never part from mine
Till happier hours restore the gift
Untainted back to thine.

Thy parting glance, which fondly beams,
An equal love may see:
The tear that from thine eyelid streams
Can weep no change in me.

I ask no pledge to make me blest
In gazing when alone;
Nor one memorial for a breast
Whose thoughts are all thine own.

Nor need I write—to tell the tale
My pen were doubly weak:
O, what can idle words avail
Unless the heart could speak?

By day or night, in weal or woe,
That heart, no longer free,
Must bear the love it cannot show,
And silent, ache for thee.

A Poem for Today

A FAREWELL

By William Motherwell

PROFESSOR WILSON, the famous Scotch critic, said of his countryman, William Motherwell, editor and poet, who was born in 1797 and died in 1835: "All his perceptions are clear, for all his senses are sound; he has fine and strong sensibilities and a powerful intellect. His style is simple, but in his tenderest movements masculine; he strikes a few bold knocks at the door of the heart, which is instantly opened by the master or mistress of the house or by son or daughter, and the welcome visitor at once becomes one of the family."

WHEN I beneath the cold, red earth am sleeping,
Life's fever o'er,
Will there for me be any bright eye weeping
That I'm no more?
Will there be any heart still memory keeping
Of heretofore?

When the great winds through leafless forests rushing,
Like full hearts break—
When the swoll'n streams, o'er crag and gully gushing,
Sad music make—
Will there be one, whose heart despair is crushing,
Mourn for my sake?

When the bright sun upon that spot is shining
With purest ray,
And the small flowers, their buds and blossoms twining,
Burst through that clay—
Will there be one still on that spot repining
Lost hopes all day?

When the night shadows, with the ample sweeping
Of her dark pall,
The world and all its manifold creation sleeping—
The great and small—
Will there be one, even at that dread hour, weeping
For me—for all?

When no star twinkles with its eye of glory
On that low mound,
And wintry storms have with their ruins hoary
Its loneness crowned,
Will there be then one versed in misery's story
Pacing it round?

It may be so—but this is selfish sorrow
To ask such meed—
A weakness and a wickedness, to borrow
From hearts that bleed
The wailings of to-day, for what to-morrow
Shall never need.

Lay me then gently in my narrow dwelling,
Thou gentle heart!
And, though thy bosom should with grief be swelling,
Let no tear start;
It were in vain—for time hath long been knelling—
Sad one, depart!

A Poem for Today

FREEDOM

By Lord Tennyson

OF old sat Freedom on the heights,
The thunders breaking at her feet,
Above her shook the starry lights;
She heard the torrents meet.

There in her place she did rejoice,
Self-gathered in her prophet-mind,
But fragments of her mighty voice
Came rolling on the wind.

Then stept she down through town and field
To mingle with the human race,
And part by part to man revealed
The fullness of her face—

Grave mother of majestic works,
From her isle-altar gazing down,
Who, God-like, grasps the triple forks,
And king-like, wears the crown;

Her open eyes desire the truth.
The wisdom of a thousand years
Is in them. May perpetual youth
Keep dry their light from tears;

That her fair form may stand and shine,
Make bright our days and light our dreams,
Turning to scorn with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes!

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$1.25
One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....40
One copy one month.....15
Single copies.....05

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

MR. PHILIP B. GOUGH, of Mountain Lake Park, in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN announces his candidacy for the nomination of County Treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention when it meets in Oakland. Mr. Gough is a very reliable, honest, and industrious young man, and has been a resident of the Park for twenty years. He has many friends who will do all they can to secure his nomination. He is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of Treasurer should he be nominated and elected.

THE PRESIDENT'S decision to place the remains of John Paul Jones in the Naval Academy at Annapolis will doubtless cause widespread disappointment among those who wished the interment to be made elsewhere, and may provoke some criticism. To us it seems highly commendable, and we cannot doubt that the serious second thought of the nation, even of the disappointed places and people, will so regard it. There are, of course, various reasons why the selection of some other place would have been not unfitting. New York, as the metropolis of the nation, and Arlington, adjacent to the nation's capitol, had their claims. But amid the conflicting claims the President has done wisely in choosing the one place whose title to the distinction seems entirely flawless.

Annapolis is to the Navy what West Point is to the Army. It is there that the captains of our fleets are trained. It is well that in their training they shall hereafter have the inspiration that may come from contemplation of the tomb and monument of our first great sea fighter, the man who set for all time the standard of American seamanship and who, as some of the greatest naval commanders of other lands now freely testify, is worthy to be ranked on the same roll with Nelson and Blake and Farragut. There is another fitness in it, too, in that this sea warrior of our earliest days is to rest in one of our oldest cities, the names of whose streets and the aspect of whose buildings tell so eloquently of Revolutionary and even anti-Revolutionary times. If it be said that a hundred would see his tomb in New York or at Arlington to one who will see it at Annapolis, it is to be replied that it is better to have one who has gone thither for the purpose to look upon it reverently than to have a thousand glance at it thoughtlessly in passing by on other errands; and if the placing of it at Annapolis shall result in attracting thither many patriotic pilgrims, then it will have served an additional beneficient purpose.

"DAVIS BOYS."

West Virginia is to be congratulated upon the growing prominence of its young men in politics. They are irrepressible, superb. Chief among them are the Davis boys, fine youngsters, both; the elder, Henry Gassaway, still growing flesh and vigorous after his notable spirit in the vice presidential handicap, and the younger, Colonel Tom, a kid, of 77, raking in the Democratic nomination for congress in the Second district.

A dispatch detailing the success of Colonel Tom in the convention says that the Republicans declare that the Democrats have no expectation of electing their candidate, but hope merely to 'tap his barrel.' Vulgarly put.

The Democrats choose Colonel Tom because like his brother, he has that which barrels cannot buy—youth effervescent, joyful, infectious, strenuous youth. Our own impression is that at least one of the Davis boys will go to Washington to join those other juveniles, Young, Pettus, Morgan, of Alabama, Daniel, of Virginia, Allison, of Iowa, Platt, of New York, and Cannon, of Illinois.—" Brooklyn Eagle.

GETTING RICH A BAD HABIT.

A millionaire prophet, delivering the message of the simple life and in spite of his riches living the simple life, is a viration from the ordinary remarkable enough to cause twentieth century multitudes to pause and listen. His message is to the few, to those who pile thousands on to thousands and later heap up millions, but the multitudes are interested, nevertheless, in his theories. Nelson O. Nelson, a St. Louis millionaire, recently made an address in Chicago in which he undertook to demonstrate that a captain of industry need not get rich, and suggested to the Chicago money getters that "getting rich is merely a habit and a bad habit at that."

Mr. Nelson began business twenty-eight years ago, in St. Louis, on a small capital. During nineteen years the business has been co-operative and in 1890 he founded the communal village of Le Claire, eight miles northeast of St. Louis, in Illinois. Until the beginning of the present year he drew a definite share of the profits of the business as the head of the firm or "Captain of industry," but for the future he has announced that he will not share in the profits, except to the extent of 6 per cent. interest on the capital invested. Otherwise, the profits are to be distributed in the proportions of three-tenths to the employes, four-tenths to the customers and three-tenths for benevolent and public purposes as directed by Mr. Nelson.

This St. Louis apostle of simplicity is rated in the millionaire class, but not as many times a millionaire. He lives in a simple house and makes no ostentatious display of wealth whatever. His theory of benevolence is essentially outlined in his declaration that he "prefers to endow individuals rather than institutions." He believes that every accumulator of wealth owes something to himself and something to his children, but that he owes much also to the community at large. There is, he says, in every large city, a social laboratory where the poor and their conditions confront society. This laboratory, he declares, is the only practically way in which to understand and study these problems, the righting of which is engaging the attention of earnest minded students. If the man entrusted with the responsibility of wealth will get into close touch with the people "lacking the light and the air and the sweetness of sunshine in their squalid homes," this laboratory study will teach him that, here, there is work to be done.

Mr. Nelson's portraiture of the millionaire who is only bent upon accumulating more millions is dismal enough. A vast hoard of wealth, he is quite certain, brings an inevitable train of woes in its wake, while its compensation are lamentable boulevard, to furnish it like that of a king with objects of art, rare books and pictures, to maintain a retinue of servants—to spend money in such wise will not, after all, he points out, bring happiness, and happiness is the one thing needful. A man in possession of millions, with theories about distributing wealth, is always profoundly interesting and especially so when he is putting his theories into practice. Mr. Nelson's scheme of benevolence, it seems, is mainly local in its application, but none the less the practical results of his applied theories will be of universal interest.

Popular Misapprehensions About "the Divorce Evil"

By Professor F. H. GIDDINGS of Columbia University

I AM glad that President Roosevelt has asked congress to authorize a new statistical investigation of the extent, conditions AND CAUSES of divorce in the United States.

It is to be anticipated, however, that the people that are so greatly exercised over what they are pleased to call "the divorce evil" will be as grievously disappointed by the results of this as they were in 1889. The investigation reported at that time was instigated by persons who believed that the opportunity which dissatisfied persons enjoyed to go from one state to another for the purpose of obtaining a dissolution of marriage ties was AN IMPORTANT FACTOR in swelling the number of divorces and that the situation called for a national law of marriage and divorce. The statistics obtained by Colonel Wright demonstrated, to the great disappointment of the antidivorce element, that ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE of all divorces were obtained through a change of residence and showed, furthermore, that while some divorces were obtained through fraud the vast majority were granted for causes that most sensible people regard as legitimate.

* * *

The talk that we hear at present from persons that are exercised on this subject is largely about the so called LAXITY of our divorce laws. Now, as a matter of fact, the trend of state legislation for at least ten years past has been not in the direction of laxity, but, on the contrary, VERY STRONGLY IN THE DIRECTION OF RESTRICTION.

IN OTHER WORDS, IT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY THAN IT WAS TEN YEARS AGO.

As to the more difficult question, whether divorce OUGHT to be made harder and of less frequent occurrence than now, I am unable to share the fears of the alarmists.

It is true that divorces are more numerous in the United States in proportion to population than they are in other countries. But it will not do to assume that the American people are therefore more immoral in sexual matters than are the people of other lands. THE EXACT CONTRARY MAY TURN OUT TO BE THE TRUTH, and my own opinion is that such is indeed the fact. I believe that a really serious investigation of the subject would show that one of the chief causes of the high rate of divorce in the United States is to be found in the high standard of decency, intelligence AND HIGH SPIRITED CHARACTER MAINTAINED BY AMERICAN WOMEN. To be explicit, I mean that American women will not put up with immoral or brutal conduct on the part of their husbands that the women of other lands, willingly or unwillingly, endure.

* * *

THE OPPONENTS OF DIVORCE TALK AS IF ANYBODY COULD GET A DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES BY MERELY ASKING FOR IT. THEIR TALK IS INSINCERE, BECAUSE THEY KNOW PERFECTLY WELL THAT DIVORCES ARE GRANTED ONLY BY COURTS OF JUSTICE THAT, ON THE WHOLE, ARE PRESIDED OVER BY UPRIGHT AND SENSIBLE JUDGES AND THAT PRACTICALLY THERE ARE ONLY THREE GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE.

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NEW TRAIN SCHEDULE ON B. & O.

Will Become Effective on and After Sunday, May 21st—Additional Trains.

Station Agent V. V. Washburne has received from headquarters the new time schedule for passenger trains arriving at and departing from Oakland on and after Sunday next, the 21st inst.

Becoming effective that day two additional trains will be put into service, they being accommodation trains—one east and one west every day except Sunday. Going east train No. 6 will arrive here at 10.07 a. m., and going west train No. 5 will arrive at 5.46 in the afternoon.

Train No. 46 will be discontinued and in its stead train No. 14 will be run. This train will arrive at 5.04 in the afternoon and will be a through train into Baltimore, carrying mail, express and passengers.

Train No. 7, west bound, arriving at 11.54, has been scheduled under the new time table to make a regular stop in Oakland and will receive express goods and passengers at this station.

All trains after Sunday will stop regularly at the Deer Park Hotel station, and also at Mountain Lake Park except on Sundays. This rule, however, will not be observed when there are passengers for Mountain Lake Park from points west of Grafton or of Cumberland, in which case conductors are instructed to stop at the Park.

FELL IN HOT WATER.

Accident Befel Senator Palmer at Hutton With Painful Results

Senator U. G. Palmer, manager of the Garrett Leather Company, whose works are located at Hutton, met with an unfortunate accident at the tannery on last Friday morning, but while painful his injuries are not necessarily serious.

Mr. Palmer was walking through that portion of the tannery building where the vats are located and in crossing over one of them on a board the plank tilted sidewise and precipitating him into the liquid which was heated to 190 degrees. He struck upon his feet and as quickly as possible jumped from the hot liquid into a vat containing cold water, which counteracted to some extent the effect of the hot liquid.

He was helped to his home nearby where his clothing was removed when it was ascertained that his feet and legs as far up as his knees were severely scalded, the skin flaking off and producing quite painful injuries.

Mr. Palmer, notwithstanding the burns, has been at the tannery every day since the accident.

District E. L. Convention At Mt. Lake Park.

The 14th Annual Convention of the Oakland District Epworth League will be held in the M. E. Church at Mt. Lake Park June 27th and 28th.

Each League in the District is entitled to one delegate for every 15 members.

Pastors are requested to arrange for the election of delegates and to forward their names at once to Rev. P. M. Metheny, Mt. Lake Park, so that entertainment may be provided.

J. B. WORKMAN,
Dist. President.

Notice to All Whom It May Concern.

My wife Grace Thomas, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and all persons are hereby warned that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. All persons trusting or harboring her will be compelled to collect their pay from her.

MCCLELLAN THOMAS.

Sang Run, Md. 11-3t.

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

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FIRE AT GRANTSVILLE.

Which Destroyed a Saloon and Hall Combined—Loss $2000.

On Friday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the front end of Mr. Frank Folk's saloon and hall combined. Within two hours after the fire was discovered the entire building and contents were reduced to ashes by the angry flames. A general fire alarm was sent through town. The townsmen responded at once and fought the flames heroically. Through the most desperate efforts the Catholic church, which was very near Mr. Folk's building, was saved from the consuming flames. Mr. Folk, who was sleeping in the rear end of the building, was nearly suffocated by the smoke before he realized what was so rapidly transpiring. He had just extricated himself from the building when a violent explosion occurred in the storage room, sending all kinds of material through the sleeping room and through the rear end wall. Unfortunately, Mr. Folk did not have the building and contents insured. Total loss is about $2000.

Garrett County Sunday School Convention.

The Garrett County Sunday School Convention will meet in Deer Park on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, beginning on Friday night. Every effort will be made to make it memorable occasion. Convention work in Garrett has not in recent years been as prosperous as in previous years, but it is desired to bring it again to the front. The convention will be thoroughly advertised and a program of unusual interest arranged.

Statistical blanks will be mailed this week to every Sunday school superintendent in Garrett couty. Superintendents are requested to report promptly as the statistics are wanted by June 1st for three reasons:

1. The statistics are being gathered for the International Sunday School Convention, which will meet at Toronto in June.

2. The United States Census Bureau relies on these reports for its figures.

3. It is desired to report to the county convention the actual numerical strength of the Sunday schools of Garrett county. Further notice will be given of the convention.

Mr. Louis Bush Improving.

This paper is glad to note the improved condition of Mr. Louis Bush, of Eglon, who was so seriously injured by being kicked by one of his horses early last week when he suffered a fracture of his cheek bone and both jaw bones. Through the efficient attention of his physician, Dr. J. G. Selby, he is able to take liquid nourishment and is resting quite comfortably. Mr. E. J. Fringer, of Oakland, who went to Eglon upon receipt of the intelligence of his relative's injury, returned to Oakland Saturday night.

K. of P. Notice.

All members of Garrett Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and visiting brethern, are requested to meet at Sturgiss' Hall on May 30th at 10 o'clock for the purpose of taking part in the decorateon services to be held on that day.

CHAS. J. NEWMAN, K. of R. & S.

DISTRICT ASSESSORS

Appointed Last Night by the County Commissioners,

The Board of County Commissioners in session since Tuesday has transacted considerable business of importance, among which was the appointment of district assessors and health officer the execution of a supplemental agreement with the contractors for the erection of the new jail and sheriff's residence and arranging to make payment for the ground purchased as a site for the new buildings.

The assessors appointed last night were as follows:

District No. 1, W. M. Junkins; No. 2, Charles T. Frantz; No. 3, Gideon J. Gnagey; No. 4, Grant Harshberger; No. 5, Wm. M. Lohr; No. 6, John Sines; No. 7, Edwin E. Friend; No. 8 J. E. Moreland; No. 9, B. F. Green; No. 10, William Nine; No. 11, John Merrill; No. 12, F. M. Green; No. 13, Daniel Wilson; No. 14, Patrick H. Rodeheaver.

Dr. John E. Legge, of Oakland, was appointed county health officer and physician to the jail.

The supplemental agreement with the jail contractor was made owing to the change of location of the building and in consequence slight changes had to be made in the plans.

The Board will tender the money to the Lutheran congregation for the lot purchased from that church today.

Tax Sales Advertised.

Mr. James W. White, late Treasurer, advertises at tax sale in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN a number of pieces of real estate upon which the taxes are due and in arrear. The sale will take place in front of the court house on Tuesday, June 13th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Julius C. Renninger is attorney for Mr. White.

The time detector purchased some weeks ago by the City Council has been received and is now in use by the night officer. Keys used in punching the paper dials have been placed at ten points in different portions of town. These keys are to be used at stated intervals by the officer, each key making a distinctive mark on the dial and registering the time when it was so used. One of the keys has already been removed by some person unknown to the officials of the town. To effect his capture or for any information that may lead to his identity a reward of $25 is offered by Mayor McComas, who intends to thoroughly investigate the matter and work a conviction of the guilty party if at all possible.

The spring meeting of the Allegany Conference of the Maryland Synod, Ev. Lutheran church, will convene at Eglon, W. Va., on June 5th to 7th. Rev. Manges, pastor, and James A Sincell, layman, will represent the Oakland congregation at this conference.

Two-story-brick business building on Second street and two-story, frame dwelling on Green street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for sale, and the two storerooms in former building for rent. Apply to J. M. Litzinger, 106 W. Washington street, Grafton, W. Va.

A full and complete line of bicycle undries at Naylor & Co.s 4-3

..The ..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
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JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Offutt were guests of relatives in Cumberland from Friday until Monday.

Mr. Riley Murphy, one of the prosperous farmers of District No. 8, was in to see the editor Monday afternoon.

Mr. Albert Ashby, of the Ashby Lumber Company, Crellin, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday morning.

Miss Kate Stanton, of Lonaconing, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with her father and other relatives.

Mrs. Abram Lawton, of Lonaconing, is here as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Cecelia Coddington, and other relatives.

Ex-Senator R. T. Browning, of Lake Brown, and Mr. William Miller, of Accident, were Oakland visitors Monday morning.

Messrs. William and E. C. W. Ryland, both of Friendsville, are in Oakland on business, having arrived here Monday afternoon, driving overland from their home.

Senator U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, although suffering somewhat as a result of his recent injuries, spent Monday night and Tuesday morning in Oakland.

Messrs. John W. McCullough, of Friendsville, and Cortez H. Jennings, of Jenningstown, both prominent lumber operators of this county, were visitors to Oakland Monday morning.

Ex-County Treasurer William M. Lohr, of near Cove, was in Oakland several days this week making settlement of his accounts as Treasurer with the Board of County Commissioners.

Rev. J. E. Goodwin, of St. Matthews' Parish, who spent the winter in Florida, arrived here on Friday night last and on Sunday conducted services in the church in Oakland, preaching to large and appreciative congregations.

The first car load of stone which is to enter into the construction of the new jail and sheriff's residence in Oakland, was received here last Saturday and on Monday was unloaded and hauled to the site of the new building. The stone were quarried at Bedford, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord, who spent the winter in Washington, D. C., where the former took a course of treatment for an internal ailment, returned to Oakland Saturday night. Mr. Peddicord is very much improved in health, we are pleased to state, and trust that he will entirely recovered.

Councilmen Lawton and Bolden were at Frostburg on Saturday where they inspected some buildings built of concrete blocks, the inspection being made at the solicitation of the manufacturers of the blocks in view of the probability of the new city building here being erected of the same material. The Councilmen expressed themselves as being gratified with the material and there is no doubt that it will be used in constructing the new building in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. William Whorton and children spent Sunday with friends at Cumberland.

Mr. H. A. Kaese, Engles Mills, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, of Lonaconing, was in Oakland last Friday visiting his relatives.

Quite a number of Oaklanders were at Cumberland Saturday where they attended Ringling's show which exhibited there that day.

Ex-County Treasurer William M. Lohr made final settlement with the Board of County Commissioners last night and was released as a public official.

Mr. Gavre Junkins, of Bayard, W. Va. was visiting his wife, who is keeping house for her brother-in-law, Mr. Chas. J. Newman, last Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. J. Lee McComas, who spent the winter in Baltimore, returned to Oakland Sunday afternoon and his many friends here were glad to welcome him.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, has been tendered a vacation of one week which he will spend with his parents in Wayne county, West Va.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz advertises in this paper today the sale of a valuble piece of real estate located in Oakland. See advertisement for particulars.

Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, Deputy State Master, assisted Mr. J. B. Ager, State Master of Granges, in organizing several granges in Allegany county last and this week.

Mrs. James L. Pollock and little son Edward, of Philadelphia, are here visiting Mrs. Pollock's parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett, having arrived Saturday evening.

The summer schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will go into effect Sunday next, May 21. Some important changes in the running of trains will occur under the new schedule.

For Rent.—Dundee Hall, a delightfully located boarding house of twenty-five rooms, completely furnished and in good repair, situated near the Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn Heights, Md. The house when open has always enjoyed a good patronage. Apply for terms at this office or address G. W. Cochrane Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

A large force of men have been employed the past few days in removing from the electric light plant the boiler which has been discarded and rebuilding the wall for a boiler of greater capacity which will be utilized to furnish the requisite power to drive the additional machinery already installed. The new street lamps will be put up within the next two weeks and the current turned on June 1st.

The announcement that Wizard Burbank has developed a new sort of potato, one that grows on the vine above ground instead of on the roots below the surface, is interesting as showing the possibilities of horticulture and for a number of other reasons. This latest wonder of scientific research and experiment is declared to have more the flaver of the fruit than the taste of the vegetable, although some features of the old-fashioned tuber are said to be concealed within its creamy whiteness. Whether it will replace the potato of present day commerce can only be determined after it has formally been presented to the public as a marketable product at a reasonable cost, but there is no assurance that the potato crop of this year will suffer because of its appearance in California. The announcement of Mr. Burbank that more attention is given to the development of fruits than to bringing out tubers prompts the belief that he looks upon his latest discovery as an important addition to fruits. Where he will stop cannot now be foreseen, but it is only reasonable to believe that if he is given time to harmonize his theory with actual practice the orchard of the future may be beautified by the presence of the carrot and turnip tree.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

TAX SALES
OF
Real Estate
Located in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

TUESDAY,
The 13th Day of June, 1905,
at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.,

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

NO. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE AND TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE (2273 and 2275) situated in Garrett County, Maryland, containing FIFTY ACRES EACH, and being the same lots of ground which were conveyed to John M. Wright by deed from H. P. Tasker, attorney, dated the 20th day of September, 1898 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 556, etc., one of the land records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as are charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John M. Wright.

NO. 2. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT AND TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE (Nos. 2258 and 2259) situated in Garrett county, State of Maryland, and containing FIFTY ACRES EACH, they being the same lots of ground which were conveyed to Hiram P. Tasker by deed from D. James Blackiston dated the 21st day of April, 1898, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folio 76, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as are charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of said Hiram P. Tasker.

NO. 3. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO (1252) situated, lying and being in Garrett county, State of Maryland, containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed to Blaine Titchenell by deed from Thos. W. Titchenell and others dated the 13th day of September, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 49, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Blaine Titchenell.

NO. 4. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE (1249) situated, lying and being in said Garrett county, State of Maryland, and containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES and being the same land which was conveyed to Thomas W. Titchenell by D. E. Offutt and others by deed dated the 10th day of September 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 314, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Thomas W. Titchenell.

NO. 5. LOTS NUMBERS TWELVE HUNDRED AND TWELVE HUNDRED AND ONE (1200 and 1201) as shown on the plat of Mountain Lake Park as recorded in Plat Record Liber E. Z. T., No 1, folio 21, one of the Plat Records of Garrett county, and being the same lots which were conveyed to George M. Whitescarver by deed from D. James Blackiston, dated the 5th day of November, 1898, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 15, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 7 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said George M. Whitescarver.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

Piedmont's Woman Preacher.

Piedmont has a woman preacher who is becoming noted as an orator. Her name is Miss Ida Judy and she is the pastor of the United Brethern church of Piedmont. Last Sunday afternoon in the Piedmont opera house she delivered an appropriate sermon to the members of Piedmont Council No. 19 Pride of Allegany Council No. 59, of Westernport and Miners Sunshine Council, Bloomington, of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.—Davis News.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and running thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
11-5t SAMUEL KIMMELL.

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for excavating approximately 2676 cubic yards of earth and stone on Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland, will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, until two o'clock p. m., FRIDAY, MAY, 19th, 1905. Proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Proposals must specify price per cubic yard for excavating. Dirt from excavations will be used to fill on same street.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

10-2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for furnishing and setting stone and cement curbing along that portion of Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland proposed to be graded, will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, until two o'clock p. m., FRIDAY, MAY 19th, 1905. The quantity of curbing required will be about twelve hundred lineal feet, and proposals must specify price per foot for material and setting of same. Said proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The rights is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

10-2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF VALUABLE
Mineral Lands
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1328 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Gertrude C. Jeffers and others are plaintiffs, and George Warnick and others are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,
1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, the property mentioned in and directed to be sold by said decree consisting of

Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97,

containing 50 acres each, situated, lying and being near said town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, and commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Upper Place,"

About one-half of said land is cleared and under cultivation; the balance is in timber, and said property is underlaid with valuable veins of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

The surface of the said land will be offered separately from the minerals underlying the same, but the trustees reserve the right to sell both minerals and surface together, whichever will result in the greater benefit to the parties in interest.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Mineral Rights
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 10th day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1102 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Beryl Warnick and others are the plaintiffs and George Warnick is defendant, I will on the

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,
at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the minerals underlying what is commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Lower Place",

situated near Bloomington aforesaid, and containing

103 Acres and 19 Perches,
more or less.

This property is underlaid with valuable beds of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee and to bear interest from the day of sale or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Trustee.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE desire to call attention to the exclusive styles we are showing in Spring Jackets and Skirts having purchased our line this season from the leading manufactures of these lines, therefore we are sure we can please anyone as to style, quality and price.

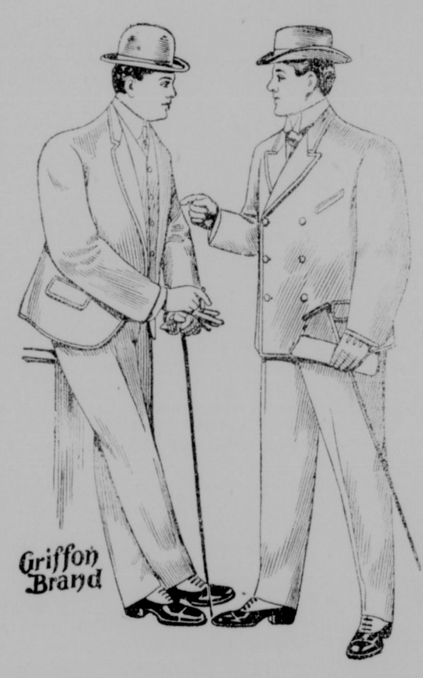
This exact style in Brillianteen, Mohair, Serge, Voil and Panama cloths, ranging in price from

$5.48 to $8.98

WE have never shown such a line of Spring Jackets as we have this season. These goods come in regulation lenghths made of Covert Cloths, at

$5.48 to $12.98

EVERY SUIT we sell for Men or Boys is guaranteed to wear, retain its shape and color, otherwise it can be returned and we will either refund the purchase price or replace it with a new garment. What better can you expect The stylesare correct and up to the minute. To see these goods you will be convinced that we carry the most up-to-date line to be had. They Are what you want. We have the new styles of



QUEEN QUALITY SHOES
For Women.

Sincell & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland, and to the undersigned Sheriff directed, on a judgment rendered in a case in which George D. White is plaintiff and William Crim is defendant, the same being No. 267 Magistrates Judgment Docket No. 3, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said William Crim in and to town lot No. 44 in McCarty's addition to the town of Oakland, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 10th Day of June, 1905,
at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said William Crim in and to said

Town Lot No. 44 in McCarty's Addition to the Town of Oakland

aforesaid to satisfy said judgment and costs. Said lot is on the South side of Alder Street between 3rd and 4th Streets; is improved by a two-story dwelling house and outbuildings, and is now occupied by Joseph M. Crim.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Reward $25.00 Reward

A reward of $25.00 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Tuesday night, May 16th, removed from in front of Hinebaugh's restaurant Watchman's Key No. 1, which is the property of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

HENRY W. McCOMAS,
Mayor.

Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905. 11 3t

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

S L Townshend
& SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend
& SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson VII. John xvii, 15-26. May 14, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Before Pilate.

Pilate was a misfit as a procurator of Judea. He was careless of the religious prejudices of the people he was set to govern. The incident of the guilt shields and the mingling of the blood of the Galileans with that of their sacrifices proves it. Another popular appeal to Rome would depose him. Imagine, then, his feelings when the feast being at its heihgt, there appeared at his palace-gate a mob headed by the high priest, and all worked to highest pitch of religious frenzy. It was aggravating, yet fear required that they should not be driven unheard from the judgment-seat. Pilate made his first concession when he placed his judgment-seat outside the hall. The prosecutors of Jesus feared that in the palace there might be some leaven, and they would thus be disqualified from completing the feast of unleaven bred. Court having opened, the judge demanded the substance of the accusation. The answer was that the fact they had brought the accused to the governor was evidence of the aggravated character of His offense. Petty crimes they could punish; capital, Rome only. Ignoring what was said, Pilate bade them take Jesus and punish Him according to their law. This brought, as was expected, the humiliating confession that they had lost power to inflict capital punishment. Again the accusation is demanded, and the reply is that Jesus proclaims Himself King. Pilate rises, beckons Jesus to follow him into the judgment hall, and asks Him, "Art Thou (poor, lone peasant) King of the Jews?" Jesus puts the counter-question, "Do you ask Me if I am King in the Roman or Jewish sense?" and then proceeds, "In the Roman sense I am no king. In the mistaken Jewish sense I am no king. My kingdom is unlike any earthly kingdom. If it were like them, I would have trained My followers to arms." "Are you a King in any sense?" asks Pilate. "I am. My realm is truth. My subjects, the lovers of truth." "Truth! What transcendentalism is this?" A moment later Pilate is announcing the innocence of the accused. It raised a tumult. Accusations fly like arrows. Pilate sends Jesus to Herod Antipas then a guest in Jerusalem. Most of the public life of accused having been spent in Galilee, of which Herod was ruler. But the expedient fails. Jesus is returned. "What shall I do with Jesus?" asks the jaded governor. Then for the first time ring out the fateful words, "Crucify Him!" One more protest, Why crucify an innocent man? Let me scourge Him only." Like a wild sea the vociferation broke about the Gabbatha. Pilate tries to shrive himself by washing his hands. The Jews accept the onus. Pilate as a last appeal brings Jesus out after His scourging, and cries: "Behold the man! Is not this suffering enough?" The reply is, "Crucify Him!" Pilate retorts, "Then crucify Him, but He is innocent." Another expedient occurs to the vaccilating judge. It is customary to release at this festival a condemned prisoner. "If they choose, he will release Jesus." But they choose Barabbas. Now comes the warning of Pilate's wife. The judge was on the point even now, of acquitting Jesus, when the prosecutor uses the last arrow in his quiver, and cries "Let this man go, and you are Caesar's friend." "Behold your King," said Pilate. "We have no king but Cæsar," they retort. "Crucify!" "Shall I crucify your King?" "We have no king but Cæsar," resounds once more. So ended the long-drawn battle in which the life of Jesus was the stake. Pilate orders Him to the cross.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Pilate is conspicuous type of the time-server. He had no moral earnestness. He thought truth an indifferent matter. His ruling motive was to keep his place. To do this, if necessary, he was willing to condemn the innocent.

Yet to some degree he showed a Roman's proverbial regard for law and justice. He demanded the accusation and evidence. He contended with the Jews, making use of various expedients, until they were on the point of tumult; then, however, he ignominiously conceded to their demand.

Pilate's time-serving brought him small reward. He eked out his official life a few years; but, on the complaint of these very Jews whom he sought to placate by such a sacrifice of honor, he was finally deposed and exiled. His name will go down to the end of time in the deepest infamy, as it is repeated in every land and language in the imperishable creed "Crucified under Pontius Pilate."

* * * * *

Taken from the galleries of the Old World the pictures, themes of which were suggested by the life of Jesus, and art would be irretrievably impoverished; and gospal narrative still yields inspiration for the pencil of genius, a Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate" shows.

* * * * *

"Art Thou King?" How unlikely! So it seemed to the procurator, proud of his power, and inclined to patronize the despised claimant to royalty. Yet Jesus was the real Ruler, though in disguise. Pilate's power, then on the wane, lasted a scant six years longer. Jesus' dominion, ever augmenting, has lasted over twenty centuries, extends from sea to sea, and is owned by three hundred million of the race. David's cradle hymn over the infant Solomon applies better to David' greater Son.

* * * * *

In the ultimate testing of character, the tinsel and trappings of office play no part. The moral qualities of justice, humanity, courage, and the like outweigh crowns, scepters, and thrones. Nothing fortuitous counts. In the final analysis it is what the man is that makes or unmakes him, not what he appears.

* * * * *

One morally earnest soul is the touchstone for all others. They rise or fall by such test. As Jesus is the supreme ethical and spiritual character, the destiny of men is fixed by their attitude toward Him. This is not arbitrary, but inheres in the very nature of the case. A choice must needs be made pressed. The cry which was heard at Pilate's judgement seat still rings in the conscience, "which will ye?" Will the loftiest character the world has ever known be taken at a model or one less worthy—or wholly unworthy. The circumstances do not admit of neutrality. It is still "for" or "against," "gathering with or scattering abroad." The same choice made two thousand years ago is making still in current life. There are tragic personal rejections of the Christ-ideal, as there was then a national rejection.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Hall of judgment: A Latin term, denoting the palace of a Roman governor. What accusation? State your case. Not a malefactor—not delivered: Conscious they had no case of which Pilate could take cognizance, so insensate they had already found Him guilty of death under their law, but not having power under Roman law, to inflict extreme penalty, had only come for his sanction. What death He should die: Crucifixion being the Roman mode. Art Thou the king? Question occasioned by Jews' accusation that He was perverting the nation and calling Himself a king. Sayest thou of Thyself? Question designed to bring out whether the word king was meant in a political or religious sense. If in former it was a case Pilate; if in the latter he could take no cognizance. Am I a Jew? "I do not meddle with Jewish questions, but Thou art here on a charge, which, though it seems only Jewish, may yet involve treasonable matter." Pilate seeks to determine the relevancy of the charge. Not of this world: My kingdom is such an one as need give thee not the least alarm. Would My servants fight? A convincing argument: for if His servants did not fight to prevent their King from being delivered up, much less would they use force for the establishment of His kingdom. Not from hence: He says whence His kingdom is not—first affirming, next giving proof, then reaffirming. This was all Pilate had to do with. He could not obtrude the positive nature of His kingdom. Art Thou a King? No sarcasm: only surprise and uneasiness. Every one of the truth: A king of souls who have learned to count all things lost for truth. What is truth? Question of questions. When He had said this: As if by putting this question he was getting into interminable inquiries when this business required rather prompt action. He went: Thus missing a noble opportunity for himself and giving utterance to that consciousness of the want of all moral certainty which was the feeling of every thoughtful mind at that time. I find: No crime. Will ye therefore? Though convinced of Christ's innocence, Pilate acts as if He were guilty, probably because he was unwilling to run counter to the finding of the Sanhedrim.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

URGES SIMPLE FUNERALS.

Less Money For Flowers and More for Food and Clothing.

The reading of a paper on reform in conducting funerals, by Rev. Dr. L. M. Zimmerman, of Christ Church, was a feature of the Eastern Conference of the Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church, which met Monday at St. Luke's Church, Hampden, Md.

In part, Dr. Zimmerman said:

"Long lines of hacks, long bands of crepe, long addresses of eulogy, long lines of curiosity seekers, long lists of unnecessary expenses, should all be abbreviated. Often money is extravagantly expended at what we call Christian burials. Let the hour be one of privacy among the immediate members of the family, and the closest of friends, and not mere acquaintances.

"I would also recommend less extravagance in flowers. I believe, in flowers as a sentiment, which many love to have satisfied. Let there be a few to make the mound look like a garden in which was a sepulcher wherein was laid the body or Lord and Master, but do not reserve all for the dead. Rather give more to the living, and at death instead of giving so many for the dead, give some of that money to the widow and children for food and clothing. Lodges and societies might often do thereby a most charitable deed.

"Again, I would recommend retiring from grave immediately after the services. Pneumonia, consumption and the like are but the natural result of prolonged services, and the undertaker's business is naturally increased. I would recommend the burial service to be held the night previous to the burial. This would enable those to attend who otherwise are often prevented.

"Unless it is absolutely necessary, there should be no funerals on Sundays. Consult the minister before fixing the time for burial. Much embarassment would often be saved by this. There is room for reform as regards the family taking the last look at the dead. At such times we want the doors closed against all outsiders, when alone with our God and the dead, we say: 'Farewell, till we meet again.' It is a cruel custom forced upon the bereaved to take this last farewell before the cold criticism of the public at the close of the service.

"I do not object to touch the heart at times at the regular services of the church, causing perhaps the tear to flow, but it is nothing more than stage trickery for a minister to purposely work upon the feelings of the family at the funeral. Anyone can at such times cause the bereaved to weep, but what God wants the minister to then do is to comfort His people."

Letter to J. E. Legge.

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: But few of the men who sell the hundred different paints in the market know much about them. All Devoe agents have a state chemist's certificate telling just what it's made of; they know a good deal, not only about Devoe but the rest; we see that they do. We buy every paint, that has any sale, and analyze it. Our agent finds out all about it.

When we know what a paint is made-of, we know how it will act; we know how far it goes, and how long it wears

Devoe is the standard; call it 100. The best of the rest is about 75; the worst about 25; the rest are between.

But the men, who sell them, don't know any better. They know what the maker tells them. That is: they know that he tells them. They don't know whether he tells them the truth or not.

The business is not conducted on knowledge; the less they know, the more comfortable they are.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
61 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

ORGANIZATION movements are forming to fight the disfranchisement amendment all over the State. One of the latest is the large Democratic organization of Baltimore city, known as the Crescent Club. No "niggers," as our political opponents of this section are pleased to call their colored brethren, form a part of that organization; it is purely a white man's tribe, yet they see the iniquity of the proposed measure and mean to fight its passage to the bitter end. They see in the proposition only a scheme to keep Gorman and his henchmen in power by giving the election officials absolute control of the election machinery at the elections, and they do not propose to submit tamely to any such infamous plan. The Reform League, of Baltimore city, another practically Democratic organization, sees the result in the passage of the bad measure, and is going to list its efforts in the band of righteousness to help defeat the scheme. Thus decency is asserting itself, and we hope 'ere the ballots are cast the sentiment in favor of the right against wrong will become impregnable.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Small Chance Of Reform In Russia

By HENRY LABOUCHERE, London Editor and Member of Parliament

IT has been customary for a long time past to assume that the Russian monarchy stands upon a volcano which may burst forth at any moment AND HURL IT OFF THE FACE OF THE PLANET. The occasional assassination of a czar or a minister has lent color to this assumption, but really proves nothing. That there are explosive forces in existence in Russia is certain enough, but everything that has happened of late years points to the conclusion that they are powerless to accomplish ANY GREAT RESULT against the repressive strength of the government.

There is undoubtedly great and widespread discontent at the present moment, and it pervades all classes to an extent hitherto unknown. It is the direct outcome of the war. Not only is the war universally unpopular, BUT IT HAS OPENED THE EYES OF ALL CLASSES to the incompetence of their rulers and has probably inspired the more ignorant with contempt for the strength and resources of the government. The revolutionary element has doubtless seized this promising opportunity to inflame popular feeling and inspire "demonstrations" of strikers. But between this state of feeling AND REVOLUTION there is all the difference in the world. For a successful revolution the people must have arms, organization, leaders and a certain amount of money, and the Russian people do not seem to possess at present any one of these essentials.

AS LONG AS THIS IS SO THEY MUST BE POWERLESS AGAINST A CAST IRON DESPOTISM WIELDING ALL THE MATERIAL FORCES WHICH MODERN CIVILIZATION HAS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENTS—AT ANY RATE, SO LONG AS THE DESPOTISM KNOWS ITS OWN MIND AND IS READY TO ACT ON IT.

Not only the machinery, but the driving power of a revolution, seems to be wanting in Russia. In the mass the Russian people are inert, docile, ignorant AND BOUND TO THE CZAR and his government by a sort of patriarchal reverence. Except here and there among the work people of the few industrial centers the democratic ideas which have inspired revolutions in western Europe have taken no hold and seem foreign to the NATURE of the people. The "volcano" theory is preposterous under such circumstances. Small bands of conspirators, nihilists or anarchists, or whatever they may be called, may now and then succeed in removing one of the heads of the government hydra, a "palace revolution" may depose an incompetent czar, but of such a POPULAR upheaval as is required to overturn the existing government and seat in its place another resting on the suffrages of the people there seems to be only the remotest prospect. I may be wrong, but I see no chance of ANY REVOLUTION in Russia except through the agency of the army, AND ARMY MADE REVOLUTIONS DO NOT GENERALLY MAKE FOR LIBERTY.

* * *

The most contradictory accounts are current of the character and disposition of the present czar. On one side he is represented as a well intentioned BUT WEAK man, led this way and that by his women folk, his priests or his uncles; on the other, as a self willed and opinionated busybody, who insists on taking his own course in all affairs of state in defiance of the opinion of his wisest and best informed counselors. At one time we hear of him PANIC STRICKEN in his palace and suffering from a bad attack of "nerves," at the next of his whistling a popular air at councils of state while giving orders of the "DO NOT HESITATE TO SHOOT" type.

When the St. Petersburg strikers desired to present him with a petition his only wise course would have been to issue a sympathetic proclamation and offer to receive a deputation. Had he done this he would have been justified in warning the people that he COULD NOT allow a mob of 200,000 to come to see him at the palace. The last thing that he ought to have done was to conceal himself and leave the police and the soldiers to give his answer. Whether he was prompted to this course by cowardice OR BY SULLEN PRIDE and insolence matters really little. His duty was to face his people and assume all responsibility openly. He has shown the same character in regard to the war.

HAD HE BETAKEN HIMSELF TO MANCHURIA INSTEAD OF REMAINING AT HOME AND BLESSING THE TROOPS WHO WERE GOING THERE HE WOULD HAVE STOOD HIGHER TODAY.

* * *

By his conduct throughout the troubles of the last twelve months Nicholas II. has violated the national tradition centered in the czar. It may be that he has thereby done something to break down the RELIGIOUS AWE with which the mass of the people have always regarded their sovereign. I trust it may be so, for I am no believer in the divine rights and attributes of kings. To this extent recent events may have brought Russia NEARER to the day of emancipation from the rule of irresponsible autocrats. There IS evidently a liberal party in Russia, quite apart from mere revolutionary societies, and its numbers and authority seem to be growing.

IF THE CZAR IS SUCH A WEAKLING AS SOME REPRESENT HIM HE MAY YET YIELD SOMETHING TO THE EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL DISCONTENT THAT HE SEES ALL AROUND HIM, AND IN THAT WAY GOOD MAY COME OUT OF EVIL; BUT, JUDGING BY PRESENT SIGNS, THE PROCESS IS LIKELY TO BE BUT GRADUAL.

Man's Life Should Last A Century and a Half

By Rev. LYMAN BEECHER SPERRY of Oberlin, O.

MAN may live happily AND USEFULLY for 150 years. After a third of a century of scientific study such is my conclusion. The destructive forces which bring about the present low average of longevity are manifold, but I believe it is possible to enjoy good health and activity up to a century and a half by a proper understanding of the human possibilities AND THE EXERCISE OF THIS KNOWLEDGE.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7	Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

THOS. FITZGERALD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD NOON	No. 2	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40	
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08	
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45	
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33	
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6	
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6	
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02	
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44	
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40	
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25	
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08	
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02	
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52	
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48	
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18	
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40	
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13	
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40	
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37	
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30	
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56	
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40	

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M
3 30s	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 20†	s9
3 45	6 47	2 51	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45† A. M.	s8 35

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
X8 30	12 35†	1v	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.			No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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THE LITTLE GREEN HAT

By TEMPLE BAILEY

Copyright, 1904, by Temple Bailey

It was such a beauty of a hat—all soft shaded velvets and shining breasts, with a few creamy roses close under the brim.

"You never trimmed anything quite so lovely as that, Miss Nannie," said Josephine.

Miss Nannie blushed all over her delicate old face.

"My dear," she protested, then she straightened up with a little gesture of pride, "I do think it is a success myself. I thought of you when I was trimming it. Your hair has just enough gold in it to go with the green beautifully"—

But Josephine interrupted her. "Oh, dear Miss Nannie, I can't possibly afford that hat. You mustn't think of it. Put it in the window and sell it to some one who can have more than one hat in two years." And Josephine glanced ruefully in a mirror which showed her shabby black turban, with a much worse for wear feather.

"I will let you have it at cost, my dear," began Miss Nannie, but Josephine stopped her.

"No, I must get used to being poor, you dear, and my friends must not spoil me. But, oh, Miss Nannie, Miss Nannie," cried poor Josephine, "why couldn't we have lost our money when I was old and ugly and didn't want pretty things?"

The little milliner patted the girl's hand. "It is too bad," she said, "and I wish you'd let me help you."

"As if I would"—indignantly—"when you have to do things all your life that you don't want to do. And now, as I can't have a new hat, you must help me plan something from these old things." And she untied a package and showed a conglomerate mass of silks and laces and ribbons.

But while Miss Nannie twisted and turned the inadequate materials Josephine could not resist one more trying on of the little green hat. She set it on her soft, bright hair and gave a glance in the mirror; then she whirled around, with a startled cry.

"Why, Jack Van Horn," she exclaimed, "where did you come from? Miss Nannie, you know Mr. Van Horn, don't you? I'm trying on hats," she continued, a little fluttered by the look he bent upon her.

"DO YOUR EYES PAIN YOU?" SHE QUESTIONED FEARFULLY.

"By Jove," he said, "that's a stunning hat, Miss Mason! I never saw you look so well. It's most becoming."

"But I can't have it," she said, with a sigh.

His eyes showed his surprise.

"I'll come in again and plan, Miss Nannie," she said hurriedly, and then, with a quick "Goodby" she was out and off.

"And now how can I serve you, sir?" asked Miss Nannie to her masculine customer, who stood looking after the bright vision.

"Oh—ah—yes—I came in to get some feathers. I'm making flies for my fishing," he explained, but she could see that his thoughts were rambling. "I—the green on that hat is what I want."

"I haven't another feather like that in the house," said Miss Nannie, "and it would be a pity to spoil the hat."

"Well, I'll buy the hat then," he said.

"Buy a whole hat to make a fly to catch a trout?" Miss Nannie's tone was suspicious.

The young man blushed, then he broke out awkwardly:

"Do you think I could send it to her?"

Miss Nannie stiffened.

"Miss Mason could not possibly accept it," she said.

"Oh, I know"—Mr. Van Horn was growing redder and redder—"not if she knew it came from me, but she ought to have it. It suits her beauty."

"Yes, it does," said Miss Nannie. "What a pity that her father should have failed at this time in her life!"

"And she so infernally proud," complained the young man. "Why, I've asked her to marry me a half dozen times, and she won't. She"—

Miss Nannie gave a quick cry of pleasure. "Oh, then you are the 'Jack' she talks of so often."

The young man seized her hands eagerly. "Did she call me that?" he cried rapturously. "I didn't suppose that even in her dreams she called me Jack," and his voice lingered on the word.

"Perhaps I shouldn't have told you," hesitated Miss Nannie.

"Oh, yes, you should. You have carried me straight into heaven. If she can think of me as 'Jack' she shall call me that or my name is not Jack Van Horn." Then he held out both hands to the little milliner. "Help me, Miss Nannie," he said.

"There is only one way that you will get Josephine Mason to marry you," said Miss Nannie, with decision.

"And that?"

"Work on her sympathies. She is proud, and she won't take if she can't give."

"If she would only give herself," groaned the young man.

"You can't lose your money," said Miss Nannie, "nor break your bones, nor go blind"—Then suddenly she gave a little cry.

"She's coming back," she said.

"Is she?" cried Van Horn; then, as Josephine entered, he sank into a chair.

"I left my"—began Josephine, and stopped as she caught sight of Van Horn's drooping figure.

"What's the matter with him, Miss Nannie? What's the matter, Mr. Van Horn?"

"Everything looks black," moaned the hypocrite, who had his eyes closed and was telling the truth.

Miss Nannie gave a quick gasp, then entered into the conspiracy with a zest.

"Pull down the shades, Josephine," she commanded. "It must be his eyes, poor fellow."

"I wonder if I am going blind," murmured Van Horn.

Josephine knelt by his side. "Do your eyes pain you?" she questioned fearfully.

He put out his hands gropingly until they touched her hair; then they rested there.

"I am a bit more comfortable now," he said.

"Open your eyes and see if you can bear the light."

Van Horn blinked and then shut them again.

"That this should come to me—in the strength of my youth!" he murmured.

Then Josephine gave way.

"Oh, Jack, Jack!" she wailed. "Let me take care of you."

Every fiber in Van Horn thrilled, but he was heroic.

"I could not accept such a sacrifice," he said.

"But"—and there was a softness in Josephine's voice that made Miss Nannie scurry away, with a murmur of "something to put on his eyes"—"but"—and Josephine's voice was a whisper—"it wouldn't be a sacrifice, Jack!"

How Van Horn was led home and how he stayed for a week in a darkened room was the outward manifestation of his deception. Only Miss Nannie knew the inward meaning of it all, and Miss Nannie never told. But when the wedding came a month or two later she brought out the bandbox in which the little green hat had remained ever since that fateful day, and Josephine wore it on her wedding journey. Then, and not until then, did she know of the ruse by which she had been won, and out of the fullness of her happiness she forgave her husband.

Lives Spent on the Water.

In Japan thousands are born and die on boats without ever living on shore. One of the most interesting features of Japanese life is the manner of living in boats and junks, thousands of which frequent every bay along the coast. The awkward junks always belong to the members of one family, and usually every member of the family, old and young, lives on board. The smaller sailboats are very narrow, and the sail (they never have but one) is placed very near the stern and extends from the mast about the same distance in either direction.

In these boats men and women are born and die without ever having an abiding place on shore. They wear but few clothes except when it rains, when they put on layers of fringy straw mats, which give them the appearance of being thatched. At night, if in harbor, they bend poles over the boat from side to side in the shape of a bow, cover them with this straw and go to sleep altogether like a lot of pigs.—London Tit-Bits.

Oriental Colors.

An oriental living in New York freed his mind about our taste in colors with a candor which was refreshing if not agreeable. "The favorite colors here are pink, sky blue and corn yellow," he said. "All three are hideous. They have no character, no history. In the east we love strong colors, especially after they have faded into soft, reminiscent tones. Our pinks and light blues and yellows are exquisite, having originally been strong, rich hues. Look at this magenta scarf embroidered in gold which was bought in Damascus. Is it not delightful? Yet compare it with the magenta silk handkerchief the Italian woman wears on Sunday. There is that much difference between your pinks and blues and ours. The trouble with you people here is that you cannot stand strong colors. We love them. You try to manufacture the tones we wait for time and the warm sun to make for us."—New York Post.

A Natural Inquiry.

This Lincoln story was originally told by Frederick Douglass in his lecture on John Brown. Just after his first inauguration President Lincoln was one day blacking his boots in democratic fashion when several foreign diplomats called and caught him in the act. One of them remarked sneeringly, "Mr. President, in our countries the chief executives do not black their own boots." "Indeed," said Mr. Lincoln, with evident curiosity. "Whose boots do they black?"

D. P. Miller & Co., Resident Agents No. 7 North Liberty Street, Cumberland, Maryland.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31st, 1904

INCOME.

Total income	$33,711,141 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements	21,963,181 97

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company		$ 2,374,927 75
Mortgage loans on real estat		93,586,076 20
Loans on this company's policies assigned as collateral		16,555,450 00
Premium notes on bolicies in force		313,740 46
Bonds and stocks owned by company		70,183,530 38
Cash in office and in banks and Trust companies		3,588,686 85
Interest and rents due and accrued		2,910,082 40
Net uncollected and deferred premiums		2,006,069 92
Agents' balance		17,091 02
Market value bonds over book value		1,712,819 35
Gross assets		194,764,534 31

ASSETS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' debit balances	17,091 10
Total admitted assets	194,777,443 29

LIABILTIES.

Net reserve		158,826,634 00
Present value of amounts not yet due on matured installment policies	788,354 00	
Policies claims	583,076 97	
Dividends due policy holders	406,937 12	
Accts. commission, &c	75,230 72	
Premium paid in advance	36,917 72	
Unpaid contracts	2,215 00	
Dividends apportioned to policy holders	2,021,181 03	
Tontine surplus	22,859,507 97	
Unassigned funds and (surplus)	8,276,778 76	
Total liabilities		194,777,443 29
Amount at risk in United States Dec. 31, 1904		708,552,287 00
Amount written in Maryland during 1904		1,051,250 00
Premiums in Maryland in 1904		486,636 91
Policies paid in Maryland in 1904		230,722 00
Loses incurred in Maryland in 1904		244,330 00

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Insurance Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1905.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., to December 31st, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

ap15

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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The cloth is pure wool. Not a fibre of anything else in it.

What a simple thing that is to say—and how difficult to do!

Every piece of cloth is subject to chemical test and the presence of anything but wool excludes it from the Clothcraft family.

Some of the cloth men think the Clothcrafters are foolishly particular and particularly foolish. Also they offer many "just-as-good" arguments.

But the Clothcrafters know of only one way to make all-wool clothing and that is to use all-wool cloth made of all-wool yarn containing nothing but pure wool fibres.

"Near-wool" looks pretty good in the piece but the truth will come out in the wear.

Wool holds its color and its firmness. There is no successful substitute for it—and yet Clothcraft Clothes are the only ready-to-wear brand that are always and absolutely all-wool and nothing but wool.

And they cost less than any others of like value.

J. H. CUPPET
FRIENDSVILLE.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1896, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the 1st day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9 3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Special Sale of Carpets and Mattings For Thirty Days

WE are offering a large number of Remnants of Mattings, desirable designs and first-class goods in every respect, containing from 5 to 18 yards each, which cost us from 12 to 18c per yard, at . . . . 10c yd
Also lot costing 18c to 22½c for . . 15c yd

About 800 yards Cotton Warp Mattings, yet in original wrappings, which cost us 22½c per yard, we will sell at the unprecedented price of . . . . . 20c yd

In new Mattings we have the finest line ever shown in Oakland, which we will sell at . . . . . 12½c to 30c yd

These Goods are of the Latest Design and Excellent Workmanship

Carpets! Thousands of yards—all qualities ranging from Ingrains to Axminsters, including Body Brussels and Velvets in profusion. Prices on these goods will be from . 30c to $1.25 yd

Art Square by the wholesale at reduced prices.

We have $10,000 worth of Furniture to select from which is suitable for any part of the dwelling.

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Make Money In California

If you are industrious and capable you can make money there. The big ranches are breaking up into small farms that need more workers to care for the increased product. The towns and cities are prosperous because the country is prosperous.

There are great valleys of the richest soil in America waiting for you. If you have a little capital you can own one of these small farms yourself, or you can rent one on shares and pay for it out of the product in a few years. We will send you descriptive booklets and folders giving full information about the money-making opportunities for every member of the family.

You want to see what the country is really like; you can go there, work a few months, enjoy the delightful climate, the flowers, fruit and scenery, and earn enough to *pay your expenses both ways* by taking advantage of the

Bargain Rates

Every Day March 1 to May 15

$33 From Chicago $30 From St. Louis

For one-way colonist tickets. Correspondingly reduced rates from almost any point East.

The trip is easily and comfortably made via the Rock Island. Two routes—one through New Mexico, the other through Colorado.

Through tourist cars—hours quicker than any other line. Double daily tourist service via El Paso—tri-weekly via Colorado. Dining-car service and free reclining chair cars, both routes.

The Rock Island has representatives throughout the United States; they are travel experts and can save you money. You can have their assistance in arranging the California trip for the asking. Consult your home ticket agent or write to the undersigned for our California book and complete folder "Across the Continent in a Tourist Sleeper."

Rock Island System
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
EL PASO ROUTE

Remember the Rock Island runs more tourist cars to California than any other route. Many of them are of the latest pattern, with wide windows and lavatory and toilet rooms for both men and women, unusually large and complete in their appointments.

Cut out this advertisement, fill in spaces below, and mail to

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Please send me rates of fare to California and time tables—also your illustrated California book, and full information about your new service.

I expect to leave for California about _____

and would like information about _____ (NAME SECTION)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

The Pledge.

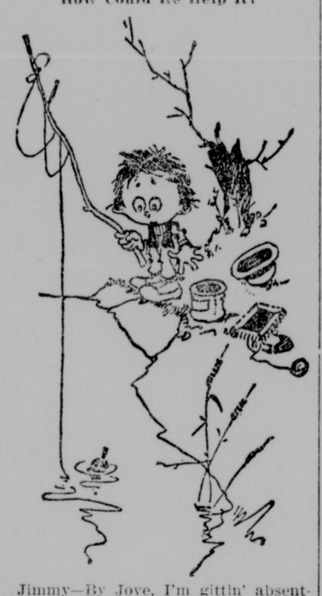
WHENEVER you have crost your heart an' hoped to die, an' 'en
You go an' tell a secret 'at you said you won't, an' when—
No matter even if your sweetheart asts you to—you tell
What you have crost your heart about an' swored you'd keep it well.
You'll never get believed again, no matter what you do;
Nobody ever trusts you, an' the boys all lay for you
Whenever you go fishin', an' they never go along,
'Cuz if you cross your heart an' tell it is a dreadful wrong.

Onct Henry Bemis told me of a little boy he knew
Who crost his heart an' hoped to die an' swore he'd keep it true
An' went an' told the teacher what he crost his heart about
Ist 'cuz he was a toady, an' the boys all found it out.
So's after that they hated him, an' when they're in a crowd
An 'he 'ud come around they'd call him "tattle tale" out loud,
An' all of 'em would go away, an' Henry Bemis said
He bet he was so lonesome 'at he almost wished he's dead.

'Cuz when you cross your heart it is the solumestest thing
'At you can do, an' even if you was a mitey king
An' crost your heart an' hoped to die you wouldn't never dast
To tell what some one told you, but you'd have to keep it fast
An 'locked up in your secret breast till him 'at told you said
He'd take the cross off'n your heart, or else 'at he was dead,
An' 'en it wouldn't matter, but as long as he was mum
You'd never dast to tell it even to your dearest chum!

—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

How Could He Help It?



Jimmy—By Jove, I'm gittin' absent-minded! I clean forgot to go to school terday!—New York World.

Georgie's Poetic Thought.

Two three-year-olds, Frankie and Georgie, were one glorious spring morning admiring a magnificent bed of pansies upon which hundreds of blossoms were turned to the eastern sun. The children were looking into the pansy faces with tireless interest and delight when Frankie discovered a bud and exclaimed:

"Here one ain't dot her eyes open yet."

Georgie, bending over, examined it gravely, then in a voice full of sympathy said:

"Poor little blind pansy!"

As an Offset.

"Why should governments interest themselves in the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the food the people eat?" asked the man with the thirst for knowledge.

"For the reason," replied the man with the information to give out, "that when wars, automobiles and grade crossing accidents are doing so much to reduce the population of the earth something has got to be done to maintain the equilibrium."—Chicago Tribune.

Disappointed.

"Luck never manages things just right," said the irritable man who dislikes music. "It might just as well have been the other way around, but it wasn't."

"What is the trouble now?"

"My daughter who plays the piano has a sore throat, and the one who sings has a sore finger."—Washington Star.

Placing the Blame.

"This new form of spinal meningitis seems to baffle you physicians."

"Baffles is not the word, sir. Nothing baffles a physician."

"But you don't seem able to cure it?"

"Oh, that's an entirely different thing! That's the fault of the disease, not our fault," replied the medic.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

As to the Mode.

Waiter—Did you order beef a la mode, sir?

Whitty (who has been waiting half an hour)—Yes. What's the matter? Have you been waiting for the styles to change?—Catholic Standard and Times.

An Artful Dodger.

Meeker—Some of the stories Windig tells are hard to believe.

Bleeker—Oh, I manage to get around that all right by refusing to believe anything he says.—Chicago News.

The Bliss of Ignorance.

She—Some people don't know what's good for them in this world.

He—Yes, but they're better off than the people that know and haven't the price to get it.—Detroit Free Press.

How To Get FRESH YEAST

You can have fresh yeast sent direct from the factory on your favorite baking days, whenever you choose. No stale, lifeless, store shelf yeast. But pure, fresh, clean

FULTON YEAST

Our plan is simple. It insures fresh yeast and just when you want it. Send for a *FREE SAMPLE* of this wonderful yeast and ask us about our plan of supplying you regularly.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

... NEW ...

Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, onposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.
Yours respectfully,

P L. Broderick

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.
SUMMER SEASON 1905.

Asbury Park, N. J.—National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.—Special excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good sixteen days.

Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 17, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, June 1 October 15.

Special announcements from time to time.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan	L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes	O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson	James Clark

M. L. Fesenmeir

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract. Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9 3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Proposals For BUILDING School Houses.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY, OAKLAND, MD., May 5, 1905.

The Garrett County School Board at its meeting to-day decided to ask for sealed bids for the erection of new school houses at the following places:

KUSH, District No. 2.
BEACHY, District No. 3.
NEW GERMANY, District No. 3.
CHESTNUT GROVE, District No. 4.
DODGE, District No. 14.
DODSON, District No. 15.

Specifications can be had at the office of the School Board in Oakland. The Board will meet and open bids on

Friday, June 2, 1905,

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.
10 4t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 3t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
C. C. MILLER

1-3

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., March 23, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 16, 1905,

for the purpose of appointing district assessors and Health officer. Other routine business will be transacted.

By order of the Board
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at Kitzmillersville, Md., and running thence through the properties of J. H. Rafter and Potomac Manor, to the town of Gleason, connecting at that place with the road leading in from West Virginia, in District No. 13, a distance of 3 miles.

GLEASON COAL & COKE CO.,
S. F. SHELLY, Supt.
J. H. RAFTER,
J. E. CHAPPELL.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Austin Brown, Assignee, vs. Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, Mortgagors. No. 1339 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 3rd day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Austin Brown, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure of the mortgage, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 26th day of May, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,276,248 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 59

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept. (Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)
I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. **Sold by all Druggists.**

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

Just Opened A NICE LINE OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's **Summer Underwear**

New line of Silks—assorted colors. Floor Oil Cloth
MATTING to close out from 10c a yard up

Arthur Townshend

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

HENRY LAUER
Proprietor

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES
AT ALL TIMES.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.
No. 1321 Equity, In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 20th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sa to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Cle
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrators' Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN J. GLASS,

late of Somerset county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 15th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 11th day of April, 1905.

NORVAL SPEELMAN,
Grant, Md.,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Oakland, Md.
5 3t Administrators

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscr of Garrett County, hath obtained f the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 A... Year

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905. NUMBER 12.

BRICK WORKS TO BE ESTABLISHED NEAR OAKLAND

Machinery Has Already Been Purchased and Will Be Installed Shortly.

CAPACITY 10.000 BRICK PER DAY

Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Austin Brown, Truman West, James A. Delawder and John Felty, Jr., Will Form the Company to Operated Plant.

Monday Messrs. John Felty, Jr., and D. E. Bolden went over to Kingwood, West Va. where they purchased the machinery and fixtures of the Kingwood Brick Company at private sale from the trustees, the Kingwood concern having gone into voluntary liquidation and disposed of its plant in this manner.

The gentlemen interested in the new industry include Messrs. D. E. Bolden, Austin Brown, Truman West, James A. Delawder and John Felty, Jr., they having associated themselves recently for the purpose of manufacturing brick, the need of such an industry being felt here greatly.

The machinery will be brought to Oakland within a week or two and located south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opposite the mill of the Oakland Manufacturing Company in the east end of town where a large deposit of the finest clay in this whole section of the country has been discovered and submmitted to rigid tests.

The machinery purchased includes boiler and engine, a brick making machine and grinder combined capable of moulding ten thousand brick per day.

Memorial Day Tuesday.

Memorial Day will be quietly observed in Oakland as has been the custom for several years past. On one occasion at the solicitation of a gentleman of the cloth all saloons and other business places closed at the noon hour and remained closed the balance of the day. This year the people will look for a repetition of the occurence.

Sent to Washington.

Rev. F. A. B. Wunnenberg, a former rector of St. Peter's Catholic church of Oakland, who has been in charge of a church near Baltimore since his leaving Oakland, has been assigned by Cardinal Gibbons to the rectorship of St. Mary's church at Washington, D. C. This is the only German church of the District of Columbia and is one of the most beautiful of the National capital

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. William Mullen, of Fredericksburg, Va., who has been visiting his father, Mr. Andrew Muilen, of this place, and relatives at Piedmont, Elkins and Pruntytown, W. Va., returned to his home on last Tuesday. "Billie" is a Bloomington boy, born and reared in this place, is now a prosperous and substantial granger in his adopted city.

Mrs. Albert Ingraim, of Davis, accompanied by her two little boys, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. Cross.

The Juniors will hold a three days' festival and entertainment in their new hall, some time in June, the proceeds to go to paying off an indebtedness on their hall.

Dr. James Rankin, of Luke, a recent graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, is spending a few days in town with Dr. Kemp, preparatory to locating at Hartmonsville, W. Va.

Mr. James Cross has organized a team of base ball players and on account of their weight, not one under 175 pounds, and their special capabilities at the bat, has named them the Bangers. They took a game from a team composed of the best players of Elk Garden and Blaine, at Blaine last week, scoring 17 runs to their opponents' four. Last Saturday they meet the Franklin team at Pea Vine Park and shut the visitors out by a score of 20 to 0. They are practicing every afternoon preparing an attack on the Piedmont team, the latter reported "on the hog" and "dead easy" for most anything

Mr. G. C. Pattison is in Baltimore a few days of this week on business.

Mrs. Gutherie, of Baltimore, mother of Rev. Charles Gutherie, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Kemp.

Mrs. Arthur Bennett, of Cross, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. John Tompson, who has been very ill for the past week, is reported in an improved condition.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carlisle, of Berryville, Va., arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, called here on account of the serious illness of his sister, the aged Mrs. Simpson.

A Plucky Postmaster.

About three weeks ago James Lawrence, William Smar and a man named Johnson, it is alleged, went through a store and postoffice in Albright, Preston county, W. Va., and it now turns out that the three men are badly wanted in different sections of the state. Postmaster Lozier, of Albright, a big husky man, took the robbery of his office as a personal affront and started out alone to capture the men. He trailed them thirty miles, captured all three and turned them over to the authorities without any assistance whatever. They have been taken to Weston W. Va., for trial.

Dixon & Kelso

WILL PAY

32c Cash For Wool

Clothing

At HALF-PRICE FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

RENNINGER & OFFUTT APPOINTED RECEIVERS

For Hinebaugh & Edwards. Hardware Merchants of Oakland. Who Recently Assigned.

CASE IS NOW IN U. S. COURT.

Order Was Signed Monday by Judge Thomas J. Morris Upon Petition Filed by Oakland and Baltimore Creditors of the Firm.

The recent failure of Messrs. Hinebaugh & Edwards, the Oakland hardware merchants, who made a voluntary assignment of their stock of mercandise to Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, of Oakland, is now in the United State Court for the District of Maryland, Judge Morris having appointed on Monday Messrs. Renninger & Offutt receivers of the concern upon a petition filed by an Oakland and two Baltimore creditors of the firm, thus removing the case from the Circuit Court county and placing Messrs. Renninger & Offutt in charge of the assets.

Prior to making the assignment Messrs. Hinebaugh & Edwards executed a bill of sale on their goods to the Bindley Hardware Company of Pittsburg, Pa., for quite a large amount. This, in connection with their assignment made the Pennsylvania parties preferred creditors and the probabilities are that the other creditors would have received little if anything on their accounts, hence the action in placing the matter in the bankrupt court.

Messrs. Renninger & Offutt qualified this morning as receivers by filing their bond in the sum of $5000, the American Bonding Company of Baltimore becoming their sureties.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Services for next Sunday will be Sunday school at the usual morning hour at Hoyes, Blooming Rose, Kendall and Selbysport. At Friendsville Sunday school at 2 p. m. At Selbysport preaching will be held at 10.30; 3. p. m., at Kendall and 8.15 at Friendsville when the subject will be "What are Christian Denominations?" Preaching at Blooming Rose at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. All are welcome to these services.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Rev. C. W. Hudson, of Louisville, Ky., will preach Sunday at Elder 11 a. m.; Thayerville, 3 p. m., and Loch Lynn 8 p. m. Sunday school at Thayerville every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting at Deer Park every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

W. H. FAUST, Pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Services in Garrett Memorial church by St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school 9.30 a. m., and preaching at 8 p. m., when the subject will be "A Call to War."

Preaching in the Deer Park church next Sabbath at 11 o'clock.

E. MANGES, Pastor.

In the Accident charge services will be as follows: Sunday 9 a. m., Sunday school; preaching at 10; Cove, Saturday 10 a. m., catechise; Sunday school 10 a. m.; Friendsville Sunday school at 10 and preaching at 7.30; Kendall preaching at 8 a. m.

H. C. SALEM.

DIED.

STEYER—At his home near Stoyer, this county, after a brief illness, Mr. John G. Steyer, aged about seventy-five years, on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Steyer was the father of several children and was one of the pioneer settlers of the Ryans Glade country. His funeral took place on last Thursday afternoon.

ALBRIGHT—At his home near Cranesville, on Tuesday of last week, after a prolonged illness, Mr. Edmund Albright, aged about eighty years. The deceased leaves a number of children.

THOMPSON—Cynthia Thompson, of near Oakland, departed this life on the 19th inst. and was buried at the Red House church on Sabbath morning, May 21st. Rev. E. Manges pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, officiated at the funeral. The esteem in which Miss Thompson was held was attested by the large concourse of people that gathered to pay a last tribute of respect. Only about two-thirds of the people present were able to get inside the church. Miss Thompson was 75 years and 26 days old.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr James Burley, of Moundsville, W. Va., is a guest of the Hicks House.

Mr. Geo. Fulmer has opened a meat market in the room adjoining Hammond's store.

Contractor Liller, of Keyser, W. Va., was a business caller at this place on Monday last.

Dr. J. L. Squires spent last week with his family at this place.

Miss Agnes Neaves and her brothers, Ernest, Charles and Allen, of Charles county, Md., are with Miss Sarah Harris.

Mrs. Laughlin, of Virginia Homes, is a guest of Mrs. P. T. Garthright, of this place.

Mr. Wm. Wetherald, of Charles county, Md., was a recent visitor to this place.

Messrs. Brydon and Henry Gibson, and "Pat" Crane, of this place, are working at Henry, W. Va.

Mr. Harvey Cuppett is fixing up the store room east of the post office for an ice cream room.

Under the new schedule all passenger trains stop at the Park on Sunday to take on and put off passengers east of Cumberland and west of Grafton.

Preaching in the Methodist church next Sabbath morning by Pastor Metheney.

Mr. Albert Schrock is at Pitcarin, Penna.

Messrs. Cunningham and M'Kinney, directors of the Loch Lynn Hotel Co., and Mrs. L. B. C. List and Mr. Charles List, of Washington, D. C., spent the early part of the week at Loch Lynn Hotel, planning for the season of 1905.

Mr. P. E. Willard, of Cameron, W. Va., his rented Mrs. R. G. Richardson's cottage on F street.

Mrs. W. H. H. Sheets and daughter Miss Bessie, of Pittsburg, Pa., opened their cottoge for the summer Friday last.

Mr. Lloyd Crane, of this place, went to Farmtown, Va., last Thursday.

Miss Sarah Harris, of Franklin, Va., reached the Park Thursday last and is getting her house in order for guests.

Mr. T. W. Stewart and wife have moved into one of the Park Improvement Company's cottages in Cozy Row.

Mr. W. H. Malett, of Pittsburg, Pa., has rented Parkview for the summer.

Last Saturday, 3 p. m., Mr. T. H. Mong was buried at Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. M. was well known here as a pleasant and cheerful friend who delighted in spending the summer at this place. At the time of his death he was 80 years of age. He was born in Hagerstown, Md., but for a number of years has made Wheeling his home.

The Blake cottage has been painted and otherwise improved, for the occupancy of Mrs. Good and family, of Wheeling, who for the past several years spent their summer vacation in this delightfully located house.

Mrs. Dr. Nihiser, of Keedysville, Md., is a guest of her sister, Miss. R. Weems, of this place.

June 4th will be Children's Day at Wesley Chapel. An interesting program is being arranged for the occasion. Preaching at 2 p. m. that day instead of 10:30 a. m. Bring your dinner and spend the day.

Mr. D. N. Snyder, of Fairmont, is a guest of Romney cottage.

Mr. Irvine R. Dickie, of Cumberland, Md., has rented one of the Talson cottages for the summer.

Important Personages at Deer Park.

As usual Deer Park will entertain one or more foreign diplomats this season. The German Ambassador will vacate his Washington residence very early this year and install his family in one of the handsome hotel cottages at Deer Park, his attaches and clerical force taking suites of rooms in the east annex of the hotel proper. Other members of the foreign legations at Washington will be numbered among the Deer Park residents during the summer.

Hendricks' New Bank.

Hendricks, W. Va., is to have another bank in the near future. It is to be a National bank. The promoters are the Jennings brothers who are now building the town of Jenningstown, Tucker county.

Wills Admitted to Probate.

In the Orphans' Court Tuesday the wills of John G. Stoyer and Joseph Spiker, both of this county, whose deaths occurred recently, were admitted to probate.

Mr. Marcellus S. Wolf was appointed administrator of the personal estate of the late David Fike.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Some Thoughts Regarding the Value of Manual Training to Pupils

So much can be said in favor of Manual Training, as taught in our Maryland schools, that I will endeavor to give but a brief outline of its many advantages.

We hear the daily cry ringing in our ears, "Give us practical men and women." What other opportunities can be presented to make education more practical than those presented in the Manual Training schools? Without manual education the boy or girl gets only a one-sided education. What we want to give to our pupils is a training that will develop them physically as well as mentally. Manual Training schools afford the means, if we employ them judiciously. Rousseau said: "If, instead of keeping a boy poring over books, I employ him in a workshop, his hands will be busied to the improvement of his understanding; he will become a Philosopher, while he thinks himself only an artisan." Such schools educate the whole being and teach the pupil to see things in their true state, besides training the eye and hand to work together.

Some will say that they don't want their children to learn a trade; that while in school they could be better employed by spending that time in studying their other lessons. Manual Training isn't intended to make mechanics out of the pupils any more than the study of algebra and geometry is intended to make mathamaticians of them, or the study of physics is intended make philosophers of them.

Building castles in the air is the occupation of the great many of our pupils. Some one has said: "Build castles in the air, if you will; then build foundations under them." Now, it seems to me that so much poring over books is like building castles in the air, and putting into practice that which is to be built under them. Why not teach the practical with the theoretical?

"The finest fruit of education is character." Keep a boy busy and he will keep out of mischief. Manual Training supplies this long-felt want.

Professor Woodward, in his treaties on Manual Training, says: "The Manual Training school, when well conducted, seems to me to furnish to its pupils just the opportunity which Walter Scott, in Waverly, says that his young hero was losing forever—the opportunity of acquiring habits of firm and assiduous application; of gaining the art of controlling, directing and concentrating the powers of his mind for earnest investigation, an art far more essential than even that intimate acquaintance with classical learning, which is the primary object of study (at school)."

One more thought. Manual Training will tend to aid the boy in chosing a vocation, in which some costly mistakes are often made, both by the parent and by the child, by developing those innate activities which tends to lie dormant during a purely classical course of study—H. A. Loraditch, Manual Training Teacher, Oakland, Maryland, in Grafton Leader.

Plain Talk By a Baptist Divine.

Baptist services were held at Deer Park last Sunday morning and the pastor, Rev. W. H. Faust, preached to a large congregation. He took for his theme the words "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

He said that the training of children was most important; that as a child was trained so would it be in after life; that it was highly necessary that proper training should be accorded to children.

He said that children would get training anyway, and it was important that the training at home should be of the best; good home influences he regarded essential. He made the statement that as far as he was aware the Deer Park public school had not received a single visit from any members of the school board; no doubt they were too busy in their daily vocations to give it attention and he further said that during the school session now closed, not a single parent or any of the pupil, attending the school had taken the trouble to visit it to make any inquiry as to how their children were getting along or give a word of encouragement to the teachers. This he declared indicated a decided lack of interest in the school training of their children. The discourse was listened to throughout and the preacher's burning words made an impression.

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CONTRACT FOR GRADING LIBERTY STREET AWARDED

To James O. Hinebaugh at His Bid of 43 Cents Per Cubic Yard.

THE TOTAL COST WILL BE $1300

Or Thereabouts—Contractor to Enter Into Bond For the Faithful Performance of the Contract—Curbing Bids Not Considered.

The special meeting of the Town Council called for the purpose of considering bids and awarding contracts for the grading and curbing of Liberty street from Wilson street to Gilmor street, was held on Monday night when the bids for grading were opened and the contract awarded to Mr. James O. Hinebaugh, of Oakland, at his bid of 43 cents per cubic yard for excavating and filling where necessary.

Other bidders for this work were Messrs. Joseph Cogley and J. W. Whorton, of Oakland, and M. Kennedy & Son, of Parkersburg, W. Va.

The total cost for grading the three blocks on Liberty street will approximate $1300 according to the estimate made by the engineer who laid out the grade lines. Mr. Hinebaugh, by a resolution passed by Council, will be required to execute a bond in the sum of $2500 for the faithful performance of his contract and to have the work completed on or before July 20th or to forfeit to the town the sum of $5 per day for each and every day thereafter that the work remains incomplete.

The bids for curbing the same street submitted by Messrs. Cogley of Oakland, Kennedy & Son of Parkersburg, and Fuller Bros., of Frostburg, were rejected and the clerk instructed to readvertise for bids, which advertisement will be found in these columns today.

Council discussed to some length the advisability of issuing the remaining four thousand dollars of bonds of the original issue of $25,000 authorized by the Act of 1898 to be used in improving the streets and to liquidate the outstanding debt incurred by a former Council for street improvement. This matter will be further discussed and final action taken at the regular meeting of the Council to be held on Monday night, June 5th.

In the absence from town of Mayor McComas and President Lawton of the Council, Joseph E. Harned is now acting Mayor and President pro tem.

CHURCH DEDICATED AT BLOOMINGTON

Last Sunday When Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, of Baltimore, Delivered the Sermon.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington, this county, which was recently completed, was dedicated to the service of God on last Sunday, Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, of Baltimore, delivering the sermon. Mr. Guthrie was born at Bloomington, where he has many warm personal friends and admirers. He is a nephew of Gov. W. M. O. Dawson of West Virginia and a brilliant scholar.

The cornerstone of the church was laid on September 25th by the Masonic lodge of Westernport assisted by the Jr. O. U. A. M. Council of Bloomington. The building was erected by Mr. William Sigler of Piedmont.

Rev. Guthrie preached at the morning and afternoon services on Sunday. Special music for the occasion was furnished by the choir of the M. E. church of Piedmont.

At the evening services Rev. A. H. Thompson, of Frostburg, spoke of the necessity of a church in every community, its relation to good morals and intellect. The sum of $80 was lacking to free the building from debt, but this was soon raised when the trustees, Messrs. Dr. H. M. Kemp, Rev. J. W. Howard, James Coffman and George Warnick presented the church to the minister for dedication who was assisted by Rev. Cecil, of Carroll county, Md., and Rev. A. R. Snedegar, the pastor, and other ministers present.

Among all who assisted in the enterprise none deserve greater praise for their untiring energy and faithfulness than Miss Lotta Kemp and Mrs. Fanny Bartlett to whom were entrusted the financial interests.

Mr. William Crim, of Cincinnati, O., arrived here this morning and will remain a few days visiting relatives.

AT FRIENDSHIP'S CALL

By ETHEL BARRINGTON

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Dusk was clouding the landscape as Noah Sterling, powerfully built, with blue eyes in contrast to his gray hairs, stepped on the porch. He leaned against the framework of the door and smoked his pipe, apparently oblivious to the voices floating out from the kitchen. Yet he heard, for his brows lowered and met above his eyes, and his teeth shut sharply on the brier's stem.

"I'll enter no family unwelcomed. Your father has his pride, I mine"—The girlish voice was pitched high and broke suddenly. Then followed indistinct pleadings from her companion, whom she answered: "It's true, all true. But I'm in the mill, a mill hand, while you—some day you will be boss; you'll own all; you"—

"Don't say it, Bess. I am the unhappiest creature in the world, the son of a self made man. Father forgets he was once a laborer, choosing his wife

SHE SAT BY THE TABLE, HER HEAD BURIED IN HER ARMS.

for himself. I'll do the same. Let him do what he will with the property. I've brains and hands. His blood fills my veins, and I'll win out, as he did."

"You are all he has in the world. I'll not come between you"—

Noah Sterling glanced into the dim room. He could see Bess fighting against her love and the stalwart son of the mill owner as he held her hands. Noiselessly he stepped from the porch to the coolness of the little garden. It was quite dark when he returned, but no light greeted him from the open door, but a low sob broke the stillness and guided him to the girl's side. She sat by the table, her head buried in her arms, her slight frame trembling with emotion. Noah watched her silently.

"Oh, Daddy Noah, my heart is broken"— The words were scarcely audible. Sterling sat down heavily, resting his work worn hand on her arm.

"You sent him away bravely. Now you cry for him."

Bess cleared her voice. There was a little laugh of self pity in her tone as she spoke.

"That's the woman of it. Yet it's you who spoiled me. When did I ask for aught—and you not give it to me? Oh, dad, if you could only help me now!"

"You've set your heart on this. You truly love young Thadd?"

"He's all the world"— Sterling withdrew his hand abruptly. Impetuously Bess flung her arms about his neck. "Not that I love you less, dear, or ever could, but you loved my mother—you understand—you must—you are all that is left to me now."

"Understand! Sure I understand." Soothing her, he drew her to his knee and held her in his arms, as he had so often done as a child. Comforted, she prepared to retire.

"Are you not going to bed?" she questioned, her candle illuminating her heavy eyes.

"Presently, child."

Yet he had scarcely stirred when the gray dawn showed in the east; then he rose stiffly, determination in his face. "I've just got to do it. I swore I never would, but I will."

At noon next day Noah Sterling entered the office. Thaddeus Giles, the boss, was writing when the foreman appeared, but he nodded kindly.

"Sit down, Noah. I'll be through in a minute." Sterling took the indicated chair near the desk, absently twirling his cap in his hand.

"Glad to see you, old man. Anything special that you dropped in for?" asked Giles, pushing his papers from him and swinging around in his chair.

"I wanted particular to see you," began Sterling uncertainly. "It's about the young folks—your boy Thadd and Bess Hardy"—

"Stop, Noah," broke in the mill owner sharply. "Some things I allow no interference in. It's none of your business anyhow."

"Hold hard. I'm one of your hands—have been for years—yet we were kids together, you, Tim, and me. Was there ever a scrape that we didn't share?"

"We were sure enough pals." The boss' eyes twinkled at sundry remembrances.

"When Tim died—you don't recollect—you were planning your own big deal. But I knew. There was a baby, Thadd. I ain't never told you. But the night Tim went I sat with him. He worried awful about that baby. Seemed as if he just couldn't die till I set his mind at rest. I swore the child should be first with me, at any sacrifice I'd make her happy and I will—I will." Sterling leaned forward. Giles returned his look questioningly.

"I don't understand what you are after," he said at last.

"Bess is Tim's daughter—Tim and Bessie's baby."

"Bessie Fields that was?"

"The same. You begin to see now."

"Come, Noah, this is ridiculous! Because Tim was our playmate it does not follow I should allow my son to throw himself away upon his daughter, a mill hand. However, for the sake of old times and what I owe to you besides I'll make my position clear." As Giles paused he showed in every line the inflexibility that had gained for him success, but he was reckoned a just man. "I worked and planned night and day, year by year. Now I am rich. My son will be richer still. He is the center of my ambition. He must marry in the world for which I educated him. He must be the gentleman his father had no chance to be."

"What your boy is to you Bess is to me," said Sterling, with an effort. "I loved her mother. The words sort of strangle me, Thadd. I call you that just once, for we are back in the old days. Yes, the words choke me, but for Bess' sake I'll speak them. She said I had always given her what she cried for, though I'm none too sure of myself this time. I am going to try. You want a lady for your boy. You want more—a pure, good woman. Bess is that. She has book learning too. But, Thadd, it cost money, all I'd saved, and when I took the spell of rheumatism cash ran low, and she—bless her grateful heart—she went into the mill till we could pull things straight. It's the factory stamp you have against her—that's how she got it. Thadd, you mind the year of the strike; it's all of twenty years now. You had just opened your first shop, with everything tied up. It was sink or swim, and there was no insurance. You remember the powder the strikers smuggled in and the slow match burning when you and your watchman came suddenly upon it. You were white, and I don't know as I blame you. Death brushed shoulders with us that night. Your watchman stood to his duty. I cut that match"—

"I would have given you a share in the concern," protested the boss, living again the suspense of that awful moment.

"I'm a workman—never could be different. But you were grateful. You gave me a promise—a sort of oath"—Giles sat motionless, the dawn of comprehension in his strong self willed face. Noah held him, eye to eye. "Seems like taking a mean advantage. It's powerful hard to ask. But I loved her mother. Don't decide now. See the girl. Learn to know her. I'll stand aside. I'll not be in your road."

"It's a pretty stiff test," said Giles slowly as he rose, memories, pride, ambition, gratitude, all warring within him. Then he stretched out his hand, and the two locked palms. "You have been a long time calling, but now you have spoken I honor your claim, old friend."

Unappreciated Services.

Chatting across the table in an uptown restaurant, two young men exchanged confidences concerning their activities in a nearby department store. "I can work to the limit of my strength if it is appreciated," said one of them, "but the more one does for the head of my department the more he exacts, and he appreciates nothing." The other young man subscribed to the sentiment and added, "I put the new boy who came a few days ago wise to the situation and advised him not to hustle quite so lively, for if he ever lets up a little it will be concluded that he has lost interest in his job." An employer who overheard the conversation remarked to a friend who was lunching with him: "That is the secret of shirking service. The man who never has an appreciative word for those in his employ when they manifest an interest in his business stunts available usefulness and discounts the diligence of which he would otherwise get the benefit."—New York Tribune.

Posting Sister's Beau.

He was a naughty little brother, but little brothers always are naughty on such occasions. Sister's young gentleman was waiting patiently in the drawing room, and Tommy opened fire with:

"Are you going to propose to my sister tonight?"

"Why, I—er—er—er—what do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing! Only if you are you ain't a-going to surprise her. At dinner jus' now she bribed me an' my little brother to go to bed at half past 7. She's hung four Cupid pictures on the parlor wall, moved the sofa over in the darkest corner, got ma an' pa to go callin' next door, shut the dog in the cellar an's been practicing 'Because I Love You' on the pianner all the afternoon. You'll get her all right, only if she tells you 'bout its being sudden tell her it's all bunkum!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

When the Dutch Owned the Nutmegs.

At one time no one but a citizen of the Netherlands, officially licensed, could own a nutmeg plantation. But this policy could not long be enforced against the interests of commerce. The tree is now cultivated in India, Jamaica, Trinidad and Brazil. The nutmeg is liable to the attacks of a kind of beetle; hence a coating of lime is generally given to the nut to protect it from the ravages of the insect. The tree bears fruit the whole year round, but the chief harvest time comes in November.

Jericho Has A Sensation

Pap Perkins Tells of a Case of Swearing Between Deacon Hardman and Deacon Goodhue.

SEVERAL events have happened since the town of Jericho was found to shake it from center to circumference, but nothing ever produced greater excitement than Deacon Hardman's lawsuit against Deacon Goodhue. Both were steady old men who were looked up to by the community, and they had been friends for years.

One day Deacon Goodhue borrowed the other's hoe to work in the garden and a few minutes later broke it off

THEN AND THERE THEY CLINCHED AND ROLLED ON THE GRASS TOGETHER.

at the shank. While he contended that it was old and rusty and ready to break, he offered to buy a new one to replace it. Much to his surprise, he was allowed to do so, and he went home to say to his wife:

"Martha, I've known Deacon Hardman for thirty years and have just found him out. He's a human hog, and if he ever goes to heaven I want to go somewhere else."

For two weeks after that the two deacons nodded coldly to each other whenever they met, and it gradually became known to Jericho that their relations were strained. Then one morning Deacon Goodhue set out to drive five hogs over to the weighing scales. He had to pass the other deacon's house, and as he came along the gate was open and all the hogs made a rush for it. He was trying to drive them out of Deacon Hardman's yard when the latter came out and said:

"By gum, Deacon Goodhue, but this is goin' too fur—too fur! You opened that gate and driv your hogs in on me a-purpose!"

"I never did, and you know I didn't!" retorted Deacon Goodhue as he paused in his running.

"Yes, you did."

"No, I didn't."

"Do you call me a liar?"

"Yes, if you call me one!"

"Take it back or I'll mop the ground with you!"

"Come out here and I'll make you see stars!"

Then and there the deacons clinched and rolled on the grass together, and they were choking each other and breathing hard when Moses Schemerhorn came along and separated them. Deacon Hardman went straight to Justice Somerfield and swore out a warrant for assault and battery, and two days later the trial came off, and Jericho had a sensation to beat a landslide or a volcano.

Both men had their friends and the public was divided. The only person who had witnessed the fracas was Deacon Hardman's wife, but there were other witnesses sworn.

Old Mrs. Taylor swore that she had always suspected Deacon Goodhue to be a man of violent temper and that he only needed to be kicked to become a murderer. Moses Hunt was a mile away that morning looking for his cow, but he swore that Deacon Hardman was the sort of man to lose his temper and do awful things if he found a strange hog rooting up his hollyhocks. Abner Crossman, who had known both parties for thirteen years, swore that he had known Deacon Goodhue to fall off a haystack, get mired in a swamp and fight bumblebees for half an hour without losing the smile on his face, and he could not believe that he had begun this fuss. Opposed to him was Trueheart Johnson, who said he had seen Deacon Hardman kicked head over heels by a cow, run over by a hog and knocked down by a ram and that he preserved a humble spirit throughout and even asked the cow to forgive him if he had hurt her feelings.

Mrs. Hardman's testimony was that she was washing the dishes after breakfast when she heard her husband give a grunt and rush from the house. She followed him to the door and heard and saw all that subsequently passed, though in such a nervous state that she could not be sure of anything. She felt almost sure that Deacon Goodhue said "by gum" and "devil" and "old crank," but she wouldn't be positive of it. She was almost as sure that her husband started to sing a hymn and made some Scriptural quotation, but she might have been mistaken. She was not sure who grabbed the other first, but she could swear on the living Bible that they had trodden all the cucumbers into the earth and broken down most of her tiger lilies. She ended by saying that she had had rheumatism for twenty-six years and that whenever she returned a cup of borrowed sugar she always heaped the measure up.

It took two days to try the case, and meanwhile all business, including the sawmill, was suspended. There was no jury, and when almost everybody in town had sworn on one side or the other Justice Somerfield put on his most dignified look and said:

"This case seems to go back to the hoe and to Deacon Goodhue's garden. Was there any need of the deacon working in his garden that day? What had become of his own hoe? Was the borrowed hoe rusty in the shank or was it not? If Deacon Goodhue had not hit a stone with it would it have broken? He offered to buy a new hoe to replace the old one, but wasn't he hoping that Deacon Hardman would refuse it? Deacon Hardman had had that hoe for ten long years, and was he glad that it was broken and that he had a chance to get a new one in its place?

"Then there were the hogs. Any man who had ever set out to drive one hog along the road, to say nothing about five, knew that the animal wouldn't go straight for a rod at a time. He couldn't spy a hole in the fence without wanting to see if it was a fit. He wouldn't be a hog to pass an open gate without making a rush for the opening.

"Then the deacons confronted each other. They were feeling edgewise about the hoe, and it was to be inferred that it didn't take much to get their backs up. As to whether the lie was actually given and who gave it first is a matter in doubt. The same is true as to who grabbed first, but there can be no possible doubt that many cucumbers and tiger lilies were destroyed and that Deacon Hardman emerged from the conflict with a skinned nose. Taken full and by and back and forth, it was about an even thing. The costs will be divided between them, business resumed at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and if either has any hard cider in the cellar he will be expected to treat the other, and both make up and let hoes and hogs go to grass forever more." M. QUAD.

Giving Him the Facts.

A young man with a swelled head made a peremptory demand for an increase in salary. The head of the concern did not dispute his argument that he had done much to build up the business of the firm, but tried to convince the young man that every one's position could be filled.

"Suppose, for instance," said he, "you should die. Some one would take your place."

"Oh," replied the young man, "that is a supposition."

"Then you may suppose yourself discharged," was the answer of the employer, "and you will find that is a hard fact."—New York Press.

A Lady of Importance.

After a panic stricken search Dorothy's mother had found her three-year-old seated in state in the village station with her doll held tightly in her arms.

"Why, Dorothy, you naughty little girl, to get lost!" scolded her mother.

Dorothy drew herself up with a fine assumption of dignity. "I'm not lost," she insisted. "I know where I am; I am a big lady, with my baby, waiting to take the train."

The Instrument They Use.

"Haven't you got any toothpicks?" asked the tourist in the Arizona restaurant.

"Toothpick?" queried the cashier. "What's the matter? Didn't the waiter give ye a fork?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Literary Phrase.

"Let me introduce you to that debutante," said the hostess. "She is a poem."

"Yes," answered the eligible man. "I feel that she is one of the poems I ought to know."—Washington Star.

Clever.

Foreigner—Why do you call him your cleverest millionaire?

American—Oh, he has originated so many sensational ways of spending his money.—Brooklyn Life.

His Maxim Good.

The game was proverbs, and when it was four-year-old Harold's turn he offered, "It is never too late for men."—New York Globe.

Rushing the Growler.

—Leslie's Weekly.

Ideal.

We are moving, we are moving!
Need I mention all our woes?
I will simply say the measure
Presses down and overflows.

I have heard some folks complaining
In a manner most unwise
That they cannot take their treasures
To their mansions in the skies.

But the fact that we take nothing
Seems to me the best of all—
Just to move and find your halo
On the hatrack in the hall.

—Brooklyn Life.

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BIG 10 CENT BARGAINS

10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pots, 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy Gilt Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.

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Oakland, Md.

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I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

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A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation: 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

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Fire and Sword at Columbia

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

February 16-17, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE left wing of General Sherman's army, commanded by General H. W. Slocum, marching through the Carolinas to a junction with Grant's army on James river, reached a point about three miles from the city of Columbia, S. C., the 16th of February, 1865. Slocum was confronted by the Saluda river, which was bridgeless at that point. Sherman's right wing, under General O. O. Howard, was also close to Columbia, and a portion of Howard's troops marched through the town and encamped outside.

The movement through the Carolinas, which, if carried out, would bring Sherman up in the rear of the army of General Robert E. Lee, then defending Richmond and Petersburg against the Federal forces commanded by Grant, had begun the 1st of February, and after sixteen days' marching, working and skirmishing the columns that had taken separate routes on leaving Savannah were at last united.

The failure of the Confederates in the Carolinas and Georgia to fall upon Sherman's divided forces and beat them in detail during this march was a subject of controversy at the time and has since attracted the attention of military men. Simultaneously with Sherman's departure from Savannah a conference of Confederate officers was held near Augusta, Ga., to arrange the details of plans for Sherman's defeat. General P. T. Beauregard, who had held command in South Carolina in 1863, came up from the west, to be followed by Confederate troops that had fought at Franklin and Nashville in the closing western campaign of 1864. General W. J. Hardee, the commandant who cleverly slipped out of Savannah with all his army upon the approach of Sherman from western Georgia and represented about 20,000 available troops, was there. General D. H. Hill, one of Robert E. Lee's ablest officers, was also present, and General Gustavus W. Smith, another capable leader, was there at the head of 1,500 Georgia militia.

General Hardee's troops available for immediate use against Sherman numbered 14,500 men, leaving garrisons to hold Charleston and other important posts on the seacoast. General Beauregard promised that 11,000 troops from the former army defending Atlanta against Sherman would soon be in the Carolinas. In fact, half of them were already near Augusta. The cavalry corps of General Joe Wheeler, which had skirmished ahead of Sherman through all the march to the sea, mustered about 6,000 sabers and was already confronting Sherman's outposts.

South Carolina had about 5,000 militia, and General M. T. Butler's division of cavalry, which had been fighting under Lee in Virginia, was included in the force, making a total of about 33,000 troops which could be concentrated, it was thought, upon Sherman's route of march by the middle of February. The southern militia could not be expected to serve outside of their states, and the conscription had exhausted the fighting men of the region.

Although the outlook was discouraging, General Beauregard, sick in mind and body, assumed command as the ranking officer present and determined to make a last effort to hold up Sherman's march. But when the scattered detachments were ready to set out for the point of concentration the game had changed. Sherman was in motion and close to Columbia. General Butler's cavalry division managed to carry through to Wheeler, who all the time skirmished along Sherman's front, a couple of batteries of light artillery and some small detachments of infantry from Hardee's command at Charleston.

Wheeler and Butler together did what they could to burn bridges and hold against the Federals the long causeways through the innumerable swamps which Sherman had to pass in going from the Savannah to the Congaree river. However, the leading division of Sherman's column was always strong enough to outflank the Confederate troopers and drive them off with but little loss, and the laying of pontoons and corduroy went forward, and Sherman's 2,500 wagons rolled on toward the goal.

Beauregard left General Smith with his militia to guard Augusta and personally led the sad remnant of the once proud Confederate Army of the Tennessee by a long detour over country roads through South Carolina without getting a glimpse of Sherman nor Sherman of him, much to his delight, bringing up finally at Charlotte, N. C. General Hardee clung to Charleston, knowing that the day was near when he must abandon old Fort Sumter and the cradle of the southern uprising. His route to the point for concentration would be through Florence to Cheraw by rail and thence to the rendezvous in North Carolina.

A Confederate leader who was not at the Augusta conference, but who came to play an important part in the effort to head off Sherman, General Wade Hampton, reached Columbia, his native place, about the time that Sherman's plans became surmised by the southerners. Hampton was a distinguished cavalry leader with Lee in Virginia. He was a man of personal force and, it was believed, could rally the South Carolinians to the defense of their state. Halting at Columbia, he was soon in communication with Beauregard and other authorities, and his word was to fight and fight at once.

Hampton urged that Hardee abandon Charleston and bring every available man into the swamps in front of Sherman. A small division of the western Army of the Tennessee (Confederate), led by General C. L. Stevenson, and numbering 2,000 men, reached Columbia in advance of either Sherman or Howard. Butler's and Wheeler's cavalry were also on the outside of Sherman's cordon, and a few state troops had been gathered together by Hampton's vigorous appeals. By concentrating these troops Hampton believed that a vigorous blow upon either Slocum or Howard while the Federal wings were separated and entangled in the swamps would force Sherman to retreat to the seacoast.

In Hampton's opinion the key to the military situation in South Carolina was at Branchville, near the Edisto and the junction of railways connecting Charleston, Columbia and Augusta. With Branchville as a starting point the Confederates could fight Slocum on the west or Howard on the south and concentrate after the battle to fight the other wing. Beauregard concurred in Hampton's view, but the movement was not made, and when Sherman reached the vicinity of Columbia the total force of Confederates available at that point was about 5,000 men of all arms.

Columbia itself was bare of troops, for the force at hand was scattered to do picket duty in front of the advancing Federals. Wheeler's troopers fell back slowly before Howard's vanguard, and at the last crossing of the Congaree set fire to the bridge, first sprinkling it with tar and resin to make the flames spread quickly. So rapidly did the fire take hold some of the men at the work were cut off on the Federal side of the river and compelled to make a long circuit upstream to avoid capture.

In Columbia the cavalry fired the railway stations and buildings and also put the torch to a row of cotton bales in the streets. Stevenson's Confederate infantry took the road to Winnsboro, N. C., and Hampton called in the cavalry from the front and backed away in the same direction. Columbia offered no defense, and the mayor surrendered the city to Sherman. Before allowing the troops to enter Columbia Sherman issued the usual orders to the men to respect private dwellings, college libraries, charitable institutions and the like, but that arsenals, foundries and public workshops of value to the enemy should be destroyed. General C. R. Wood's division of Logan's corps entered the city as guards.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER'S CAVALRY BURNING BRIDGES BEFORE COLUMBIA.

A strong wind was blowing, and Wood's men were directed to quench the burning cotton. It is said that the citizens furnished the troops with liquor, but that the intoxicated men were put in arrest. The wind grew stronger during the night, and the smoldering cotton soon burst into flames, which were carried to the wooden houses, and in spite of the heroic work of the troops the city was nearly wiped out by the night of Feb. 17, and the same night the Confederate garrison evacuated Charleston.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Passing It On.

Herbert Spencer in "An Autobiography" tells of a gentleman who, having adopted a boy with a view of educating him after a system of his own, found that he had underestimated the magnitude of the undertaking. He therefore cast about for a wife, whom he gave clearly to understand that his principal reason for marriage was to secure a fit person to rear the boy.

Ignorant All Around.

"Are you going to marry sister, Mr. Frazzle?"

"I—I don't know, Johnnie."

"That's just what sister said when mother asked her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Poem for Today

COMMON SENSE

By James T. Fields

OF "A Few Verses For a Few Friends," by James T. Fields (born 1820, died 1881), the North American Review said, "The poems it contains are gems well worthy the setting—pure thought, gentle feeling, tender remembrance and lambent fancy in natural measures and easy rhythm—such poems as always win a higher fame than they seek and are best appreciated by those whose verdict is of the most significant import."

She came among the gathering crowd,
A maiden fair, without pretence,
And when they asked her humble name,
She whispered mildly, "Common Sense."

Her modest garb drew every eye,
Her ample cloak, her shoes of leather;
And, when they sneered, she simply said,
"I dress according to the weather."

They argued long and reasoned loud,
In dubious Hindoo phrase mysterious,
While she, poor child, could not divine
Why girls so young should be so serious.

They knew the length of Plato's beard,
And how the scholars wrote in Saturn;
She studied authors not so deep,
And took the Bible for her pattern.

And so she said, "Excuse me, friends,
I find all have their proper places,
And *Common Sense* should stay at home
With cheerful hearts and smiling faces."

Christianity and Patriotism

By Justice D. J. BREWER of the United States Supreme Court.

THERE is no incompatibility between Christianity and patriotism. In time of trouble the faith of the Christian HAS STOOD AS THE ROCK upon which the nation has rested. All NOMINAL Christians do not deserve trust and respect, for some of them hold their religion, like their property, in their wife's name, but I insist that Christianity has been so wrought into the history of this republic, SO IDENTIFIED WITH ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY, that it ought not to be spoken of contemptuously or treated with ridicule.

Wherever man has dared to go our flag has gone, AND CHRISTIANITY HAS BEEN ITS GUIDING LIGHT. It stands for purity in our homes, while Mormonism, Mohammedanism and heathenism have been the cloak of polygamy and immorality.

CHRISTIANITY STANDS FOR LIBERTY, EQUALITY, EDUCATION AND PEACE.

A Poem for Today

THE ROPEWALK

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

In that building, long and low,
With its windows all a-row,
Like the portholes of a hulk,
Human spiders spin and spin,
Backward down their threads so thin
Dropping, each a hempen bulk.

At the end, an open door;
Squares of sunshine on the floor
Light the long and dusky lane;
And the whirring of a wheel,
Dull and frowsy, makes me feel
All its spokes are in my brain.

As the spinners to the end
Downward go and reascend,
Gleam the long threads in the sun;
While within this brain of mine
Cobwebs brighter and more fine
By the busy wheel are spun.

Two fair maidens in a swing,
Like white doves upon the wing,
First before my vision pass;
Laughing, as their gentle hands
Closely clasp the twisted strands,
At their shadow on the grass.

Then a booth of mountebanks,
With its smell of tan and planks,
And a girl poised high in air
On a cord, in spangled dress,
With a faded loveliness,
And a weary look of care.

Then a homestead among farms,
And a woman with bare arms,
Drawing water from a well;
As the bucket mounts apace,
With it mounts her own fair face,
As at some magician's spell.

Then an old man in a tower,
Ringing loud the noontide hour,
While the rope coils round and round,
Like a serpent at his feet,
And again, in swift retreat,
Nearly lifts him from the ground.

Then within a prison-yard,
Faces fixed, and stern, and hard,
Laughter and indecent mirth;
Ah! it is the gallows-tree!
Breath of Christian charity,
Blow, and sweep it from the earth!

Then a schoolboy, with his kite,
Gleaming in a sky of light,
And an eager, upward look;
Steeds pursued through lane and field;
Fowlers with their snares concealed;
And an angler by a brook.

Ships rejoicing in the breeze,
Wrecks that float o'er unknown seas,
Anchors dragged through faithless sand;
Sea-fog drifting overhead,
And, with lessening line and lead,
Sailors feeling for the land.

All these scenes do I behold,
These, and many left untold,
In that building long and low;
While the wheel goes round and round,
With a drowsy, dreamy sound,
And the spinners backward go.

A Poem for Today

OUR PATTERN

By Phoebe Cary

A WEAVER sat one day at his loom
Among the colors bright,
With the pattern for his copying
Hung fair and plain in sight.

But the weaver's thoughts were wandering
Away on a distant track,
As he threw the shuttle in his hand
Wearily forward and back.

And he turned his dim eyes to the ground,
And his tears fell on the woof,
For his thoughts, alas! were not with his home,
Nor the wife beneath his roof.

When her voice recalled him suddenly
To himself, as she sadly said:
"Ah! woe is me! for your work is spoiled,
And what will we do for bread?"

And then the weaver looked, and saw
His work must be undone;
For the threads were wrong, and the colors dimmed
Where the bitter tears had run.

"Alack! alack!" said the weaver,
"And this had all been right
If I had not looked at my work, but kept
The pattern in my sight!"

Ah! sad it was for the weaver,
And sad for his luckless wife;
And sad it will be for us, if we say,
At the end of our task of life:

"The colors that we had to weave
Were bright in our earlier years;
But we wove the tissue wrong, and stained
The woof with bitter tears.

"We wove a web of doubt and fear—
Not faith, and hope, and love—
Because we looked at our work, and not
At our Pattern up above!"

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of
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THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

MR. LAKIN AND CONGRESS.

The political situation throughout the Second Congressional district of West Virginia appears to be very favorably shaping up for our young former fellow-townsman, Mr. Jas. S. Lakin, of Preston county, in his candidacy for Congress. Mr. Lakin is very busily pursuing the old fashioned method of campaigning by shaking hands with the voters throughout his district, having up to this time covered nearly every county of the district and having personally met and grasped by the hand some ten or twelve thousand voters. He has now visited all the eastern counties of the district—Berkeley, Grant, Hardy, Jefferson, Pendleton and has spent a couple of days in Randolph, Barbour and Tucker, devoting the present week to Monongalia, Taylor and Mineral. By the sixth of June—the day of the special election—He will have visited every one of the fourteen counties composing the district and will have personally met some twenty thousand voters.

Judging by the tone of our exchanges from many sections of the Second West Virginia district, the campaign for Congress appears to be very much one-sided affair. At least, so far as outside appearances go this is the case, as one seldom sees the name of the Democratic candidate even in his party papers, while close account is being kept of Mr. Lakin's every action by the progressive Republican papers of each county. The hand-shaking campaign inaugurated some three weeks ago by Mr. Lakin has made him a host of friends, and he is being very kindly greeted wherever he goes. We noticed in last Sunday's Parkersburg *News* a splendid write-up of his career from the time his father located in Oakland until the present time, and throughout the sketch appeared references to those manly, commendable traits of character so well known and so familiar to the residents of our city. The estimate placed upon the majority Mr Lakin will receive, by the Parkersburg *News*, is three thousand, but this is considered a low estimate when it is taken into consideration that Preston, his home county, is almost sure to give him a majority of not less than three thousand.

A new registration law went into effect in West Virginia the eighteenth of the present month, giving but nineteen days (including three Sundays) in which to complete the registration of voters before the sixth of June, and every voter participating in the election must be officially registered. Republicans are earnestly urged to see the registration officer without the loss of a single day, and to come out to the polls on the sixth of June and elect to Congress a fitting and brilliant successor to Hon. A. G. Dayton.

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A PRESSING QUESTION.

It may be that the first session of the 56th Congress will not reach consideration of the question of National aid to good roads, but it is about as certain as any unconsummated thing can be, that it will be recognized during the life of that body. There is prevalent in the minds of thoughtful men such unanimity of sentiment and conclusion as to the necessity for good roads, and the fact is so well settled that there can be no systematic construction of roads without government co-operation, that it is hard to see how it can be much longer delayed. While agitation for good wagon ways is as old as the first settlement in our system of civilization, it has been until within the past few years subordinate to the wonderful extension of railroad lines. In the earlier days of the republic the duty and obligation of the government to aid in the construction of wagon roads in the States was not seriously denied. The necessity for government aid is admitted almost everywhere, only four or five of the wealthier States pointing to the exception, and these without exception advocate government co-operation. President Roosevelt not long ago, speaking on the subject, declared good roads the main hope of retaining the energies of our young people in the country, and thus stop the flow from country to city; where every avenue of business is already overcrowded. Other eminent men contend for good roads on the ground that the farmer, the first and most important producer of wealth, ought to be placed in position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity, whereas under bad roads he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured, because the roads may become impassible at any time during the fall, winter or spring. The intelligent people of town and city plead for good roads because food they consume must come from the farm and be paid for according as it is able to reach the market. The farmer, the mainstay and dependence of the government in every emergency, feels that his substance is annually swallowed up in the unhappy conditions that deny him reasonable market communication at his best time to sell. He is discontented at his lot when remembering that he pays 60 per cent. of all the taxes, and yet receives no direct consideration at the hands of the government, while unnumbered millions have been given from the National treasury to better conditions everywhere except upon the farm. The man who digs out of the soil that which sustains all progress and prosperity knows that while government aid has been lavished upon railroads and ocean going commerce, not one dollar, since the construction of the old Cumberland road, has been expended by the United States to facilitate commerce between the farm and the market. It is no wonder, in view of all this, that the agricultural classes look upon the National Aid to Good Roads movement as promising their long-deferred material salvation. It is no wonder that the farmer has gotten up from the bedrock of his free-thought and reason fully aroused to the fact that unless he can have better roads his business is a failure, and must therefore be abandoned; and it is this that gives strength to the cause of better roads, because we are all dependent on the farm. The question of National aid to good roads is absolutely above and beyond the realm of party politics. It is advocated by strong men of every political faith, and no man desiring the best in the material develoment and continuing greatness of the country will seek to inject into it any element of party prejudice. To do so would be to detract from a proposition at once seriously important to the commercial, industrial and social advancement of all the people in every part of the land, and would be a sacrilege to be despised. The Good Road question is a pressing question which, soon or late, will have to be recognized by National aid in co-operation with the States. We hope the 59th Congress will enact into law the Brownlow-Latimer bills, with the provisions of which the country is already more or less familiar.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The demonstration of love, respect, admiration, and trust given to Theodore Roosevelt, Man and President in Chicago was no less wonderful than deserved; it reflects honor and glory upon the people at large, for it shows that republics are not unappreciative and democracies are not ungrateful. The manner in which the demonstration was received adds new luster to the name of Theodore Roosevelt.

He was received with courtesy and consideration, and to all who came he returned courtesy and consideration. He could not be bought with a dinner nor could he be appalled by popular clamor. To the committee of labor men who presented a protest against the employment of Federal troops during the present strike in Chicago he said:

"No request has been made to me for action by the Federal Government. * * * In upholding law and order, in doing what he is able to do to suppress mob violence in any shape or way, the mayor of Chicago, Mayor Dunne, has my hearty support. I am glad to be able to say this to you gentlemen before I say it to any other body. * * * I am an honorary member of one union. But the union must obey the law, just as the corporation must obey the law, just as every man, rich or poor, must obey the law * * * If action is called for by me I shall try to do exact justice under the law to every man so far as I have power. But the first essential is the preservation of law and order, the suppression of violence by mobs and individuals."

The same thing was said later by the President at the banquet given in his honor by the Iroquois Club, an organization of Democrats. He went further, however, and showed the dangers to the Republic of capitalism as well as of unionism. He said:

"No true patriot will fail to do everything in his power to prevent the growth of class spirit in this country. This Government is not, and never shall be, the government of a plutocracy. This government is not, and never shall be, the government of a mob. I believe in corporations. They are indispensable instruments in our modern industrialism, but I believe that they should be so supervised and regulated that they should act for the interest of the community as a whole.

"So I believe in unions. I am proud of the fact that I am an honorary member of one union, but I believe that the union like the individual, must be kept to a strict accountability to the power of the law.

"And there, gentlemen, is a point upon which all good Americans are one. They are all one in the conviction, in the firm determination, that this country shall remain in the future, as it has been in the past, a country of liberty and justice under the form of law. A country in which the rule of the people is supreme, but in which that will finds its expression through the forms of law expressed as provided for in the Constitution of the United States and of the several States that go to make up our nation."

Truly, as Americans, we are proud of Theodore Roosevelt; as men we must honor him for his courage, his wisdom, and his justice.

Deacon Brown Breaks Loose Again.

Deacon Brown, of the *Argus*, has been keeping tab on Si and his mule Maud. Right after the Democratic convention at Keyser he is reported to have written the following letter to the nominee of the unterrified.

Honorable Town
of Kingwood, W. Va., May, 1905

Honorable Sir:—I see by the honorable papers that you have received the honorable nomination for the honorable Congress of the United States. I have been informed that you was going to put out in this honorable campaign the honorabl sum of $50,000. I am in need of a little more of the honorable coin of the realm and I would like to receive your honorable check with not less than four honorable figures attached to it.

The honorable Jim Lakin has been scouring the honorable huckelberry knobs and it looks as though he would get our honorable county.

I don't care whether you vote to take the honorable tax off the honorable coal or not. But being as you are a coal man I don't hardly think you will. It has been a honorable good thing for the country but we must not own up to it. If some of the honorable Democrats should accuse you of being with the honorable Republicans on the coal deal, just lay low and saw your honorable wood. Hoping to hear from you soon I remain,

Your honorable,
DEACON BROWN.

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00 - - - All druggists

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Sessions Will Be Held at Deer Park June 16 to 18.

Interest is apparently centering about the proposed Maryland Sunday School Union announced for Deer Park June 16th, 17th and 18th, and the scope of interest has been broadened and strengthened by a favorable publicity in the columns of the county papers. This deeply rooted body in the field of religious advancement in Maryland needs no introduction here. Garrett had just taken her place in the sisterhood of counties when this organization in behalf of youthful training opened the treasure of its teachings to our people. THE REPUBLICAN, of course, cannot conjure up an occurrence so distantly antique because at that early day THE REPUBLICAN had not opened its eyes in the light of experience nor shaken gory locks at a frowning Democracy. If memory correctly serves us that first appearance was in the Presbyterian (Garrett Memorial) church of Oakland.

Looking back over the meanderings of the time-scarred path through the changes and chances of mortal happenings to this date many shadows flitter through the sunshine over the way. Vivid is our recollections of the address of welcome eloquently delivered by Mr. John W. Veitch. Almost annually for more than a decade perhaps two decades, we have heard other speakers acting a similar role at the incipiency of these, on convention proceedings, but none have produced such food for thought and in form so symmetrically rounded and shining as did Mr. Veitch at the threshold of this State institution in our county. Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. W. A. Baker, Judge Patrick Hamill, with many others who then "were" but now "are not" lent the dignity of their characters and the force of their espousal to keep that series of meetings imbued with the high aims and many discusssons reasoned with the pungent flavor given by Mr. Veitch at their beginning. Shifting in the individuality of the moving column of time are ever visible, but the column is today as yesterday and will continue to the end. Man's mission should be to make better that column always under cleaner, loftier banners. As rivers and streams bear to the most distant lands through which they flow tinge of the soil about their headwaters, human streams display the color of their beginning. Children of today must constitute the church of tomorrow. It must cast a wholesome salutary influence over the probabilities of a community when thoughtful men assemble to discuss and devise the safest method for the religious and moral training of the youth of this community protecting in time the stream from impurities infesting the fountain head.

Such is the object of this organization advocating its policies here more than a generation ago and that will be in Deer Park June 16th, 17th and 18th, pointing to the Sunday School as the prime start for the youth of the land to great citizenship and religious habits.

RELLIM.

FINZELL.

Jack Frost visited us Sunday night and inflicted great damage to growing crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Baer, of Meyersdale, Pa., are visiting their father, Mr. Jacob Steinlas.

Newman & Deeter Lumber Company are cutting their fine tract of timber and expect to finish within the next year.

The Greater Savage Firebrick Company has not resumed operations but expect to do so in a few weeks.

Messrs. Alexander Burdock and Wesley Blocher had a narrow escape from death, being thrown over an enbankment by a runaway horse. The buggy was demolished and the horse badly crippled but the young men escaped without a bruise.

Burglars attempted to rob Layman's saloon between the Savages, but were frightened away after prying open the shutters.

Ira Finzell has purchased a lot in Finzell and will erect a cottage, the Mankymier Bros. being the carpenters.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roseberger, Miss Annie Rosenberger and P. E. Finzell and Mrs. Finzell, while out driving on Sunday met with a very close call for death. While descending Little Savage mountain the neck yoke became detached from the carriage and the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberger and Mrs. Finzell out of the carriage. P. E. Finzell hung on to the lines and after the horses ran about a half mile succeeded in getting than under control. The carraige passed over Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberger injuring them severely, Mrs. Finzell escaped with a few bruise Miss Rosenberger remained in the carriage and escaped injury. P. E. Finzell had his scalp slightly lacerated by being thrown against an iron rod. It was only by the hardest work that the team was prevented from dashing into Savage river.

The Piney Run Oil & Gas Company are making preparation to drill their fourth well in the Great Piney Run Valley on a tract of land selected by competent oil men as being an ideal place to drill. They expect to drill the well to a depth of 5000 feet if no oil or gas is struck before reaching that depth.

Diphtheria is raging just north of us in Pennsylvania. A nephew of Hon. S. J. Kendall, of Kendall, Md., is dead of the disease and a niece of Mr. Kendall is very ill at this writing. Four other families are suffering with same disease.

Thomas Creey is moving his mill to cut the McCulloh tract of timber.

Our citizens are up in arms over the removal of the telephone switch from Mr. Moore's, claiming that they will get poor service for their money.

ERIN.

BITTINGER.

A distressing fire occured at Jennings on Monday morning, May 22nd, in which the dwelling occupied by Clarence Broadwater and family was consumed with all its contents. The flame was started from the kitchen stove between five and six o'clock in the morning, while Mr. Broadwater and two small children were yet sleeping, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the inmates were forced to jump from the windows, all of the family escaping but the youngest, a child three weeks old, the little body being entirely consumed. All the others escaped without injury except Mrs. Broadwater who was slightly burned about the head and arms. This sad accident calls forth many expressions of sympathy for the afflicted family.

The members of the Board of Education passed through and spent one night in our town last week. These honorable gentlemen were in the northern section of the county viewing a site for proposed new school house.

Rev. Gideon Miller passed through here last Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Shoup returned last Thursday evening from a few days' visit to Manchester, Md.

Mr. Gilead Broadwater of Grantsville, was in this section last Monday offering 32 cents per pound for wool.

The lawn fete given by Mrs. Bittinger and daughters on last Saturday evening was largely patronized and successfully conducted.

An unusually hard frost visited this section last Saturday night, Ice was formed in places, but little damage has been reported.

Don't forget that Bittinger will have an appropriate celebration on Tuesday, May 30th, to which all are invited.

Obituary.

William Harvey Savedge, son of William R. and Ella K. Savedge, quietly breathed his last at the home of his parents in Monessen, Penn., May 14th, 1905, aged eleven months and two days. Our deepest sympathy goes out to the bereaved mother and father. The bright little one was given to them for only a short while but the fragrance and sweetness was of the purest. God indeed moves in mysterious ways and with our feeble eye sight dimmed by the veil of mortality we can but see in the death of this innocent one sorrow. Some day when the veil has been superceded by eternity and we cease to look through a glass darkly, then we will realize that it is his principle to pluck the bearded grain and also the flowers that grew between, and behind the mysterious and unfathonable dispensation of God's providence we will see a precious silver lining. He wanted a bright, untarnished jewel to shine in his crown so he called little William home to be among his angels forever. His short life was a benediction to his parents, and his death ha forged another golden link in the chain that binds then to the eternal city.

To the sorrowing ones we would say—

"Grieve not with hopeless sorrow,
Jesus has felt your pain;
He did thy lamb but borrow,
He'll give him back again."

A FRIEND.

Subscribe for The Republican.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR . . . 5c

ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy Etc.

any Newspapers and Periodicals

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
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THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. M. N. Wilson, of Elkins, W. Va., was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Anderson and their son Calvin, all of near Wilson, were visitors to Oakland yesterday.

Mr. William J. Nair is erecting a new dwelling on his lot in the west end of town, and will complete it yet this week when he will move to town and occupy it with his family.

P. M. Stemple, formerly of Floyd, this county but now a resident of Morgantown, West Va., spent yesterday evening in Oakland. He will return to his home at Morgantown today.

Messrs. James Chisholm, Charles E. Hilleary and E. M. Mickey, of District No. 8, were in Oakland Tuesday eight where they attended the regular communication of Oakland Lodge of Masons.

By advertisement printed in these columns today the Mayor and Town Council invite bids for the curbing and setting of same along Liberty street. See advertisement for particulars.

Mr. Joseph E. Harned is making some very handsome as well as substantial improvements to his residence on Second street by the addition of a bay window and brick foundations to the dwelling.

Mr. J. M. Savage, formerly of Deer Park, but now located at Pinehurst, N. C., is at his home on a visit of ten days. During the summer Mr. Savage will be located at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vaughn and two children, who were at Wyalusing, Pa., several days recently at which point Mr. Vaughn's mother died and was buried last week, returned to Oakland Sunday last.

Mr. Thomas R. White, who recently closed out his saloon business, has purchased the Kochke meat and grocery store and is in charge. Mr. White invites the patronage of the public and all will be accorded a square deal.

Mr. Stuart F. Hamill, who went to Baltimore last week to take the State examination for admission to the bar as a practicing attorney, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning. The result of the examination has not yet been announced.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Friendsville Bank which will be found elsewhere in this paper to-day. Cashier McCandlish of the bank has something to say of interest to people who have money lying idle.

Messrs. M. R. Hamill and E. A. Browning, member and secretary respectively of the Board of School Commissioners, returned to Oakland Saturday noon from New Germany where they had been with Commissioners Bishoff and Ellithorpe selecting a site for the erection of the proposed new school house at that point.

Messrs. Samuel Lawton, Mayor McComas, Henry Lauer and Semmes Hamill went to Frederick City Tuesday night where they will represent Garrett Lodge Knights of Pythias in a District meeting of the lodge now in session in that city. Many members of the subordinate lodges of Western Maryland are in attendance at the meeting, the object being to create new interest in organization throughout this section of the state.

Miss Annie Manges, of York, Pa., arrived here yesterday and will remain during the summer as the guest of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges.

Rev. J. B. Workman, who is visiting his old home in Wayne county, W. Va., in a note to the editor states that he is having a pleasant time and will arrive home Friday night of this week.

At Deer Park an asphalt pavement 2700 feet long and 37 feet wide is being constructed at the depot by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to take the place of the wooden structure which has been in service a number years.

Mr. N. G. Steitz, representing the Pittsburg branch of the American Type Founders Company, was a business caller at this office Monday. Mr. Steltz, a practical printer himself of no mean ability, always has some good words for those engaged in the same vocation and takes pleasure in advancing new ideas to the craft.

Mrs. Dr. R. B. Ward returned to Oakland from Fairmont Monday evening bringing with her Mr. G. W. Ward, of West Milford, W. Va., who had been receiving treatment at a hospital in Fairmont for several weeks and who will remain here until his health is restored. He is the father of Dr. Ward and is quite aged.

Mr. J. Arthur Fricker, of San Juan, Porto Rico, is here as the guest of his father-in-law, Prof. J. Frank McBee at his home on Third street. Mr. Fricker is is the resident manager of the Standard Oil Company for Porto Rico and will return to his duties about June 1st. Mrs. Fricker and children, who have been guests of Prof. McBee and family several weeks, will not return to their home until late in the fall.

We have received from Mr. George E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, a well written article describing his personal experience in feeding silage to stock and the manner of preparing and storing the same in the silo. Mr. Bishoff is the pioneer silo farmer of Garrett county and his success in its use should be followed by many of our other farmers and stock raisers.

Rev. H. C. Salem, pastor of the Accident charge Ev. Lutheran church, contributes the following news notes: Rev. M. Grossman and family, of Addison, Pa., were visiting at the Lutheran parsonage last week. Their daughter, Miss Miriam, who had been visiting her cousins Olive and Helen Salem, returned home Friday. Preliminary steps have been taken at Friendsville to organize a Luther League. Up to this date twenty-one have given their names as charter members.

Maxwell Talks of West Virginia Trails

Editor Maxwell of the Morgantown *Chronicle* delivered a lecture before the Historical and Political Science Association at the University a few days ago. "The Influence of Mountain Trails on Early West Virginia History" was the subject which he discussed most interestingly. Mr. Maxwell has been over the five trails of which he spoke.

First he mentioned the Nemacolin trail from Cumberland to Pittsburg over which Braddock took 100 wagons but over which no merchandise was carried in wagons until 1825. Second he spoke of the Forbes road; third of the McCullough trail from Morefield, Hardy county, to the Upper Potomac in Maryland, passing near Oakland and Kingwood to the Cheat. It was used by Washington in 1784, and by those who settled this county. Fourth was the Seneca trail through Pendleton county, across the Allegheny mountains and via Job and the Cheat forks to Elkins, and then down the Little Kanawha to the Ohio. Fifth, another trail from Pendleton county to Greenbrier county, near Durbin, and then to Lewisburg. This was largely used by traders to the Kanawha valley and Ohio.—Mannington Advocate.

TAX SALES OF Real Estate

Located in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

TUESDAY,
The 13th Day of June, 1905,
at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.,

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

NO. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS TWENTY TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE AND TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE (2273 and 2275) situated in Garrett County, Maryland, containing FIFTY ACRES EACH, and being the same lots of ground which were conveyed to John M. Wright by deed from H. P. Tasker, attorney, dated the 20th day of September, 1898 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 56, etc., one of the land records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 3 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as are charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John M. Wright.

NO. 3. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO (1252) situated, lying and being in Garrett county, State of Maryland, containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed to Blaine Titchenell by deed from Thos. W. Titchenell and others dated the 13th day of September, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 49, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Blaine Titchenell.

NO. 4. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE (1249) situated, lying and being in said Garrett county, State of Maryland, and containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES and being the same land which was conveyed to Thomas W. Titchenell by D. E. Offutt and others by deed dated the 10th day of September 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 314, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Thomas W. Titchenell.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for furnishing and setting stone or cement curbing along that portion of Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland proposed to be graded will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Md., until 8 o'clock p. m.,

Monday, June 5th, 1905,

at which time said bids will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The quantity of curbing required will be about 1300 lineal feet and proposals must specify price per foot for material and setting of same. Said proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

12-2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Grantsville, and ruoning thence through the lands of Walter o. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
11-5t SAMUEL KIMMELL.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE Mineral Lands

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1328 Equity on the docket of said court, wherein Gertrude C. Jeffers and others are plaintiffs, and George Warnick and others are defendants, the undersigned trustees appointed by said decree hereby give notice that they will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,
1905, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, the property mentioned in and directed to be sold by said decree consisting of

Military Lots Nos. 96 and 97,

containing 50 acres each, situated, lying and being near said town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, and commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Upper Place,"

About one-half of said land is cleared and under cultivation; the balance is in timber, and said property is underlaid with valuable veins of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

The surface of the said land will be offered separately from the minerals underlying the same, but the trustees reserve the right to sell both minerals and surface together, whichever will result in the greater benefit to the parties in interest.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustees, or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
Trustees.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

WE have always tried to be fair and liberal with our customers and to serve them with the best possible values and in the best possible way. Sometimes, however, try as we will to avoid it, there arises some slight cause for dissatisfaction—a pair of ALL-AMERICA, a Suit of the famous GRIFFON BRAND, clothing or some other article of wearing apparel in the high grade class that we are selling every day may go wrong from some cause that we are not acquainted with, these things sometimes will happen.

We are not infallible, but what we want to impress upon you is the existence of a disposition on our part "to make good" whenever we are at fault.

Besides giving you the best values we want to give you the best treatment and the best attention.

That we have in a measure succeeded in this our phenomenal growth attests.

ALL AMERICA SHOES $3.50 AND $4.00

The Griffon Brand Suit
$10.00, $12.00, $15.00

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Mineral Rights

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1905, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1102 Equity on the docket of said Court, wherein Beryl Warnick and others are the plaintiffs and George Warnick is defendant, I will on the

FRIDAY,
The 26th Day of May,
at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., in front of the store house of Andrew Mullin, in the town of Bloomington, Garrett county, Maryland, offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the minerals underlying what is commonly known as

"The Henry Warnick Lower Place",

situated near Bloomington aforesaid, and containing

103 Acres and 19 Perches,
more or less.

This property is underlaid with valuable beds of coal and is convenient to the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburg Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned trustee and to bear interest from the day of sale or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Trustee.

Wool Wanted.

Garthright, Mountain Lake Park, will pay 32 cents in trade for nice fine wool, or 30 cents per pound in cash. 15 cents cash for eggs, 20 cents for butter. 11 2t.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland, and to the undersigned Sheriff directed, on a judgment rendered in a case in which George D. White is plaintiff and William Crim is defendant, the same being No. 267 Magistrates Judgment Docket No. 3, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said William Crim in and to town lot No. 44 in McCarty's addition to the town of Oakland, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 10th Day of June, 1905,
at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said William Crim in and to said

Town Lot No. 44 in McCarty's Addition to the Town of Oakland

aforesaid to satisfy said judgment and costs. Said lot is on the South side of Alder Street between 3rd and 4th Streets; is improved by a two-story dwelling house and outbuildings, and is now occupied by Joseph M. Crim.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Reward $25.00 Reward

A reward of $25.00 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Tuesday night, May 16th, removed from in front of Himebaugh's restaurant Watchman's Key No. 1, which is the property of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

HENRY W. McCOMAS,
Mayor.
Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905. 11 3t

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 4-3

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.
Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson iV. John xix, 17-30. May 28, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Crucifixion

The quadruple destruction of the crucifixion is a literary marvel. Though a circumstance of transcendent importance, the narrative of it is surprisingly condensed. There is no spinning out of details, no obtrusion of the personal opinions and sentiments of the narrators. Here is a suggestion of how we ourselves should approach Calvary. It is not a theme for volubility. There should be no striving to magnify its painful horrors, or to compare the physical suffering of its victim with those of others A spiritual interpretation is the thing desirable. A personal appropriation by faith is great riches.

We first have the numbering of Jesus with transgressors. He was crucified between the malefactors, the insurgent robbers and murderers. He who could challenge the world to impeach his sinlessness, was "made sin." He was put to the extremity of a convicted felon. With the shedding of His blood begins His mediatorial prayer, "Father, forgive them." The "inventiveness of love" finds a palliating circumstance in their ignorance "They know not what they do." The prayer sweeps out to include, not the coarse executioners alone, but the cunning conspirators who use them as their tools. It is enough to brand it with infamy that destroying vice of gambling, that it obtruded itself at the crucifixion. The soldiers threw dice to determine which should have the most valuable garment of the sufferer. They "chanced off" the seamless robe.

"He saved others." Unconscious, undesigned encomium! "Let Him save Himself!" Last recurrence of the wilderness temptation? That which is a literal possibility is a moral impossibility. Except He stay upon the cross He can not be a Savior. If He remains not, he can not utter that ineffable cry, "It is finished!" —the work the Father gave Me to do." Keener than mortal pangs are the brutal gibes of rulers, populace, and soldiery. That triple inscription may signify that the story of the cross is destined to go into all languages, as it there appeared in the tongues of conquest, culture, and colloquy.

The "third word" of Jesus from His cross is a lustrous example of filial affection. Even shame and agony of His crucifixion was not sufficient to divert His thought from His mother or to confuse His judgment as to what would be the best provision for her. In touching and significant terms He commended her to the care of His dearest friend.

The sovereign power of redeeming love has a splendid exemplification even in the deepening gloom of Calvary. As the hours wear away, the innocence, the Divinity of his fellow-sufferer dawns upon the mind of the malefactor. It pains him to hear the continued railing of his comrade in crime. He chides him, reminding him of the justness of their condemnation, and affirming the guiltlessness of Jesus. To eye of faith there opens to him a blissful vista beyond the chasm of death. He recognizes the sufferer, spite of His marred visage as monarch of that realm. In the strength of a belief that prompts to action, he joins his fortunes irrevocably with those of the crucified Nazarene, and entreats recognition when He comes to the regal splendors of His coronation. What Jesus did then, He has been doing ever since He opened paradise to a penitent. But His obedience unto death, even the death of the cross, was the key, and the only one, to unlock that paradise.

Nature, as if become sentient on account of the incomparable tragedy now enacting, drapes herself in a veil of impenetrable blackness. In that darkness, the seventh word from the cross is heard. The Son, having drunk to its dregs the cup the Father had given Him, now, in the very hour and article of death, confidently commeds His soul to that Father.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Pilate's ironical inscription had a germ of truth in it. Jesus is King. His dominion is wider than the most ambitious Cæsar ever dreamed of.

* * * * *

What was a taunt to the Jews was a tribute to Jesus. Pilate would fain acknowledge Him a kingly spirit, of whom the Jews were not worthy. To this covered eulogy of the procurator the dying thief added his "Thy kingdom."

* * * * *

The Cross is ever divisive—once seperated a believer from an unbeliever. It does so yet wherever it is preached. People range themselves in two classes. The cross is the divisor.

* * * * *

A study of Calvary reveals the intensive forcefulness of the expression. "Crucify the Son of God afresh." Indifference, unbelief, and apostasy are doing this daily.

* * * * *

It is inconceivable that the spirit of Jesus, just mingled with common air, was dissipated and lost, as to its identity, when He breathed it for, He commended it as an inconceivably precious thing to the care of a personal God, the Father of Spirits.

* * * * *

The Lord of Life helped the dying penitent at his side to stand the shock of dissolution by the assurance of a perpetuation of conscious life beyond and an immediate entrance to Paradise.

* * * * *

When Jesus entered Paradise it was in company with an executed criminal. This trophy of His redeeming love, this evidence of the power of His cross, He presented to all the intelligences of the sky.

* * * * *

The procession to the cross was the most pitiful earth has ever seen. The centurion rode in advance. The guard was numerous enough to make rescue of the prisoners impossible. The condemned had boards daubed with gypsum hung about their necks, on which was record of their crimes in black letters. In the rear came the slaves carrying refreshments for the soldiers, besides the nails, hammers and ropes necessary for the execution. Following all was such an unsavory crowd as a public execution would draw in our own day.

* * * * *

Golgotha is supposed to have its name from the fact that it was a rounded hilltop—bare, rocky, with a shining surface, suggesting a human skull.

* * * * *

There was probably in Jerusalem as in many cities of that day a benevolent guild of women who sought to mitigate the sufferings of the condemned by administering anæsthetics to them. As Jesus desired to preserve His senses during the ordeal, He declined the offices of the agent of such a society.

* * * * *

Two circumstances happening on the way to the cross are mentioned: At sight of an innocent One led to a shocking death, women wept. Jesus turned, and as if with the siege of Jerusalem in view, bade them rather weep for themselves and their children.

* * * * *

The fainting strength of Jesus makes the impressing of some one to bear His cross necessary. Simon was was probably not an African, as is often supposed. For, in Cyrene, Northern Africa, there was a colony of Jews.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Jesus in the midst: To hold Him up as the worst of the three. Pilate wrote a title: Drew out the inscription in such terms as to inflict another wound on Jewish pride. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, the language of the country, the current language, the official language. His coat without seam—tunic—woven from top to bottom: Denoting skill and labor necessary to produce such a garment. Work of one or more of the women who ministered to Him. Woman, behold thy Son: What forgetfulness of self! What filial love! From that hour: Either from that moment (in which case Mary was spared the further laceration of her feelings by the sight of her Son's sufferings) or after all was over. That the Scripture might be accomplished: Probably the meaning is that Jesus now permitted Himself to express His sense of bodily suffering ("I thirst") because He knew that His duty was was completely discharged and prophecy fulfilled. Put it upon a hyssop: Though the stock of this plant does not exceed eighteen inches, it would suffice, as the feet of the crucified persons were not raised higher. Had received: Contrast His refusal of the stupefying mixture formerly offered to Him. It is finished: A cry of triumph. "I have overcome the world." Bowed His head: A fact recorded only by John. The visible counterpart of the words recorded by Luke, "Father, into Thy hands I commend My Spirst." Gave up: A voluntary surrender of life.

$33 To Pacific Coast.

Tickets will be on sale from Chicago, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line, during the autum months at this low rate. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Daily and personally conducted excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping car through without charge of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, only $7.00 for double berth. Full particulars on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

GARRETT COUNTY AND ITS PRODUCTIVENESS.

Paper Read Before the Recent Meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural Society By

VICE PRES. W. M'CULLOH BROWN.

The Paper a Most Excellent One and Could Be Used to Advertised the Great Advantages of Garrett County As a Farming and Fruit Growing Section.

At the meeting of the State Horticultural Society held at the Maryland Agricultural College on December 27-28, 1904, the printed report of which has just been received at this office, Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, vice president of the Society for Garrett county, read a paper setting forth the great advantages of this county as a farming and fruit raising community, which paper we republished below:

The season of 1904 has been a most profitable one for the horticulturist and farmer of Garrett county. The spring was a late one with snow and ice on May 15th, but after that the month turned warm, and constant showers until the middle of August pushed vegetation along rapidly and kept everything growing. A remarkable fact is that throughout the summer there was no continuously rainy day. The crops of fruit, vegetables, hay and grain have been unusually large and generally of good quality.

Systematic and scientific horticulture are in their infancy in Garrett county. The great majority of farmers are still working in "clearings," reducing the forest lands to subjection, the process necessarily being one of destruction and subjugation with hard and laborious work. There are signs of an awakening, however, from which good results will surely follow.

Deer Park, Oakland and Mt. Lake, with their thousands of summer visitors, furnish good local markets for vegetable growers who are now systematically working to provide for this demand, and thus far the market in a head of the supply.

In the line of apple culture I hear, for the first time, of one man who is aiming to, and will shortly be able to ship a car load of one variety of apple to market. The apple tree is as old as the earliest farm, but formerly the orchard seldom contained more than two of one kind, and three-fourths of the whole were summer and fall apples, but now the winter and late keeping varieties are selected, and much larger lots of one particular kind planted.

Taking now the results of the season more in detail, the potato crop has been unusually large, and the potatoes of good size throughout the county. Upon my own place, without any particular care, one hundred and two bushels were the yield from a trifle over a quarter of an acre.

Vegetables generally have done well. Asparagus was good and free from disease, so also was celery. Early celery is profitable, the later varieties, however, come in competition with the Michigan crop, which is sold at a low figure. Tomatoes did well, but a portion of these ripening late caught upon the vines by early frosts. Our soil and climate seem well adapted to cauliflower, and Messrs. Weber & Sons, of Oakland, exhibited some fine specimens at St. Louis, obtaining a silver medal. This firm has sold over $1,000 worth in Philadelphia, and will increase their planting for another season. Raspberries, blackberries and strawberries are native and grow wild in great abundance, the latter often two inches in circumference; consequently, as might be expected, the cultivated varieties are a success. Four men in particular are giving attention to berries with considerable profit, raising fifty to one hundred crates of strawberries each, which sell at $3.20 per crate; from twenty-five to one hundred crates of raspberries, as perfect and fine fruit as can be seen anywhere, at $4.00 per crate, and from twenty-five to seventy-five crates of blackberries selling at $3.20 per crate.

These men supply the summer hotels and cottages, and have not as yet brought the supply up to the demand. All the above fruits do well and are free from parasites and diseases.

Plums have yielded abundantly and could be cultivated with profit. Cherries, peaches and pears have not been raised to any extent.

Apples are the staple fruit and much more attention has been given to old orchards and to the setting out of young trees of approved and late keeping varieties. The Spy, York Imperial, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, Smokehouse and Fallawater are common. The yield of apples for 1904 was heavy, but the trees were so loaded down with fruit that the size and quality has suffered, and many farmers were unable to properly pick and care for the crop. The local price at present is about fifty cents per bushel, but will rapidly advance to one dollar as late varieties are at a premuim, and little attention has been given to storage and preservation of fruit.

Garrett county has heretofore been fortunate in its exemption from insect pests and plant diseases, which can probably be attributed to two sources; one being the newness of the cultivated land, it as yet not having become contaminated, the other being the altitude, the cold winters and the short growing season. This year we had ice upon May 16th, and the growing season ended with ice again upon September 14th. With such a long dormant season Nature must do her best when once aroused, and the rapidity of growth tends to perfection.

I have made diligent inquiry as to scale, and have heard of no locality where it existed. Mr. G. E. Bishoff, of Hoves, reports twig blight, which they cut off and burn. The blight which Mr. Bishoff mentions is widely spread throughout the County, it is increasing and promises to cause serious damage. As the apple trees are most abundant it has been particularly noticeable upon them but pear, quince and grapes have been affected and even the foremost trees as oak and maple. Some trees in the orchard are affected, while others are entirely exempt, the affected parts seem to be scattered generally over the tree, the leaves turn brown and the branch is killed for ten or twelve inches from the end.

I have observed this trouble especially upon Alexander apple; and the fruit has shown unmistakable signs of bitter rot; I have noticed the diseased bark upon the branches and in the forks of young trees not yet in full bearing. In some instances large parts of trees have been killed. If this blight can be checked our prospects are good. The soil is a clay loam with close subsoil and retains fertilizers. Applications of lime are of great benefit and bring the plant food in the soil into use.

The climate and altitude may eventually play an important part in determining the profitable branches of horticulture. It is interesting to note that the first spraying of my apple trees was upon May 3rd when no leaf buds had opened, and the last upon June 4th when the bloom had hardly fallen from the Spy and late varieties. These facts show the diversity of climate and conditions which our State offers for horticulture, giving us in Garrett county the conditions of New England.

One of the most successful of the berry raisers that I have mentioned obtains his crop at an altitude of three thousand feet. Messrs. Weber & Sons attribute most of their success in flowers to the pure air and altitude at which they are raised, the last of their many triumphs being a first prize at Chicago in November with their new carnation, "My Maryland." Owing to climate they are enabled to market for chrysanthemums at a handsome profit in Philadelphia two weeks ahead of local florists.

What this enterprising firm has done others can do, and, studying local conditions, make an equal success in other lines.

Land is cheap, the soil responds to improvement readily, and all new comers will receive a ready welcome.

Negative Goodness .....Is Not Enough

By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

IT occurs to me that thousands of people are just like a lamp post. They don't steal, and they don't murder, and they don't lie—and NEITHER DOES THE LAMP POST. We should not be satisfied with this negative goodness; I believe that Christ will curse those who are good only NEGATIVELY.

In connection with my race there is an opportunity for every one to do a great deal of good through a little POSITIVENESS. In this country there are some 10,000,000 negroes, and of them 8,500,000 are in the south. In New York city there are 75,000, and there is an opportunity on every street corner for every one WHO WILL to uplift some one of them.

* * *

And, speaking of positiveness, if you will notice you will see that members of my race have accomplished something. You rarely see a NEGRO beggar. The hand stretched out to you on the street is seldom a black hand. This reminds me of an old colored man down in Alabama. Some white men were having a convention near his home, a convention the object of which was to bring white immigrants into the south. The old negro asked Colonel Jones, one of the prime movers, what this convention was doing.

"Why, Jake," replied the colonel, "we are trying to bring in some more people into the country—some more white people."

"Fo' Gawd, boss," answered the negro, "we got 's many white folks down hyar now 's we c'n support!"

Why, I know a graduate of Tuskegee who is now in South Carolina. He teaches school WITHOUT SALARY. Every Saturday he goes to a farmer's and splits wood to pay his board.

HE IS NOT WORKING FOR THOSE PEOPLE ALONE. HE IS DOING A SERVICE TO THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

We Should Get Back to the Soil

By H. RIDER HAGGARD, Famous Novelist

MUNICIPAL ownership has been tried in England with fair success. The great danger lies in the possibility of one set of men RE-ELECTING THEMSELVES to office. Municipal ownership is a good thing FOR THE PEOPLE, as it unquestionably cheapens the necessities of life for them, and if the danger of one set holding office could be eliminated it would be ideal.

I am for the workingman. Workers unquestionably have the right to organize. It is their ONLY chance of salvation against capital. But I do not think any worker or body of men should have the right to go against the law AND USE VIOLENCE.

WE HEAR MUCH OF SOCIALISM. IF WE COULD GET BACK TO THE SOIL, EACH WITH HIS LITTLE PLOT OF GROUND AND HIS HOUSE AND A CHANCE TO WORK FOR HIMSELF, ALL TALK OF SOCIALISM WOULD END. I BELIEVE WE SHOULD GET BACK TO THE SOIL.

I have been badly misquoted in an alleged interview published the other day. It quoted me as condemning the United States, and I want to deny it. It is a great country and has but one fault—THE PEOPLE ARE TOO HOSPITABLE.

Letter to Thomas White.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: You sell a good many things by the gallon. Being a decent man, you give full measure.

You know what we mean: you know that short weight and short measure are common among—well, we hope there are no short measures and weights in your town.

There are though. Ribbons and laces and trimmings, sold by the "dozen," measure nine or ten yards. There is no complaint, because "they all do it." You have the same plague in your goods—nearly everything, canned or bottled cheats in the quantity. Almost nobody gives full weight, in a factory-package!

We are one of the almost nobodies. We sell paint, by the gallon, to paint your house; and your gallon is just the same size as yours that you measure vinegar with—231 cubic inches.

Good paint too—Devoe lead-and-zinc—takes fewer gallons than mixed paint and wears twice as long as lead-and-oil.

You own a house. That's why we are writing to you.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.
61 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov 27, 1904.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	6.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 56—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar NOON	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40

No. 45 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M
3 30§	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	§9
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	§8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
x8 50	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.			No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 48
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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When the Prince Wooed Peggy

By... RICHARD B. SHELTON

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Peggy met him first at one of the Wednesday night hops at the Wacomassett inn. He was somewhat more than passably good looking, fair haired, of a military build and German. His name was understood to be Munsterberg. He danced a number of times with Peggy, and finally they began to sit out dances in a quiet corner of the veranda, where, with their chairs close together, he talked to her in English with the faintest of German accents, and she replied in American made German that set them both laughing.

The advent of the German was timely for Peggy. She had just fallen out with Donald Macomber, had sent him back the ring, and, being in the aftermath of a broken engagement, she was sadly in need of diversion. The German seemed to give good promise of this. He was well bred, possessed of that urbane finish that much travel can give, and, moreover, after that first dance with Peggy it was plain to be seen he was very much in love with her.

Peggy, ostensibly to relieve the vacant feeling in her heart, began a des-

AS HE GAVE NO HEED SHE TREMBLINGLY STOOD UP.

perate flirtation. In a week's time Munsterberg was her slave. Where Peggy went, there went he. He drove with her; he sailed with her on the lake; he climbed the mountain with her. As Peggy's satellite he seemed to have found his true vocation.

No one blamed Munsterberg for falling in love with her. Indeed, at one time or another almost every unmarried man at the lake had offered his heart and his worldly goods to Peggy. She was adorable from the toe of her trim little shoe to her quaint little turn up nose that always gave one an idea of Peggy's superiority.

It is doubtful if Peggy entertained a really serious thought of the German until the day Jack Motley discovered—by means of a crest on a silver brandy flask—that worthy's true identity. Be it said of Jack Motley that he fairly flew to Peggy with the news. He found her in the boathouse combing briers from the poodle's mane.

"Peggy," he exclaimed breathlessly, "who on earth do you suppose you have worshiping at your shrine?"

She smiled wearily.

"Oh, you again, I suppose," she said.

"His royal highness Ludwig Wilhelm, prince of Coburg-Gotha," said Motley, with the air of profaning so sacred a title by letting it slip from his plebeian tongue.

Peggy stared.

"Munsterberg—he's the prince—doing America incog.," Motley went on.

Peggy turned pale. She rose and tripped over the poodle. Motley rattled out the whole story and capped it triumphantly with a confession to the title on the part of his royal highness. By the time he had finished she was the old self possessed Peggy.

"Do you think you've told me any news?" she asked easily. And then, lest she should betray herself, she gathered up the poodle and fled to the house.

Peggy may be forgiven if she dreamed of many things after that—of an old gray castle in the hills of Coburg, of three letters and a royal title preceding her own name, of stationery bearing the crest of the triple headed eagle. In fact, she did dream much of these advantages at first, and the interesting German of that first Wednesday night hop was suddenly vested in her mind with much romance and much eligibility.

Then—oh, heart of woman!—after the first romance of the thing had worn off and his royal highness had begun to repeat his rather slender store of bright remarks she found herself dreaming of Donald Macomber and wondering why he had not come back to her as all the others had. She remembered that Macomber had always been masterful and high handed even as a suitor and that it was because he had been unwilling to yield some trivial point that she had broken with him. She began to think seriously and to compare his royal highness with Donald. And when the comparison, point by point, was ended Peggy was a very unhappy girl, to whom the castle in Coburg was a nightmare.

* * * * * * *

And because of all these things the throne of Coburg-Gotha barely escaped losing its heir.

It happened one August evening. His royal highness was paddling Peggy slowly about the lake, singing as he paddled little sentimental German songs and looking very contented.

Peggy gave the song no heed. She was watching a solitary figure in an approaching canoe. The figure bent to the paddle in an easy, familiar manner. There could be no mistaking those broad shoulders and that curly brown hair. The two canoes drew nearer. The man in the other canoe looked up. Peggy sailed and bowed. The man nodded coldly and began to paddle faster.

Something seemed to clutch her throat. The prince was quite forgotten. She realized only that Donald Macomber was paddling out of her sight and out of her life.

"Donald!" she cried.

He paddled on, with never a glance in her direction.

"Donald!" she cried again, and as he still gave no heed she tremblingly stood up.

His royal highness gasped.

"Sit down—sit down!" he urged.

Peggy deliberately put one little foot on the spreader, and in a moment they were in the water.

When she came to the surface she was seized by a strong arm, and a big, tender voice said evenly:

"Don't struggle, dearest. You are safe with me."

And Peggy closed her eyes and was very happy.

Not so his royal highness of Coburg-Gotha. He was floundering about miserably and shouting spasmodically between choking gurgles:

"Help—in God's name, help! I do not swim!"

The rescuers fished them out, Prince Ludwig Wilhelm of Coburg-Gotha first, for he was far spent. And while at the inn they were rolling him in hot blankets and pouring brandy down his throat Peggy was laughing and crying hysterically on the shoulder of the other prince—although he was not known to the world at large by his title, it is true—and making a most absurd confession. When she had finished Donald's face was very grave.

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New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hunored and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

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The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
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is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
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A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
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No other manufacturer in America has been at it so long and for so many reasons. No other maker produces clothes of equal merit at equal prices.
The Clothcraft principle has always been to turn out the very best irrespective of cost and then to add merely a legitimate manufacturing profit. Whatever is saved in buying cloth, or in improving methods of making, is taken out of the price. The Clothcrafters are clothing manufacturers and not speculators—they try to make the same percentage of profit on every garment sold.
Every garment is guaranteed. The guarantee is put into every suit and overcoat. It is a definite contract backed by a house fifty years old, with ample capital and a reputation in the trade that makes its every word worth par.
Clothcraft Clothes are guaranteed to give you greater value in style, fit, finish and wear than you can get in any other clothes at the same price.
STYLE is what first interests the buyer and WEAR is what makes him a steady customer.
You will find full measure of both—in Clothcraft.
J. H. Cuppett, Friendsville, Md.

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Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

CALIFORNIA
Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?
Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?
Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?
Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.
The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line
is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.
Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.
Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00, via the
Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.
FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.
W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.
NW484

When the Prince Wooed Peggy

By... RICHARD B. SHELTON

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Peggy met him first at one of the Wednesday night hops at the Wacomassett inn. He was somewhat more than passably good looking, fair haired, of a military build and German. His name was understood to be Munsterberg. He danced a number of times with Peggy, and finally they began to sit out dances in a quiet corner of the veranda, where, with their chairs close together, he talked to her in English with the faintest of German accents, and she replied in American made German that set them both laughing.

The advent of the German was timely for Peggy. She had just fallen out with Donald Macomber, had sent him back the ring, and, being in the aftermaths of a broken engagement, she was sadly in need of diversion. The German seemed to give good promise of this. He was well bred, possessed of that urbane finish that much travel can give, and, moreover, after that first dance with Peggy it was plain to be seen he was very much in love with her.

Peggy, ostensibly to relieve the vacant feeling in her heart, began a des-

AS HE GAVE NO HEED SHE TREMBLINGLY STOOD UP.

perate flirtation. In a week's time Munsterberg was her slave. Where Peggy went, there went he. He drove with her; he sailed with her on the lake; he climbed the mountain with her. As Peggy's satellite he seemed to have found his true vocation.

No one blamed Munsterberg for falling in love with her. Indeed, at one time or another almost every unmarried man at the lake had offered his heart and his worldly goods to Peggy. She was adorable from the toe of her trim little shoe to her quaint little turn up nose that always gave one an idea of Peggy's superiority.

It is doubtful if Peggy entertained a really serious thought of the German until the day Jack Motley discovered—by means of a crest on a silver brandy flask—that worthy's true identity. Be it said of Jack Motley that he fairly flew to Peggy with the news. He found her in the boathouse combing briers from the poodle's mane.

"Peggy," he exclaimed breathlessly, "who on earth do you suppose you have worshiping at your shrine?"

She smiled wearily.

"Oh, you again, I suppose," she said.

"His royal highness Ludwig Wilhelm, prince of Coburg-Gotha," said Motley, with the air of profaning so sacred a title by letting it slip from his plebeian tongue.

Peggy stared.

"Munsterberg—he's the prince—doing America incog.," Motley went on.

Peggy turned pale. She rose and tripped over the poodle. Motley rattled out the whole story and capped it triumphantly with a confession to the title on the part of his royal highness. By the time he had finished she was the old self possessed Peggy.

"Do you think you've told me any news?" she asked easily. And then, lest she should betray herself, she gathered up the poodle and fled to the house.

Peggy may be forgiven if she dreamed of many things after that—of an old gray castle in the hills of Coburg, of three letters and a royal title preceding her own name, of stationery bearing the crest of the triple headed eagle. In fact, she did dream much of these advantages at first, and the interesting German of that first Wednesday night hop was suddenly vested in her mind with much romance and much eligibility.

Then—oh, heart of woman!—after the first romance of the thing had worn off and his royal highness had begun to repeat his rather slender store of bright remarks she found herself dreaming of Donald Macomber and wondering why he had not come back to her as all the others had. She remembered that Macomber had always been masterful and high handed even as a suitor and that it was because he had been unwilling to yield some trivial point that she had broken with him. She began to think seriously and to compare his royal highness with Donald. And when the comparison, point by point, was ended Peggy was a very unhappy girl, to whom the castle in Coburg was a nightmare.

* * * * * * *

And because of all these things the throne of Coburg-Gotha barely escaped losing its heir.

It happened one August evening. His royal highness was paddling Peggy slowly about the lake, singing as he paddled little sentimental German songs and looking very contented.

Peggy gave the song no heed. She was watching a solitary figure in an approaching canoe. The figure bent to the paddle in an easy, familiar manner. There could be no mistaking those broad shoulders and that curly brown hair. The two canoes drew nearer. The man in the other canoe looked up. Peggy smiled and bowed. The man nodded coldly and began to paddle faster.

Something seemed to clutch her throat. The prince was quite forgotten. She realized only that Donald Macomber was paddling out of her sight and out of her life.

"Donald!" she cried.

He paddled on, with never a glance in her direction.

"Donald!" she cried again, and as he still gave no heed she tremblingly stood up.

His royal highness gasped.

"Sit down—sit down!" he urged.

Peggy deliberately put one little foot on the spreader, and in a moment they were in the water.

When she came to the surface she was seized by a strong arm, and a big, tender voice said evenly:

"Don't struggle, dearest. You are safe with me."

And Peggy closed her eyes and was very happy.

Not so his royal highness of Coburg-Gotha. He was floundering about miserably and shouting spasmodically between choking gurgles:

"Help—in God's name, help! I do not swim!"

The rescuers fished them out, Prince Ludwig Wilhelm of Coburg-Gotha first, for he was far spent. And while at the inn they were rolling him in hot blankets and pouring brandy down his throat Peggy was laughing and crying hysterically on the shoulder of the other prince—although he was not known to the world at large by his title, it is true—and making a most absurd confession. When she had finished Donald's face was very grave.

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FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.
W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.
NW484

All Day Meeting.

An all-day meeting will be held at Wesley Chapel, M. E. church, on Sunday, June 4th. Children's Day services will be held at 10:30 o'clock a. m., and preaching at 2 p. m. Everybody welcome. Come and bring your dinner.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Notice.

It is desired that the members of Garrett Council No. 35, Jr. O. U. A. M. assemble at Naylor's Hall on Tuesday, May 30th, at 9:30 a. m., to take part in the G. A. R. parade which leaves Sturgiss' Pharmacy at 10:30 for the cemetery when the graves of of the deceased members of this Council will be appropriately decorated.

COMMITTEE.

Notice to All Whom It May Concern.

My wife Grace Thomas, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and all persons are hereby warned that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. All persons trusting or harboring her will be compelled to collect their pay from her.

McCLELLAN THOMAS.
Sang Run, Md. 11 3t.

A Memorial Sermon.

On next Sunday morning, May 28th, at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Workman will deliver a memorial sermon in St. Paul's M. E. church. All old soldiers are especially invited to attend this service. The usual services will be conducted in the church at night.

Farm For Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Jennie Friend farm two miles north of Deer Park, containing 127 acres of land, sixty acres of which are cleared and in meadow. The property is improved with two stables, a dwelling of five rooms in good repair, a young orchard, and is well watered. Apply to E. G. Miller, Deer Park, Md.

K. of P. Notice.

All members of Garrett Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and visiting brethern, are requested to meet at Sturgiss' Hall on May 30th at 10 o'clock for the purpose of taking part in the decoration services to be held on that day.

CHAS. J. NEWMAN, K. of R. & S.

A Need Supplied.

Sam—Who was that well dressed man I saw with you?

Will—He is the excuse writer that our club employs to send telegrams to our wives when there is a strike, wreck or some other thing that hinders us from getting home.—New York World.

He Has a Way.

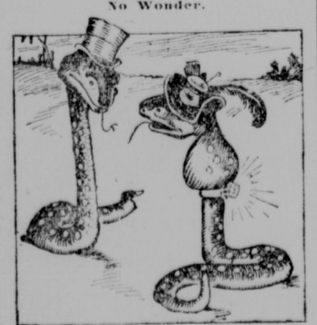
"I suppose you have a way of telling rich people from bluffers?" he queried as he handed the porter of the sleeping car a dime.

"Most suttingly, sah—most suttingly."

"Is it a secret?"

"Not at all, sah. De real rich man allus hands me a dime after I have looked out fur him fur a 500 mile trip, while de bluffer hands me from 25 to 50 cents. De rich have to save de difference or dey would fotch up in de porehouse, you know!"—Chicago News.

No Wonder.



Miss Serpent—Jack, do you know since we've been engaged I've not been able to swallow a thing?

Nocturnal Silence.

Reggy—Pa says my sister's beau is like our piano. Guess why?

Tommy—Because he is upright?

Reggy—Ah, get out. It's because neither the piano nor the beau makes any noise after 11 o'clock.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Every woman should send for

FREE SAMPLE

of

FULTON YEAST

and learn of our plan of sending it fresh from the factory to your kitchen just when you want it. No bother, no trouble. Our plan insures successful baking, as you run no risk of stale yeast. We have been making this yeast for twenty-five years and the demand is greater than ever. Write to-day for sample.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

... NEW ...

Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 8 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS June

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.
SUMMER SEASON 1905.

Asbury Park, N. J.—National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good returning until July 10, inclusive.

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.—Special excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good sixteen days.

Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 17, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R. Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, June 1 October 15.

Special announcements from time to time.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

93t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Proposals For BUILDING School Houses.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., May 5, 1905.

The Garrett County School Board at its meeting to-day decided to ask for sealed bids for the erection of new school houses at the following places:

RUSH, District No. 2.
BEACHY, District No. 3.
NEW GERMANY, District No. 3.
CHESTNUT GROVE, District No. 4.
DODGE, District No. 14.
DODSON, District No. 13.

Specifications can be had at the office of the School Board in Oakland. The Board will meet and open bids on

Friday, June 2, 1905,

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.
10 4t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.
Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52 5t

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned lying in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. STANTON
W. W. FOLK.
1 3 C. C. MILLER

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 24, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 6th, 1905,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at Kitzmillersville, Md., and running thence through the properties of J. H. Rafter and Potomac Manor, to the town of Gleason, connecting at that place with the road leading in from West Virginia, in District No. 13, a distance of 3 miles.

GLEASON COAL & COKE CO.,
S. F. SHELLY, Supt.
J. H. RAFTER,
J. E. CHAPPELL.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the subcriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH.
Executor.
Westernport, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Austin Brown, Assignee, vs. Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, Mortgagors.
No. 1330 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 3rd day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Austin Brown, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure of the mortgage, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 26th day of May, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,634,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,238 87
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,270,248 87
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,843 50

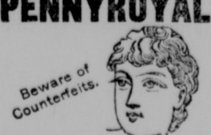
STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept.
(Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

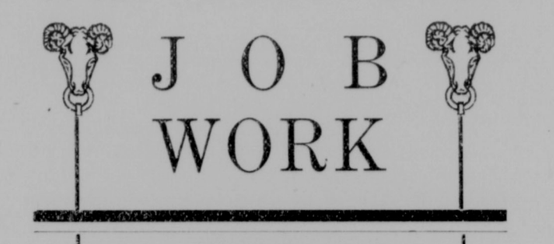
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS



Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies**, ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in *letter*, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Who Does Your JOB WORK



IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEW LINE OF **Wash Dress Goods**

Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

HENRY LAUER
Proprietor

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.
No. 1321 Equity, In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 20th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E KITZMILLER,
Administrator.
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter- of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905. NUMBER 13.

$2150 ADDITIONAL COST FOR NEW JAIL

This Amount Commissioners Have Agreed to Pay the Contractors.

SIZE OF BUILDING NOT INCREASED

But Contractors Claim the New Site is More Expensive to Build On—Although there is Less Excavating.

The Board of County Commissioners at the meeting of that body held during the month of April agreed with the contractors having under construction the new jail in Oakland to pay them an additional sum of $2150 on the contract, which brings the total amount to be expended up to this time in the building and furnishing of the jail and sheriff's residence considerably over $37,000.

The contractors claims that by the changing of the site the cost of the construction of the building has been increased although the original dimensions of the building are adhered to in every particular.

The matter is not generally known but has been pretty freely discussed by some residents and tax payers of town who criticise the action of the Commissioners severely for thus spending the people's money.

Semi-Annual Meeting Allegany Conference.

The program for the semi-annual meeting of the Allegany Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of which Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland, is president, to be held at Eglon, W. Va., beginning on next Monday, has been issued.

The sessions will be held in the church at Eglon and will extend over a period of three days, closing on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock

In the Conference there are eighteen charges and include those at Cumberland on the east and Fairmont on the west. The missionary work is in charge of Rev. Taylor B. Yeakley.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 10th day of June, at my stables in Oakland, 6 head of horses, carriages, buggies, wagons, phætons, sleighs, a lot of harness, saddles, bridles and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale.—Under $5.00 cash; over that amount, a credit of six months, purchaser to give note with approved security.

13 2t MRS. A. SWEENEY.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

DECORATION DAY AT DEER PARK.

The Beautiful Little Village Fittingly Observed the Occasion.

The Deer Park Decoration Day ceremonies this year exceeded the observance of 1904 in the extent of the conciliatory feeling between the advocates of the blue and gray, writes a Deer Park subscriber of the THE REPUBLICAN.

The committee announced the day's program quite extensively and a large concourse of people from adjacent towns were present.

The orator of the day, Rev. W. H. Faust, the Baptist minister, delivered the eulogy at the cemetery, and his language was beautiful and impressive. The Deer Park Concert band discoursed music appropriate to the occasion and a quartet of village maids rendered army songs that were entirely suitable.

The return from the cemetery to the village green renewed the celebration, G. W. Haulenbeck, an ex-Union soldier delivering an address reminiscent of his service in the Army of the Potomac. He was followed by Dr. J. W. Laughlin, whose words fitteed the occasion. Dr. Laughlin is agood speaker.

Mr. C. M. Miller, of Swanton, attracted by the wide publicity of the ceremonies given by the committee composed of J. W. Walter, T. C. Garrett and Wilfred Chadderton, caused him to visit Deer Park merely as a spectator, but he was impressed into the service as a speaker much to the satisfaction of the assemblage. Chairman W. D. Hoye also made a speech and it was a good one.

PAINFULLY HURT.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary Met With a Serious Accident Monday.

On Monday Mr. Charles E. Hillearv, of District No. 8 this county, met with a serious and quite painful accident whereby his nose was broken and badly lacerated.

He was engaged in driving his team down a sharp hill and putting down the break the bar slipped and in rebounding struck him full on the nose crushing and lacerating it badly, requiring the services of two physicians to dress his injuries.

Mr. Hilleary's many friends will be glad to learn, however, that no serious consequences are likely to follow and that he will recover speedily.

Notice

John Haney & Son having placed their books in my hands for settlement, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment.

13-2t L. HARDIE, J. P.

Ison Property for Sale.

As agent I offer for sale the Ison property delightfully located on Fourth street, containing 8 rooms and cellar. The building is brick and in good repair. C. H. Loar, Oakland.

Dixon & Kelso

OFFER 2 CARS
Special Buckwheat Fertilizer
to sell at
$14.00 A TON
On 6 Months Time

33c Cash For Wool

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. C. W. Conner, of Brooklyn N. Y., is a guest of the Assembly House.

Mr. Joseph Hartman, Jr., and family of Pittsburg, have moved into the Conner house for the summer.

Mr. H. E. Flowers, of Baltimore, was a Park visitor last Monday.

Mr. D. E. Smith and wife, and Mrs. Crueter of Washington, reached the Park Monday last.

A very enjoyable social was conducted last Sabbath evening in the Auditorium by the Epworth League of this place.

Next Sabbath an all day meeting will be held at Wesley Chapel, two miles south of the Park. At 10 a. m. a children's service will be held. A fine program has been arranged. At 2.30 preaching. Every body invited to bring their dinner and enjoy the service.

The electric light plant has been sold to the Mountain Lake Park Association.

Mr. John Hipsley went to Cumberland on Monday to participate in a shooting tournament.

Preaching in the Methodist church Sunday, 8 p. m. by the pastor.

Messrs. C. M. Rathbun & Sons report their trade 30 per cent. better than at this date last year.

Major J. M. Burns and family of Morgantown, reached the Park yesterday on No. 14.

A. R. Sperry, the B. & O. R. R. agent of this place, has had a phone line put in from his home to the depot.

Mr. John B. Waugh of Cumberland, spent last Friday at the Park.

E. L. Winchell, of the firm of Elliot and Winchell, contractors, and one of our summer visitors, sued the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company in the United States court at Pittsburg for $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by himself and Mrs. Winchell in a wreck several months ago, but just before the case came to trial a compromise was affected whereby Mr. Winchell was given a substantial sum of money. The suit was then dropped.

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

Robert Shriver Has Fund for Distribution.

Robert Shriver, president of the First National Bank, Cumberland, has given notice that he has entered suit to have the funds in his hands, and such as may hereafter come into his possession, as administrator d. b. n. of the late Isaac Causten, his great grandfather, distributed under the order of the Circuit Court for Allegany County. Mr. Shriver was appointed administrator by the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City.

The bill states that about 100 years ago Isaac Causten owned an interest in the cargoes of certain brigs or ships, known as the Rosetta, Aurora, Comrade and Federal George, which were destroyed by French privateers; that the claims were known as the French spoliation claims, and have been recognized by the United States; that there has been paid to him a portion of the claims, and the other portion has been allowed by the government and will soon be paid over, amounting in all to $1,857.10.

The heirs are Robert Shriver and Mrs Eliza Fundenberg of Deer Park, great-grandchildren, and the following great-great-grandchildren: James C. Shriver, Cumberland; Van L. P. Shriver, Pittsburg, Pa.; Henry Shriver, Mount Savage, Md.; Robert S. Shriver, Cumberland; Henrietta C. Shriver, Mount Savage; Alice J. Swartzwelder, Henrietta Shriver, Cumberland; Marquita Carvallo, Josephine Caryallo, Henrietta Benevente, all residing in Chili, South America; Mary C. Kundel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Josephine Young, Washington, D. C.; James C. Young and Josephine Young, of California; Rebecca E. Young and Alice E Fisher, of Philadelphia; Isodora C. Magruder Cincinnati; James H. Causten, Porto Rico, and Eliza B. Buckingham, of Philidelphia.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend to the friends and relatives of the dear one that has so recently been taken from us our sincerest thanks for all the kindness you have shown him and us during this sad winter. Should affliction come to your homes as it has to ours, may God raise you up a host of friends to comfort and cheer you as he has certainly done us.

MRS. EDMUND ALBRIGHT AND FAMILY.

A full and complete line of bicycle sundries at Naylor & Co.s 4 2

FRIENDSVILLE.

The citizens of Friendsville are having a boom at the present time; lumber business is rushing and the different lumber dealers, viz: The Bear Creek Lumber company, Kendall and Nedrow, Lock Haven Lumber company, successor to Mountain Meadow company, W. E. VanSickel and all others a e doing a good business in all kinds of sawed lumber, ties, props, etc.

D. S. Custer, the popular merchant and manager in the telephone exchange, who had his hands and build ing badly scorched at the late fire, is all right again, the doctor having made his hands all right so that he now can attend to the switches and the insurance company repaired the buildings.

The past week among our business visitors was A. J. Savadge of Meyersdale who represents the Pittsburg Brewing company of Connellsville.

Among others who visited here during the last few days were T. L. Laskey, Cumberland, M. M. Schlock, Mountain Lake Park, C. M. Johnson, Pittsburg and J. F. Bennett, Glen Campbell, Pa.

The different hotels and business are also rushing business.

There has been a feeling of universal gloom cast over our community by Mrs. C. A. Mitchell's death who during a short visit of one year at this place endeared her to every person with whom she came in contact. Her husband and son miss her the most and next to them come those employed in the Crawford House, and all these ever felt her patience and motherly care over them, and the true principles of christianity which she showed to them both by precept and example, will never be forgotten. She has left behind her a monument in the hearts of her husband, sons, domestics and the community at large, that is more enduring than grantle or marble; she is gone but not forgotten.

L. O. Will, district agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of N. Y., visited here during the week.

H. H. VanSickel of Casselman representing W. E. VanSickel, the well-known lumber dealer of Ursina, was a busy man here most of the week supervising the shipments of large consignments of lumber.

E. H. Swift of Parkersburg, W. Va., representing J. W. Murdock & Co., wholesale druggists of that place and R. K. Jones, representing the Park Drug Co., of Baltimore were visitors here Thursday.

Frank Lee is now clerk and bar tender at the Riverside Hotel. W. D. Collier, the proprietor has been keeping this place as a private boarding house for a number of years previous to getting a license.

Miss Bertha and Susan Collier visited Cumberland last week and attended the Ringling circus.

W. F. East, one of our best mechanics in Somerset county, has been doing some fine painting here lately; he has painted the Central Hotel, Fred Haney's residence, C. S. Custer's store and other buildings.

Church Services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Rev. W. R. Cunningham, the pastor, requests that we announce Quarterly Meeting at Pleasant Valley church on June 10th and 11th, when Rev. W. D. Herndon will preach. Baptismal ceremonies will occur in tee afternoon of Sunday, the 11th,

LUTHERAN—ACCIDENT CHARGE.

At Accicent on Sudday at 10 a. m. Sunday school. Children's Day will be observed on June 25th at 8 p. m. Cove, Sunday, 9 o'clock Sunday school; 10.15 preaching; 3 p. m., catechetical instruction. Friendsville, Friday, 7 p. m., catechetical instruction; Sunday at 7 p. m., Luther League, led by F. G. Fox, subject "Away From Home"; Childrens Day services June 18, at 8 p. m. Kendall, Tuesday evening catechise followed at 8 o'clock by preaching.

M. E. CHURCH.

In St. Paul's M. E. church services on Sunday as follows. 10:30 a. m., "How to Look,"—a communion sermon, followed by communion service. Let the membership arrange to be present. Evening service, "How the Battle was Won."

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Preaching at Thayerville Sunday at 11 a. m. Loch Lynn Sunday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting at Deer Park every Wednesday at 8. p. m.

W. H. FAUST, Pastor.

Preaching at Elder Saturday evening at 8 o'clock; Kendall Sunday at 11 o'clock, and Rush School House Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

School Commissioner Bishoff Records His Personal Experiences In Silage.

To the Editor of The Republican

I have been requested to write an article on silos and ensilage as has been tested for a period of five years by the writer.

My silos are made in the barn of stone and cement, on each side of the threshing floor, next to the back wall of the bank barn, and extends from the ground to the roof, a depth of twenty-one feet. The capacity of them are forty tons each and after using them five years they are in a good state of preservation. The ensilage keeps as well in them as any I have found elsewhere. The entire cost of them did not exceed two hundred dollars. Silos build of stones can be constructed cheaper but are not so lasting. Persons contemplating building one would do well to get the actual cost of concrete walls, or of brick, where material can be had without too much freight. The principal advantage in procuring and preserving this green feed for winter is it is cheaper and gives the stock a good appetite

I will give you an account of how many tons of corn can be raiesd on an acre of ground and the probable cost of production and putting it in the silo. I have raised seventeen tons on an acre but fifteen tons is considered a good yield. Corn that will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre will make about sixteen tons if cut before the sap is dried out of it too much.

The corn can be grown at a profit at two dollars per ton as it stands in the field. It can be cut and placed in the silo at a cost of about fifty cents per ton. It can be put in the silo cheaper than preparing it for food, by husking, grinding the corn, and cutting the fodder or stover, and the food from the silo is more digestible.

I have gvien ensilage a fair test as a milk producing food and found that many mangolos or beets are equal, but cost more per ton to produce them. I have found that before I produced ensilage for my cows I had to feed a much stronger grain ration to get good returns. We find so much written about ensilage as a milk producing food that I will not give in detail my experience in this but will give what I have done in fattening steers. With forty pounds of ensilage per day and eight pounds of corn meal and about ten pounds of good hay, a gain of three hundred pounds in five months. The ensilage keeps the digestion so that the cattle will not refuse their feed at any time. For stock cattle, about twenty pounds per day along with the hay will bring them through the winter in good shape.

The ration I gave is for an animal weighing about eight hundred pounds when commenced feeding. With larger cattle a greater gain can be made, but an increased ration is required. A summary—

1. Ensilage is the best and cheapest food.
2. It is relished by the stock.
3. No waste; all will be consumed.
4. It comes off the ground early so the ground can be sown in rye, either to harvest or to plow under for the oats crops.
5. No corn stalks to be in the way in the field or stables.
6. Feeding it is a much better job than tumbling around in the mud and snow in the winter.
7. Grow roots for the stock until you are convinced you need a silo.

GEO. E. BISHOFF.

DIED.

MYERS.—At her home near Mason school house on Saturday, May 27th, 1904. Mrs. James S. Myers, aged 61 years, 2 months and 23 days. The deceased lady was a member of the United Brethren church for a number of years and was liked by all who knew har. She is survived by her husband and two children—a daughter and a son. Her funeral took place from the Union church at Gortner on Monday, Rev. Cunningham officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. Henry Ridder, David P. Mosser, James Mason, Christian Martin and Joel Gnegy. The interment was made in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Ryland and child accompanied by Miss Mattie Wood, of Pittsburg, came up on Saturday night for a visit with Mr. Ryland's parents. On Monday they enjoyed a drive over to their old home at Grantsville, and returned to their home at Pittsburg on Tuesday evening.—Meyersdale Republican.

Subscribe for THE REPUPLICAN.

DECORATION DAY OBSERVED IN OAKLAND.

Graves of Union Dead and Deceased Members of Societies Decorated Tuesday.

CUSTOM NOT DEPARTED FROM

Grand Army Men, School Children, Members of Knights of Pythias and Junior Order Participated—Decorations Elaborate.

All honor thine, O dead,
Who findeth sepulcher beneath the sod
Made sacred by blood.
Reverently we bow, and low
Upon each grave do humbly lay—
Nor noblest couldst bestow—
A victor's crown.

Tuesday with the dawn of another Decoration Day—the fortieth since the close of the great Civil War, that gigantic strife which drenched the land with the blood of hundreds of thousands of the best and bravest of American youth and manhood, but which cemented together as with bonds of steel the several states of a once disorganized Union, brought with it in all sections of the country the tramp of many feet, hurrying to place tributes of love and affection upon the graves of those who fell in battle, who died of wounds or disease, and of those who participated in the great struggle, have since "passed beyond the river," and likewise upon the graves of departed friends and deceased brethren of beneficial societies.

The exercises of the day as is the usual custom, were under the immediate charge of Crook Post G. A. R., of which Col. A. G. Sturgiss is the Commander and Capt. James A. Hayden is adjutant.

The Keyser band, which was engaged for the occasion, headed the procession from the Post Headquarters to the cemetery, the parade forming as follows:

Crook Post, 25 members.
School children.
Knights of Pythias, 48 members.
Jr. O. U. A. M., 22 members.

Arriving at the cemetery the graves of the soldiers were decorated by details from the ranks of the Post and by the little children, while members of the secret societies decorated the graves of their deceased brethren.

After the graves of all had been strewn with flowers the soldiers gathered at the grave of the unknown and the ritualistic services of the Post were partially carried out, the ceremony being cut short owing to the rain storm which came up about that time.

In the afternoon a game of base ball was played at Jack Oak park by a picked nine from town and a nine from the Weber farm adjoining Oakland, resulting in a score of 5 to 8 for the town team.

BITTINGER.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Loar, of Oakland are visiting their son J. T. Lohr and family at this place for a few days.

Mr. Daniel Miller of Somerset Co., Pa., was visiting friends in this section last week.

Miss Sechler, of Meyersdale, Pa., is the guest of her brother Mr. Chas. J. Sechler this week.

Contractor Simon Brenneman with his force of carpenters went to Grantsville where they will erect a large dwelling and barn for Mr. Christian Livengood.

Comrade Kline of Bloomington, Md., passed through here last Saturday afternoon enroute to Jennings.

Mr. S. L. Bowman removed with his family from this place to a farm recently purchased near McHenry. We regret the loss of this good citizen from our midst.

Edward Wiley has reopened his photograph gallery at Jennings and may be seen there on Thursday and Friday of each week.

Mr. A. J. Orendorf is somewhat inconvenienced by an attack of throat trouble this week.

Louis Maust and family of Springs, Pa., were visiting relatives here last Sunday.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO.

The LUCKY STONE

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1904, by Charles W. Hooke

MISS ANNIE JOHNSON, whose station in life was in front of a washtub, had been "off post" all day. She had deserted the tub and had gone out to get some money. Annie had wasted eight hours and had raised 60 cents.

It was an afternoon at the end of summer. The city had been left in the oven a little too long that year; it was overdone; it had begun to smell burned. The coolest looking place that Annie had seen during the day was a high stoop house on the shady side of the street. She herself was upon the sunny side because she had been too much occupied with pecuniary problems to consider the advisability of crossing. She stared at the high stoop house, and she said, "I wonder could Miss Colbert be back from the country yet?" speaking aloud, for she had reached that degree of nervous tension where the safety valve of unintended utterance gives its warning of danger.

Miss Colbert was an actress who had played in the city nearly all of the previous winter, and Annie had been her laundress.

"She would give me a little somethin' in advance," said Annie, "but of course she isn't here."

However, being at her wits' end for a very small sum of money, Annie crossed the street and rang the bell at the basement door of the high stoop house. Nobody answered, and, as the door was ajar, Annie entered the lower hall. Failing to find a servant, she ascended the stairs to the first floor, and as she thus came directly at the door of the large room at the rear of the house, Miss Colbert's room, it seemed simplest to knock.

It was always hard to hear a knock or a call to "Come in!" at this door, for it opened from a small vestibule and there was a portiere at the other end of it. Upon this occasion it is probable that Annie experienced a genuine hallucination. She was so anxious to hear Miss Colbert's voice that she heard it, though the actress was not there, and Annie entered an empty room.

Upon a table standing near the window there was a glass plate, and it was heaped high with jewels. The light of the fervid day surged in and beat upon them, and they dashed it back in a thousand sparkling sprays.

"Gee!" said Annie softly. "Wouldn't that jar you?"

She glanced fearfully toward the window.

"It's a wonder she wouldn't set 'em out in the back yard!" she continued. "I never saw the like of her. Anybody could climb in here."

On the edge of the plate there was a loose stone about the size of an average pea. In comparison with the others it looked very small, and Annie was of the opinion that it could be removed without Miss Colbert's missing it. This, then, represented the extreme of prudence and forbearance. Annie rolled the stone around in the palm of her hand. It may have been perspiration which dulled the glitter of the stone or the phenomenon may have had an explanation within the domain of morals, but the simple fact is that the gem's light faded and its attraction died. Annie laid it back upon the plate at last, with a faint sensation of nausea. The touchstone had revealed her weakness; she lacked the power to steal.

There was a noise under the window, and Annie looked out upon the top of a man's head and upon a long

SHE GLANCED FEARFULLY TOWARD THE WINDOW.

stepladder which he was bringing out of the basement into the yard. He glanced upward, and then his mouth and Annie's opened simultaneously, and their eyes became round.

"Tom Wilson," said Annie, "where'd you come from?"

"I'm workin' for Mrs. Booth," said he.

"You wasn't the last time I heard of you," said she, with a woman's cruelty toward the man she favors.

"That's right," said Tom in a cautious tone. "I was in the Tombs. That's where I was, an' I never done it. They got the wrong man when they got me. An' they took a drop to themselves after awhile an' let me go. I wasn't tried; indictment dismissed. You know what that means."

"It means that they couldn't prove it," replied Annie. "No, Tom; that ain't fair. I won't say it. You wasn't guilty—that's the truth—an' I've always believed it."

"Where's Mrs. Booth now?" said Annie, to change a painful subject.

"She's gone out," he replied, "an' the girls are upstairs. I've been cleanin' up the yard."

A sudden resolution seemed to seize upon him. He turned the ladder about and mounted to the top of it, coming almost to a level with Annie at the window.

"I told Mrs. Booth that I'd been down to Mexico," he said hurriedly, almost in a whisper, "an' now I'm goin' for fair, an' you're goin' with me."

"What d'you mean?" demanded Annie, frightened by his manner.

"What do we want to be so poor for?" said he, white with excitement. "Look at them diamonds! I saw 'em from across the yard. I saw her tryin' some of 'em in her hair an' lookin' at 'em in the sun. What d'you think that outfit's worth? Well, well, I guess we wouldn't do a thing with that money down in Mexico."

"You're dreamin'," retorted Annie. "Who told you I'd go with you even if the money was yours?"

"You as good as told me that once," said he, with fierce intensity, and the next instant, exercising an agility of which he would have been incapable in a calmer moment, he transferred himself from the ladder to the window, where he perched with his feet hanging out.

"If I ever told you that," said Annie, "it was when I took you for an honest man."

"I'm that today," he replied. "I never stole nothin'. I'll swear to that. But I've been behind the bars for three months. I've had my medicine, an' now"—

He choked with a dry throat, and, being unable to proceed, he made his meaning clear by extending a hand toward the plate. Annie caught him by the wrist.

"Don't do that, Tom!" she cried. "You can't get nothin' that way in this world—nothin' that's worth havin'. It ain't the way to get me—that's certain. I wouldn't go with you if you had as many of 'em as would fill a keg o' beer unless they was yours."

"How long would it take you an' me to earn enough money to buy one o' them stones?" he asked angrily. "An' how much work has she ever done to get 'em all? Men give 'em to her. Dudes send 'em round to the stage door with mash notes. I know all about it."

"She's a good girl," said Annie, with at least as much vigor as she would have resented an attack upon her own reputation. "She works hard. I've seen her in the dead o' winter, with both these windows open, walkin' up an' down this room with the sweat runnin' off of her face. I've seen her sit down on the floor an' sob till it near shook her to pieces because she couldn't speak her words the way that she wanted to. She earned those diamonds, she gets big pay, an' she has to have 'em to wear on the stage."

"I don't care how she got 'em," he broke in. "I know how you an' me can get 'em. There'll never be another chance like this."

"Tom," she pleaded, "I do honestly care a lot about you. If you care anything about me now's your time to show it. Don't say another word like you've been sayin'. What's the use? We'd both be mis'rable. We ain't thieves, neither one of us. If there'd been any thief about me you wouldn't have had much show with your stepladder, Tom. I'd 'a' had a big start o' you."

Wilson drew in a hard breath like a long gasp.

"You don't care nothin' about me," he said. "You never did. I didn't have any money. I couldn't take you out. An' you was always tied to the house anyway. That's the way with women. They"—

"Tom," said she, "you're talkin' crazy. I never took any pains to fool you about it. You could see how I felt. All I ever asked o' you was that you should go to work steady an' not hang around at odd jobs—a day's work for Mrs. Booth an' a day somewhere else next week. If you want me you know how to get me—even now, after this. Why, Tom, there ain't anything in stealin', there ain't anything into it at all. An' I know because I've tried. Look at this."

She picked the small stone out of the plate.

"I did my best to see if I couldn't pinch that little bit of a di'mond," she continued, "an' I couldn't."

"I can!" he cried and clutched at it, but she eluded him.

She stepped back from the window and stood trembling, the pallor struggling with the flush of the heat upon her thin cheeks and shining temples. Her blue eyes were big and bright, and they looked him through and through.

"Then this is our finish, Tom," she said. "I never knew you before. It would 'a' been just like me to make a mistake that would 'a' done for me forever. I guess this is my lucky day. I don't feel much as if it was, but there can't be any better luck for a girl than to find out her mistake before she makes it."

He leaned in from the window sill, thrusting his face as near to hers as possible.

"Are you goin' to stand in my way?" he whispered.

"Me?" she said confusedly. "Me stand in your way?"

"I'm goin' to have those di'monds," said he. "It's for you to say whether you'll squeal on me or keep still."

His voice sounded sharp and hard. He was in deadly earnest. Annie was frightened, heartbroken and angry all together.

"Don't count on me, Tom," she said. "This is our finish. I've said that once before, an' I mean it. I'm done."

He gathered himself up in the window, watching her with dire intentness.

"You can get out o' here," he said. "There's nobody in the lower part o' the house. You needn't know anything about this. Go. Now's your chance."

"Don't fool yourself," she retorted angrily. "I'm stayin' right here."

His face took on a peculiar expression. She saw that his lower lip was between his teeth, and suddenly there was blood upon it. The next instant he sprang at her. He had made his plan upon the assumption that she would try to run away, and perhaps this error accounts for the surprising sequel. Annie did not run; she advanced. The collision between them occurred very much earlier than Mr. Wilson anticipated. He was overbalanced; he lost the battle and vanished from the scene of it. There was a horrible crash of the stepladder, and Wilson lay for a few seconds quite still amid its ruins, while Annie, weak with fright, hung over the window sill. She had not intended to push Tom out of the window; she had merely accepted combat with true courage.

A voice from above cried, "Foh de lub o' heaven!" And Annie, looking upward, saw the ebony countenance of Mrs. Booth's cook.

"Tom climbed up on the ladder to speak to me," said the girl. "Tom, you ain't hurt? Say you ain't hurt."

Wilson sat upon the ground and glared up at her.

"I'm no such liar as that," said he, with unconscious humor.

It was passing through his mind that the game was up, that Annie's explanation

MARCIA COLBERT WAS STANDING IN THE DOORWAY.

was the only way of discretion and that he was lucky to be alive. He struggled to his feet and began to brush his clothes. At this moment Annie heard a voice behind her.

"Why, it's Annie Johnson! Now, isn't this the greatest luck! I'd lost your address."

Marcia Colbert was standing in the doorway, a vision of loveliness in the eyes of poor Annie.

"I hadn't ought to have come in here," said the girl, "but I knocked, an' I thought I heard your voice. An' after I got in I waited because—because"—

"Well, I'm mighty glad you did," said Miss Colbert. "I've some clothes for you—about a dray load, I should judge. I don't know how you'll carry them."

She removed a gold chain from around her neck. It had supported a little bag which was so full of money that it burst open when it was dropped upon the table. Beholding the display of green notes, Annie passed into a species of trance, which was so long continued that it attracted Miss Colbert's attention.

"I've just drawn some money for clothes," said she. "Had to have it, Annie. I've got to buy costumes in a terrible hurry, and I hadn't a cent. So what could the poor manager do?"

Intensity of thought wrinkled and twisted Annie's brow. She was engaged in the high grade intellectual labor of classification and comparison.

"You don't need any costumes to wear when you wash clothes," she said at last, "and you don't have any manager."

Miss Colbert looked at her steadily, with a broadening smile.

"How much do you need?" she said very kindly, and then, handing Annie a five dollar bill, "Will that help you out?"

The tears came into Annie's eyes.

"I said to myself that if you was home I'd be all right," said she somewhat irrelevantly.

"Well, if you'd come yesterday," replied Miss Colbert, "you'd have found me as poor as yourself. I came mighty near pawning my one poor little diamond, the only one I ever had."

She turned a pretty ring backward and forward upon the third finger of her left hand.

"That's my engagement ring, Annie," said she, "and the dear boy who gave it to me is many miles away. But never mind, he's coming soon, and I wouldn't want him to find his ring in pawn."

"The only one you ever owned," said Annie in a hushed and solemn tone. "How about them? How about all them beautiful ones in that plate? Ain't they yours?"

"They're as glassy as the plate," replied Miss Colbert. "I guess they were made in the same factory. That's stage jewelry, Annie. Some of it is pretty good of it's kind, and I've just been cleaning it up, so that it shines right smart, but the whole lot isn't worth as much as my little ring."

"'Tain't real!" said Annie under her breath. "Blessed mother, think of it! 'Tain't real!"

She picked up the loose stone with which she dimly perceived that she had tested both herself and the man who might have wrecked her life.

"You've always been good to me," she said, "an' I'm after takin' your money today when I ain't got any right to it. You must think queer o' me, an' you'll think queerer if I ask you to give me this."

"That?" exclaimed Marcia. "Why, it isn't worth 4 cents. What could you do with that? You can't wear it."

Annie was very red. She stood there upon her awkward legs, with her thin shoulders working up and down nervously.

"I dunno," said she faintly. "I just want it, that's all. I think there's luck in it."

"Of course you can have it," Marcia said, "and I hope it will bring you luck. The love of a good man is the best luck there is, Annie. I hope you'll have that."

"An' the love of a bad man's the worst," said Annie, tying up the bit of glass in her handkerchief. "May Providence preserve all women from that."

"Amen," said Marcia.

The Swift Revenge Of a Small Boy

I WAS taking luncheon with a friend the other day who has a little boy about three years old, writes A. P. A. in Harper's Magazine. As a very special favor and to please me his mother allowed him to come to the table, telling me that she could not promise that he would behave in the proper manner, as she had never tried him before.

The bright little fellow behaved very well through the first part of the lunch, and his mother was feeling quite proud of him. When the dessert came on the table and proved to be ice cream, his favorite dessert, the small boy wanted a second help. This his mother would not allow him.

"If you don't give me some," he said, "I'll tell on you."

His mother still refused, and the youngster called out:

"If you don't give it to me before I count ten, I'll tell. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."

His mother still paid no attention to him, and he shouted out:

"My pants are made out of the window curtain!"

Benny on the Grizzly Bear.

The grizzly bear is a large and awkward animal, with long hair and an unpleasant disposition. He is fond of honey and sheep and will attack man if pressed by hunger. When you meet a grizzly bear the best way is to turn aside with great speed unless he is in a cage. But if he comes at you, and you have a gun loaded with real bullets, you can offer a silent prayer and shoot. That is what my grandfather used to do, except that he did not offer the silent prayer. He was not that kind. Once there was a man who went out to hunt a grizzly bear and did not come back. The editor put it in his paper that the man had found the bear, but I don't think the editor knew anything about it. We should be careful to tell the truth and lead a good life if we want to be rich and respected. The grizzly bear will also eat peanuts, and when he is enraged he emits growls with great fierceness.—Chicago Tribune.

A Modern Miracle.

"Yes, sir," he said, "the fish was so big that it pulled him into the creek, and"—

"He was drowned?"

"Oh, no; water wuzn't more 'n two foot deep."

"But how could so big a fish swim in such shallow water?"

That "got" him; but, after a pause, the fish liar said solemnly:

"John, don't fly in the face of Providence. Providence kin do anything!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Affliction a Habit.

Squire (to John, who has just buried his third wife)—Sorry to hear you have lost your wife, John.

John—Ou, aye, they do keep goin'.—Tatler.

Two Mysteries.

The man who was surveying for a railway paused to inquire:

"Any mosquitoes around here?"

"Yep," answered the resident.

"Malaria?"

"Yep?"

"What makes you want to stay in such a place?"

"I dunno. I reckon it's a mystery, same as what makes you want to fetch people here."—Washington Star.

Just Like Her.

"Here," said Miss Passay, "is an amateur portrait of me that I consider quite good. Of course it's rather faded now, but"—

"Yes," said Miss Pert; "it's very lifelike."—Philadelphia Press.

Might Be Worse.

"Our cashier," said the bank president, "has recently acquired a half interest in a yacht."

"Well," rejoined the vice president, "I hope he won't become a full fledged skipper."—Chicago News.

That Tired Feeling.

Don't want to work or nothin',
Don't want to read or walk,
Don't want to drink, don't want to think—
Don't even want to talk.
Don't want to go to dinner,
Don't want to go to bed;
Can't seem to rest—this weather's jest
Natur'ly gone to my head!

You can't hardly call it lazy;
You can't rightly name it sick,
But, good land's sake, how my bones do ache
Whenever I work a lick!
It's just too blame much bother
To do anything but lie
On the flat o' yer back and look through a crack
In the trees at that warm, blue sky!

I know I'd orter make garden,
I know I'd orter rake
The trash that lays in the yard an'
Be helpin' my wife to make
Soft soap. But I jest can't do it—
I ain't in the right condition—
But if some one 'ud dig some bait an' rig
My tackle I'd go'a-fishin'!

—Cleveland Leader.

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10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pc 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy G Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.

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Oakland, Md.

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I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

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Obstacles In the Way of Municipal Ownership

By Professor FRANK J. GOODNOW of Columbia University

I DO not believe that any general taking over of the street railways of New York by the city to operate them under the municipal government at the present time would result in advantage to the public. If any change is to be made toward the municipalization of our street railways it should be made, I think, BY CAUTIOUS STEPS. The superiority of municipal over private operation of these utilities is not yet an established axiom. Even if the municipalization of the entire system be the eventual wish of the people, it should be arrived at by stages. We have had no education in the municipal operation of street railways, and we must learn our lesson little by little—by taking over the lines one by one AND STUDYING THE RESULTS OF EACH STEP.

The management of a great street railway system is a complex affair. It cannot in any way be compared to the conduct of a city's water supply. There technical ability is at a minimum. The chief thing in the management of the water service is to find where the water is to be drawn from and then to conduct it through a system of pipes and mains to those who use it. On the other hand, the operation of a great system of modern street railways, especially those run by the latest and most developed processes of electrical locomotion, involves a vast amount of technical knowledge, which I am not at all sure municipal government can command OR WILL EVEN TAKE THE TROUBLE TO EMPLOY.

Moreover, the operation of our elevated, subway and surface lines requires the services of a vast army of men. The number of men employed in the conduct of any of the other facilities which can be brought under municipal operation cannot compare with the number needed here. This adds a further element to the doubt of the efficiency with which the street railways can be run by the city. In the water department a comparatively small number of men are employed, and in the operation of gas and electric lighting companies the number is scarcely greater.

The greatest difficulty, however, to be encountered in the operation of public utilities by a municipality lies, I believe, in their FINANCIAL management. There is always a tendency under municipal operation where the influence of the ballot can be felt to increase the wages of subordinates to a figure entirely out of proportion to that reached BY SMALLER LABOR IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT and a corresponding tendency to lower the salaries of the men at the top to a point incommensurate with that which they can command FROM PRIVATE CONCERNS.

The result of the first of these tendencies is to make it impossible for a city to run its car lines as cheaply as they can be run under private operation and a possible danger of arriving at a deficit at the end of the year, and the very general consequence of the second tendency is to place beyond the command of the municipal government the services of the BEST men for the higher positions in the service so to render the management as a result less efficient.

I DO NOT THINK THAT CIVIC VIRTUE HAS REACHED THAT POINT AMONG US YET AT WHICH THE TECHNICALLY EDUCATED MAN IS WILLING TO SERVE THE CITY AT A SMALLER SALARY THAN HE CAN OBTAIN ELSEWHERE.

A Poem for Today

TO MY MOTHER

By Heinrich Heine

I HAVE been wont to bear my forehead high—
My stubborn temper yields with no good grace,
The king himself might look me in the face,
And yet I would not downward cast mine eye.
But, I confess, dear mother, openly,
However proud my haughty spirit swell,
When I within thy blessed presence dwell,
Oft am I smit with shy humility.
Is it thy soul, with secret influence,
Thy lofty soul piercing all shows of sense,
Which soareth, heaven-born, to heaven again?
Or springs it from sad memories that tell
How many a time I caused thy dear heart pain,
Thy gentle heart, that loveth me so well!

America's Trade With the Orient

By Baron KENTARO KANEKO of Japan

IN the next five or ten years American trade with the far east, particularly with Japan, WILL EXPAND WITH ENORMOUS RAPIDITY.

The reason is plain. We have to depend on America for raw materials, and you have to depend on Japan for raw materials. Our cotton factories depend ENTIRELY upon American raw cotton. We must depend on you for tobacco leaf. We look to you for breadstuffs, for iron and steel, cast, bar and sheet iron and machinery. These things we simply CANNOT make in our country.

On the other hand, we send you raw silk. You cannot raise it. We give you about $50,000,000 worth of tea each year. In other things which never compete we provide your country, and the balance of trade is carried out by this means.

At present we cannot tell when the war will end, but sooner or later normal business conditions must return. We have spent enormous sums of money. We have had a great strain on our financial power. It will take four or five years for us to recover, and by that time the United States will have established A FIRM GRASP ON THE EAST, since you have such low interest on your money, such tremendous money power and skillful business men.

THE UNITED STATES WILL BE THE GAINER AND WILL HAVE TRADE THERE PRETTY MUCH ITS OWN WAY.

Jubal Early's Last Stand

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

March 2, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

AFTER Sheridan's defeat of the Confederates in the Shenandoah valley led by General Jubal Early, Grant revived the plan to have the principal force of Federals in that region transferred to Petersburg to take part in the siege operations there. In December General Robert E. Lee recalled from Early's command the entire Second Confederate corps, and Grant ordered the Sixth Federal corps to join him on the James. At the beginning of 1865 Sheridan had with him in the valley one division of the Nineteenth infantry corps and 10,000 sabers. The cavalry was led by General Wesley Merritt, with General Custer and General Devin commanding divisions of 5,000 men each.

Attempts had been made in December, 1864, by Sheridan to carry out Grant's wish that he strike the Virginia Central railroad in the vicinity of Gordonsville and isolate Lynchburg from Richmond and Petersburg. Two forces under General Torbert and General Custer moved up the valley, but Custer was checked by Confederate cavalry under the noted General Rosser, and Torbert met with determined resistance at Gordonsville. The campaign took place during a winter storm, and the roads were slippery with ice. The expedition proved that the campaigning season in the valley was ended, and Sheridan's troops went into winter quarters, not to emerge until the end of February.

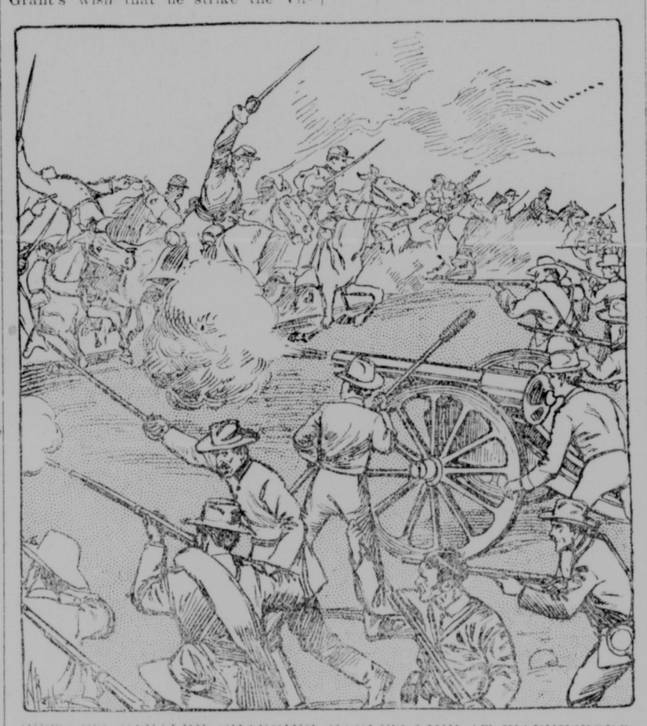
The 27th of February Sheridan again started up the valley from Winchester under orders from Grant to destroy the Virginia Central railroad and the James river canal, then capture Lynchburg and make his way across the enemy's country to Sherman in North Carolina or return to Winchester. On striking Staunton, where General Early had passed the winter, Sheridan found it abandoned by the Confederate troops, who had taken post at Waynesboro, about fifteen miles east of Staunton and near Rockfish gap, in the Blue Ridge.

At the beginning of the year General Early had a consultation with General Lee at Richmond, and it was decided to keep up the appearance of a large force in the valley by a skillful manipulation of the small command remaining out of the force which had met Sheridan at Cedar creek. The great drought of 1864, supplemented by the torch applied by Sheridan, left no forage for the cavalry and artillery horses, and they had to be sent elsewhere for the winter. Early retained Wharton's division of infantry and Nelson's battalion of artillery. The partisan rangers under the noted McNeil and Woodson scattered over the country to subsist themselves. Major Harry Gilmor's raiding band was sent to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for a field of exploit, but Gilmor was surprised and captured before he had time to repeat his daring raids of the previous year.

Toward the close of February one of Gilmor's bands, led by young Jesse McNeil, son of the captain of McNeil's rangers, made a swoop across the Potomac to Cumberland, Md., and carried off General George Crook and General Kelly as prisoners of war. At the beginning of winter Early had sent the cavalry division of Fitz Lee back to the army defending Petersburg. General Rosser's division was disbanded temporarily, the troopers going home with their mounts to subsist themselves. The cavalry division of General Lomax was retained in the field and distributed through the mountain counties west of Staunton.

General Early received due warning of Sheridan's move toward Staunton and promptly summoned Lomax and Rosser with their troopers to rally at Staunton. For the protection of Lynchburg Early ordered the infantry brigade of General Echols to come up from southwestern Virginia and prepare to resist Sheridan at that point. There were no troops in Staunton except a local provost guard and a company of boys under eighteen years of age.

Rosser drummed up a hundred of his troopers and attempted to hold up Sheridan a few miles below Staunton, but he was swept aside, and on March 1 the enemy was at the gates of the town. General Early set out for Waynesboro, picking up Wharton's two brigades of infantry and Nelson's artillery on the way and taking post on a ridge facing west just outside of the town. The general said that his object in taking position at Waynesboro was to cover the removal from that place of five pieces of artillery which had no teams and some stores still in



CUSTER'S CAVALRY CHARGING EARLY'S LINE AT WAYNESBORO.

Waynesboro and to show a bold front to Sheridan until he could ascertain the object of the Federal movement. He had but 1,000 muskets in line and six guns and did not intend to make his last stand at that time. By holding the enemy in check until night he hoped to get his troops behind Rockfish gap and compel Sheridan to fight for the route to Gordonsville.

Sheridan sent General Custer with three brigades to attack the ridge held by Early, and the Confederate leader rode to the front just in time to see Custer's leading detachment hurled back on the road to Staunton by the fire of Nelson's guns. Custer maneuvered for some hours out of the range of the Confederate artillery, and late in the afternoon one brigade passed around to Early's left, where Wharton's infantry was guarding the line. A message from Early to Wharton to be alert did not reach that officer, and his troops gave back in disorder under Custer's attack. Unfortunately for Early, Custer's advancing line could not be seen by the artillery, and little opposition could be offered to the bold Federal advance.

Custer's flank detachment having distracted the enemy at the front, he sent a brigade on a charge up the ridge. This charge was headed by the Eighth New York and the First Connecticut cavalry, these two regiments sweeping through all opposition and breaking Early's last line of defense in the warfare of the Shenandoah valley. Custer's prizes were all of Early's wagons and subsistence, tents, guns and battleflags and 1,600 prisoners, including sick and wounded noncombatants.

When Early saw Wharton's infantry giving way he rode to the bridge over South river leading to Rockfish gap, hoping to rally his men and check Federal pursuit at that point. But the men could not be rallied, and Custer's troopers forded the stream and got in the rear of the Confederates. Early in person, with his staff, started for the woods and narrowly escaped capture, but succeeded in getting through to Gordonsville, where Wharton joined him. Part of his late command repaired to Petersburg and part rallied at Lynchburg, where Early later took command. Sheridan destroyed the canal and railroad, as directed by Grant, but did not attempt to capture Lynchburg nor to ride through to Sherman's army in North Carolina.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Relieved.

"What word did her father send after he had found out about your elopement?"

"Oh, he wrote me a very kind letter saying he was glad we'd taken that course, as it relieved him of the necessity of giving his consent and having it on his mind all the rest of his life."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....40
One copy one month.....15
Single copies.....05

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

A MOMENTOUS EVENT.

The destruction by the Japanese of the Russian fleet, and practically the Russian naval power, may be said, without any exaggeration due to the near glamour of the victory in the Corean Strait, to be one of the most momentous events not merely in naval history, but also in the history of the world.

Here is a nation which was opened to the civilized world only fifty years ago, has been organized after the plan of Western civilization for less than twenty-five years, only within ten years has had a navy of any considerable rank, that has by one blow put itself in the very foremost of the naval Powers of the world, after having previously demonstrated its superiority on land to the nominally greatest military Power of the world.

This naval engagement in the Corean Strait therefore marks a radical change in the distribution of the military strength and the military possibilities of the world. The complete victory of Japan in the war with Russia which it foreshadows will put Japan far up toward the head of the military Powers; and before this century ends it will hold the first place beyond peradventure, if its development shall continue in anything like the ratio of the progress which it has made since its victory over China ten years ago.

The engagement in the Corean Strait afforded the first full test of the new engines of naval war which has been made since their introduction, certainly since the type of modern battleship has been brought to its present development. Our American destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago could not be called such a test, though our experience there foreshadowed the results in the Japanese waters. That is, both the Spanish and Russian ships were destroyed without significant damage to the opposing fleets. The theory that when modern ships of war actually met squarely in battle each side would be likely to destroy the other, has been disposed of effectually. The victory won by the Japanese is not only one of the most complete in the history of naval war, but it was also won without loss to the victor.

It is demonstrated that Japan is the military superior of Russia on both sea and land. Japan has won the war. Is there another European Power which would have done better than Russia, unless Great Britain, with its vast naval preponderance? When Japan has gone ahead in its development under the impetus of present victory, may not the time come, and in no distant period, when even Great Britain will be distanced? How about ourselves? The naval battle of Saturday and Sunday may change the whole course of civilization during the twentieth century.

The Railroad Business For the Young Man

By PAUL MORTON, Secretary of the Navy

IT seems to me there is a better opportunity NOW for a young man in the railroad business than there has been heretofore. I have known during the last few years of many vacancies where good men were sought at salaries ranging from $10,000 to $40,000 a year. Competition at the top is less than it is at the bottom. IT IS THE FIRST YEARS THAT COUNT, although there can be no suspension of energy and purpose in these days of fierce competition by any man, no matter how high he gets.

In the railroad or in any other business the special talents necessary for worthy achievement are integrity and common sense—I am a great believer in common sense; integrity, of course, is a fundamental virtue—and, second, concentration and industry. In order to succeed at anything ONE MUST REALLY LIKE HIS WORK. A man who serves an enterprise or institution simply that he may earn his livelihood or who works by the clock, waiting for the bell to ring or the whistle to blow AND HAS NOT AN INTENSE INTEREST IN THE TASK HE IS DOING, will not succeed.

It is sometimes necessary for a boy to have "influence" that he may get started, but after he is once fairly started unless he shows unmistakable aptitude for his work and an interest in all that he does and unless he also displays more than ordinary common sense NO AMOUNT OF INFLUENCE WILL DO HIM MUCH GOOD. Merit counts for more than anything else.

In my opinion, then, the railroad business offers a great field to those young men who desire earnestly to attain to prosperity and position. The older men are retiring, and YOUNGER MEN MUST TAKE THEIR PLACES. Personally I am of the opinion that a young man starting in the railroad business should begin on as small a road as he can find. By doing this he will have an opportunity of learning the different branches of the service. Most of the successful railroad presidents of the present day began in that way. Unfortunately, however, the smaller railroads are becoming scarce, through combinations, and unfortunately also a man who starts on a large system is almost sure to become a specialist and to learn only one particular branch of the work.

I want to go a little outside of the subject to say that the railroads of this country are not appreciated. Nowhere else in the world, at no time in the history of the world, has there ever been such a triumph in transportation by land as in America. RATES HERE ARE LOWER THAN THEY ARE IN ANY COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE. Consider this and then bear in mind that the wages paid to railroad employees in the United States are 50 per cent higher than the average paid elsewhere. Remember also that the service is second in quality to no other in the world.

THESE THINGS BEING TRUE, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FAIL TO APPRECIATE WHAT THEIR RAILROADS HAVE DONE FOR THEM.

DUAL DUTIES OF JUDGES.

The recent article by Judge Stockbridge on the law's delay, which appeared in the May number of the Green Bag, has aroused much interest, especially his comments on the dual function of the judges of our Court of Appeals. Maryland is one of the few prominent states in which the judges of the highest appellate court also perform circuit duty—that is to say, preside at trials in courts of first instance. The system has its champions, as well as its critics. Our Court of Appeals is composed of the seven president judges of the county circuits, and an eighth member elected from Baltimore city, who has no circuit duties to perform, but devotes himself entirely to appellate work.

There is probably no state in the Union where appeals are more promptly decided after they have been heard than in Maryland. The delay caused by the long interval between the spring and fall terms is applicable to many of the higher courts. A shortening of that interval might well result from the elimination of circuit duty—the change advocated by Judge Stockbridge. With an independent court, devoting its entire time to appeal cases, it would, indeed, be possible to have practically continuous sessions; or, at all events, terms at more frequent intervals, thus allowing causes to be heard within a short time after they reach the court than can be the case where the terms are "few and far between."

Chief Judge McSherry is on record in favor of the existing system. In his addresses before the State Bar association, a year ago, he asserted that the withdrawal of the judge from contact with practice in the trial court was the chief defect in an independent system. This, he thought had a tendency to make judges theoretical and to make their decision "apt to deal with abstract principles rather than with the practical application of them." If this be a consideration of weight in determining the relative merits of the two systems, it has not had much influence in shaping the construction of the courts of other jurisdictions. Members of the Supreme Court of the United States have, theoretically, certain circuit duty to perform, but in practice this is complied with by a brief visit to the lower courts every two years. In all the larger and richer states the people are content to let their higher courts deal with abstract principles, and to trust them in the practical application of those principles. Since 1867 the Baltimore members of the Court of Appeals have been under what Judge McSherry deems a disadvantage by being free from circuit duty, and yet their work on the bench does not compare unfavorably with that of the other judges, nor give evidence of too much theory.

One peculiarity about our Court of Appeals, to which neither Judge McSherry nor Judge Stockbridge allude, is that under the circuit system the state at large has no voice in determining the composition of the court. Very few states preserve this scheme of representation according to locality. The nearly universal rule is to select the members of the highest court either by appointment—as in Massachusetts—or by election from the state at large. This grows out of the fact that the jurisdiction of the court embraces the entire state. Under such a system of selection the people of this state would never have been on the anxious bench over the re-election of a faithful judge, as they were in 1903, when Judge McSherry's continued tenure in the place he has filled with such preeminent ability hung on the say-so of the two counties composing the Sixth Circuit.

Notice to All Whom It May Concern.

My wife Grace Thomas, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and all persons are hereby warned that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. All persons trusting or harboring her will be compelled to collect their pay from her.

McCLELLAN THOMAS.

Sang Run, Md. 11 3t.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

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Edmund Albright.

Edmund Albright was born near Cranesville, W. Va., Dec. 16, 1849, the son of Michael and Margaret Albright. He left his father's farm at eighteen years of age, when he entered the Civil War in Co. K, 3d Maryland. Here he spent sixteen months of hard service, but so full of pleasant memories thar he never grew tired of talking of those experiences.

As soon as the war closed he returned home and fitted himself to teach in the public schools. After teaching in the winter and working for his father in the summer for five years he was married to Nancy Jane Albright, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Albright, and settled on the Sammie Crane farm in sight of Cranesville. With determined and tireless efforts he made his work go. During seeding and harvest time the neighbors would ask him when he took his rest: "You are in the field as long as we can see at night and right there in the morning when we first look out."

After four years he purchased the McNear farm and there spent the most of his married life.

His children are Mrs. Wm. Bishop of Terra Alta, Margaret Letitia, now Mrs. F. W. Bishop, of Anthony, Fla.; Georgia Anne, now Mrs. E. B. Hauger, of Terra Alta; Victor Emanuel and Fanny Grace. The family has grown up together linked by the closest ties and the father is the first one to leave the hearthstone.

Seven years ago feeling that the labors of the farm were too great for his declining years, he sold the old homestead to his son-in-law Mr. E. B. Hauger. He built a little summer home on one end of the farm which he had excepted with the intention of spending the winters in Terra Alta and the summers here in the country. The bonds that bound him to his happiest days, those on a farm, proved to be too strong for him to ever break. Soon he found himself building, clearing out, buying more land, and building up old fields, so that at his death he had a well cultivated, beautiful little farm. It is a strange coincidence, that by improving one field each year he should have reached the last one at the back of the farm last year, and this spring he was called away, leaving a waving meadow, side by side with others. Was his work on the farm not done?

For years he had been broken in health, but worked steadily on, finding his greatest pleasure in hard work. One evening early in last December while feeding his cattle, he suddenly became dizzy and short of breath. He retired that night as usual but found that he could not get his breath in that position and was compelled to sit up all night. The next night he was taken with a violent cough and from that time until his death he suffered continually. He was scarcely able to lie down at all during that time, but sat in his chair weak in body and racked with pain for five long winter months.

Early in his sickness it was thought that he could not live but a few days and his children were sent for and a few business matters arranged. He soon made a change for the better, and from that time on he had sinking spells and again days when it seemed that he might recover.

Two years ago in a protracted meeting at Cranesvile he was greatly moved but not fully converted. Since that time he had never failed to kneel by his bed at night and commune with his God. Still he felt that he was not saved. On the night of Jan 2, 1905, with Rev. Weigle and his family around him he was born anew unto the kingdom of heaven. He bore his suffering without a word of complaint, always praying "Thy will be done," and frequently saying "It is the Lord's will; it is for my good and the good of my family."

Sunday afternoon he had a hard chill and inflamation began to set in in his left lung. When news came that the doctors would be there as soon as possible, his youngest daughter went to him and said, "Papa, the doctors will soon be here," looking up with that pale face distorted with pain, he said, "I wish Jesus would come first and take me."

Morphine was administered, but before the opiate acted he talked with a clear mind, bade his family goodbye, and then leaned back in his chair to go to sleep. His heart-broken wife crying by his side seemed to waken him shortly after he had gone to sleep he opened his eyes and looking at her said, "Ma, don't worry, all will be right." These were his last words. Tuesday morning, May 16, shortly after daybreak the Lord answered his prayer and released him and took him home. Just before he died a smile, visible to all in the room, played over his face three consecutive times. Surely he must have seen the angels gathering on that shining shore to welcome him home.

The funeral was preached in the Methodist church at Cranesville, Wednesday at ten a. m. by Rev. Thomas, and his body was laid to rest that afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Terra Alta cemetery. A great crowd gathered at the church to pay their last tribute of respect to a much loved and honored man of the community.

Soldier rest for thy labors are ended,
Weary with marching and toiling on;
The din of the musket and peal of the cannon
Will be heard by thee no more.
Wake with the angels on that shining shore,
When music and gladness reigns ever more;
And hear from the Father "Well done faithful servant
Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

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Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.—Special excursions operated June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17 and 31. Tickets good sixteen days.

Baltimore, Md.—United Society Christian Endeavor, July 5 to 10.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Grand Lodge, July 11-15.

Denver, Col.—Epworth League. Very Low Rates. Tickets on sale June 29 to July 3, good returning until July 17, inclusive.

Denver, Col.—G. A. R. Encampment, September 4-7.

Portland, Ore.—Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, June 1 October 15.

Special announcements from time to time.

For detailed information call on or address Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's. No others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

Wool Wanted.

Garthright, Mountain Lake Park, will pay 32 cents in trade for nice fine wool, or 30 cents per pound in cash. 15 cents cash for eggs, 20 cents for butter. 11 2t.

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Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,
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National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. William R. Offutt spent Monday in Cumberland visiting her parents.

Collector of the Port R. A. Ravenscroft, of Baltimore, was here a day or two this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, spent Sunday in Oakland with relatives.

Postmaster L. D. Thrasher, of Deer Park, was one of Oakland's visitors Monday morning.

'Squire Wm. H. Friend, of Friendsville, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mr. Leonard Lochner, of this office, spent Tuesday at his home in Lonaconing.

Miss Emma Swink has entered the employ of this office as a compositer and will learn the art preservative.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lawton, of Lonaconing, who visited relatives in Oakland last week, returned to their home Monday morning.

Dr. and Mrs W. H. Ravenscraft, who spent three weeks with their son Walter at Ridgeway, Pa., returned to Oakland last Thursday afternoon.

Messrs. Joseph Groer and Silas Teets, both of near Accident, were business visitors to Oakland last Friday when the latter made this office a call.

Messrs. S. A. Duckworth, of this county, and Andrew J. Merrill, of Piedmont, were Oakland visitors Saturday when both gentlemen called at this office.

Mr. John Ault, who has been employed in Pittsburg Pa., for several weeks completing a large apartment house, spent Sunday and Monday near Oakland with his family, returning to Pittsburg Tuesday morning.

This paper acknowledges the receipt of an invitation from Mr. Frank E. Rathbun to attend the commencement exercises of Western Maryland college at Westminster, on June 6-14. Mr. Rathbun is a son of C. M. Rathbun, of the Park, and is a member of the graduating class.

Attoneys Fred. A. Thayer and John T. Mitchell, accompanied by Mr. Charles T. Glotfelty, of near Crellin, went to Bittinger Monday morning where they will be engaged several days inspecting some timber land in which Messrs. Mitchell and Thayer are interested.

Mr. Fred A. Thayer, as trustee advertises in this issue the sale of two pieces of real estate located three miles north of Bittinger. The sale will take place in front of the First National Bank building in Oakland on Saturday, June 24th, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Lee Mason returned to Oakland from Buckhannon last Saturday night where he had been for several months taking a course in music at the Seminary. He will remain in Oakland during the summer and resume his studies early in the fall. His brother Wallace, who is also a student at the Seminary, will return home next week.

Mr. D. O. Roth and Capt. Best of the Sunnyside settlement, were Oakland visitors yesterday.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, was in the city yesterday.

Mr Andrew J. Friend, of Friendsville, was in Oakland two or three days this week on business.

Mr. Samuel Kimmell, of near Hutton, was a pleasant caller at this office yesterday morning.

In Baltimore on last Tuesday strawberries sold as low as two cents a box. In Oakland the same day they sold at 14 cents a box.

Agent V. V. Washburne has brightened up the interior of his office at the station by he application of a coat of paint.

Justice of the Peace Leon Hadie, of Friendsville, was a visitor to Oakladd last Monday and while here called to see THE REPUBLICAN.

The Misses Clendenin of Baltimore, whose summer home is located near Deer Park, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Little in Oakland to day.

Mrs. J. C. Peddicord and children left Oakland this morning for Montgomery county, where they will visit for a month Mrs. Briggs' *nee* Miss Mollie Peddicord.

U. M. Stanton, of Grantsville, came down Friday and was still here Monday. Asked for an explanation, said he had come to see "A Night in Bohemia" and John Edwards—one a one-night, the other a two-night show. —Frostburg Journal.

Mr. Carroll Pattison, of Bloomington, has returned from a trip into Mexico. He was one of a large company of coal operators who made a tour of inspection of the mining region of our neighbor beyond the Rio Grande.—Piedmont Herald.

Mr. James A. Delawder has sold to Miss Alice Hesen the rear half of his lot adjoining the school building, the consideration being $600. Miss Hesen contemplates erecting a double frame dwelling on the lot in the near future.

Mr. Elijah Friend, of Sang Run, was a business caller at this office last night. He reports the general health of his district as being greatly improved since the recovery of a number of citizens from attacks of typhoid fever.

Mr. L. C. Tabb, of Newport News, Va., who spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder at Deep Creek, was in Oakland this morning on his way to Ryan's Glades where he and Mrs. Tabb will visit among friends for a few days prior to their return South.

Wool is being sold by the farmers of this county to Oakland and Mountain Lake Park merchants for 33 cents per pound, cash. The market price at the beginning of the season was 30 cents per pound, but this has steadily increased one cent each week since the season opened.

Rural Route No 2, running from Oakland via Sunnyside and Gortner to Conneway's and through the Beckman settlement, was established this morning, Mr. George Geiseman becoming the carrier until the appointment of a regular agent is made by the Department, the examinations for which took place several days ago.

Justice of the Peace Leon Hardie, of Friendsville, accompanied to Oakland on Monday Mr. J. T. Hickman, of Mount Jackson, Va., who is Mr. Hardie's brother-in-law and who took the train here for his home. Mr. Hardie returned to Friendsville Monday afternoon.

Cashier R. C. McCandlish, of the Friendsville Bank, and his brother, U. B. McCandlish, cashier of the Piedmont National Bank, accompanied by his son Edward, were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger at their residence on Second street.

A man claiming Norfork, Va., as his home and by occupation a machinist, was found lying along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near the water station suffering with a convulsion yesterday afternoon. He was taken in charge by Officer Sweeney and placed in jail where he was treated by the health officer, Dr. John E. Legge.

MUST SUPPLY CARS.

Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court Very Sweeping in its Character.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Kingwood Coal company, of West Virginia, against the W. Va. N. R. R. Co., is very sweeping in its character and shows that a railroad company must not discriminate against any small shipper, but that they must distribute cars upon a fair basis.

The case of the Kingwood Coal company, which is a West Virginia concern located on a branch of the W. Va. N. R. R., has been pending for about two years. The Company complained that it could not secure enough cars from the railroad company to ship its coal, and charged that it was being discriminated against. This, it said, prevented it from marketing its products satisfactorily, while on the other hand, several of the larger companies, in which some of the railroad's stockholders were interested, received an ample supply of cars. When the case came up in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Goff held that cars must be distributed among the companies without discrimination in proportion to their output, and ordered the railroad to supply 31 per cent. of the cars it had on hand to the Kingwood company, that being its share of the production of the region, whereas only 18 per cent. had been sent there previously. The railroad company appealed from this decision, and took the case to the Supreme Court, but it was decided against the railroad company.

Mr. Earl Martin, of the First National Bank, spent last week at his home in Kingwood, having been called there by the serious illness and subsequent death and burial of his uncle, Mr. Charles E. Vickery, formerly of Terra Alta.

J. H. Miller who formerly lived at Keyser Ridge, Md., has moved to a farm on the National pike, about one mile form Somerfield and three from Addison. Mr. Miller is planting a large crop and making many improvements on his recently acquired property.—Meversdale Republican.

The Postoffice Department is advertising for bids a carrier on the star route from Oakland to Eglon and return, every day except Sunday. Heretofore the carrier started in the morning from Eglon and returned in the evening, but under the new contract this will be reversed, the carrier starting from this point.

Miss Osa Fisher, who visited Miss Bessie Littman several days last week departed for her home at Kiowa, Kansas, last Thursday morning. Miss Fisher is the daughter of Rev. Fisher recently of Mountian Lake Park. She is remembered as one of Garrett county's most progressive public school teachers.

Mr. B. W. Harvey, of near Deer Park, was here Monday when he contracted with this paper for printing in its columns an advertisement of the Paroid Roofing, for which Mr. Harvey is agent and salesman for this county. The roofing is acknowledged to be one of the best products and is extensively used where known. To get it before the people has employed the best agency—the columns of THE REPUBLICAN.

William H. Wellley, a well-known resident of Somerset, is busy preparing a history of Somerset county, that will be issued in the near future. The author will take up the early history of the county and will have the book illustrated with half tone cuts of some of the old forts that Gen. Forbes and his men erected in the north of the county when they marched through here to Ft. Duquesne. There is a great deal of unwritten history relative to this county, and the author proposes to bring this all out.—Meyersdale Republican.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

Paroid Roofing

—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

Send For Free Sample

and book, "Building Economy." It will save you money.

FOR YOUR ROOFS

B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 43

TAX SALES OF Real Estate

Located in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

TUESDAY,
The 13th Day of June, 1905,
at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.,

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

NO. 1. MILITARY LOTS NUMBERS TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE AND TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE (2273 and 2275) situated in Garrett County, Maryland, containing FIFTY ACRES EACH, and being the same lots of ground which were conveyed to John M Wright by deed from H. P. Tasker, attorney, dated the 30th day of September, 1898 and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 34, folio 556, etc., one of the land records of said Garrett county. Said lots are located in Election District No. 5 of said Garrett county, and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as are charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said John M. Wright.

NO. 3. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO (1252) situated, lying and being in Garrett county, State of Maryland, containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed to Blaine Titchenell by deed from Thos. W. Titchenell and others dated the 13th day of September, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 41, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Blaine Titchenell.

NO. 4. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE (1249) situated, lying and being in said Garrett county, State of Maryland, and containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES and being the same land which was conveyed to Thomas W. Titchenell by D. E. Offutt and others by deed dated the 10th day of September 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 34, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Thomas W. Titchenell.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Elliottsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

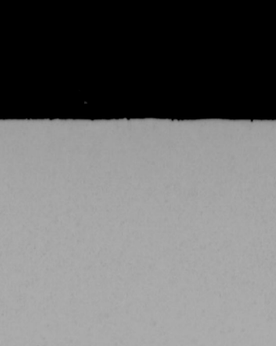
All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

H. C. Sincell & Co.

ALL AMERICA SHOE



$4.00

WE have always tried to be fair and liberal with our customers and to serve them with the best possible values and in the best possible way. Sometimes, however, try as we will to avoid it, there arises some slight cause for dissatisfaction—a pair of ALL-AMERICA, a Suit of the famous GRIFFON BRAND, clothing or some other article of wearing apparel in the high grade class that we are selling every day may go wrong from some cause that we are not acquainted with, these things sometimes will happen.

We are not infallible, but what we want to impress upon you is the existence of a disposition on our part "to make good" whenever we are at fault.

Besides giving you the best values we want to give you the best treatment and the best attention.

That we have in a measure succeeded in this our phenomenal growth attests.

ALL AMERICA SHOES
$3.50 AND $4.00
Griffon Brand

The Griffon Brand Suit
$10.00, $12.00, $15.00

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause wherein William Barkholder and others are plaintiffs and Clara Barkholder and others are defendants, the same being No. 1296 Equity, said decree bearing date the 24th day of May, 1905, the undersigned was appointed trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 24th Day of June, 1905,

At the hour of 10.30 a. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett County, Maryland.

1st. All that tract or parcel of land containing about 130 acres and being the home farm of the late JOHN A. BARKHOLDER and situate about three miles North of the town of Bittinger. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, unfinished, a log dwelling house and log barn with other outbuildings. About 40 or 50 acres of said farm is cleared and in cultivation and has a good orchard thereon. The uncleared portion is well timbered with hemlock and oak. The whole place is well watered.

2nd. All the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit and those holding under them in and to Military lots Nos. 2322, 2331 and 2307, containing 150 acres. These last named lots are situated about one mile South of the above described farm, are unimproved, but are well timbered with hemlock, sugar, white oak, red oak and other timber.

All of said above described lands are supposed to be underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

TERMS OF SALE.—As prescribed by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser. Possession of the home farm cannot be given before the 1st day of March, 1906.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

Reward $25.00 Reward

A reward of $25.00 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Tuesday night, May 16th, removed from in front of Hinebaugh's restaurant Watchman's Key No. 1, which is the property of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

HENRY W. McCOMAS,
Mayor.

Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905. 11 3t

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson X. John xx, 11-23. June, 4, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Resurrection

The record is charmingly natural when it describes the errand of the women to the sepulcher. They run with additional spices to complete the embalmment, desisted from because of the approach of the Sabbath. They start precipitately, forgetting to take some one with them strong enough to roll away the stone for them. They well reflect in their action the mental state of all the disciples. It is improbable that they had forgotten the saying of Jesus about rising the third day; but it is evident they did not attach a literal signification to His words. Their ingenousness is incontestable. The resurrection was as complete a surprise to them as to their enemies. The very spices in their hands were evidence of their honesty. Their sorrowing suspicion of a theft of the body proved them no party to such a robbery.

That garden near to Calvary witnessed the most remarkable guard-relieving of history. Four Roman soldiers, inured to all common causes of alarm, quaked like old earth herself, and swooned away, and with returning consciousness probably fled into the city, leaving their spears and shields upon the ground. Angels mounted guard in their stead. One of them possibly outshone His fellows. The snowy luster of His raiment matched well His immaculate nature. The glory of His appearance was like an electric coruscation.

Among the holy women conspicuous at the cross and the grave, Mary Magdalene stands easily first. By some pitiful blunder, she has been confused, in art and Christian literature, with "the woman who was a sinner," so that her very name is used to describe a class of social outcasts. There is absolutely no evidence for this. About all we know of her is that she was from Magdala, on the western coast of the Sea of Galilee. It has been said that there is reason to suppose that Mary Magdalene was in less humble circumstances than most of our Lord's disciples. He had set her free from some terrible mental or physical malady, and she gave him the holy love of a warm and generous nature.

She with greater fervor perhaps than the others, started earlier (while it was yet dark) on the errand to the tomb. What was in her heart was richer than what was in her hand.

The description of Mary's recognition of Jesus is one of the most unique and skillful things in literature. Much in little! "Jesus saith unto her, Mary!" She turned herself, and saith unto Him, "My Master."

An entirely unnecessary mystical meaning has been attached to Jesus' words, "Touch Me not!" Paraphrased, they might be read: "Don't cling to me now; there will be opportunity for you to express your affection in the future, for I have not yet left the world. Hurry to My brethren, and tell."

The fiual scene of the first Easter Sunday is an interior one. It is perhaps in that very upper room in which Jesus ate the Last Supper with His disciples. The shepherdless sheep are cowering behind closed doors. They are afraid of eavesdroppers or even a violent assault of their enemies "Peace!" What a word to be spoken to such a company at such a time and by such Person! The "breathing" of Jesus upon His disciples was a symbolical act. It is as if He was instituting a new sacrament, for He says to them just as He did when be handed them the bread and the cup, "Take the Holy Spirit."

The Teacher's Lantern.

These women were in the way of loving service. That is how they came to be the first witnesses of the resurrection. Loyal doing leads to royal knowing. "If any will do, he shall know."

* * * * *

The stone was rolled away to exhibit the emptiness of the tomb. It was not rolled away for Jesus, but for His disciples; not that He might come forth, but that they might enter and see that He was gone.

* * * * *

The Crusades were a fight for a will-o'-the-wisp. The holy sepulcher, so called, is in the heart of the city, and it is now conceded, can not have been the place of entombment. The true site is lost. It is well. We Worship not the place, but the Person.

* * * * *

The Oriental manner of burial is interesting: the winding-sheet and napkin; embalmment; rock-hewn chamber: *loculi*, like steamship berths, in which bodies were laid. Stone for door, sometime shaped like a millstone and set in a groove, so as to be rolled and held in position by a smaller stone like a chuck under a wheel.

It was just such a place that Jesus forsook on that first Easter morning. He first took precaution to fold the long linen strip with which his body had been swathed, and laid it on the spot where His feet had rested; then He did the same with the smaller strip, called a napkin in our translation. Thus He left an ocular proof that His body had not been removed in haste or by thieves.

* * * * *

The love, faith, fidelity of womanhood is transfigured in the resurrection scene.

* * * * *

Mary mourned what was really her greatest gain. Suppose she had found the body still in the tomb. It would have been the most disastrous "find" of history. What Mary ignorantly deprecated was really the infinite gain of humanity. The very emptiness of Jesus' tomb is its chief glory.

* * * * *

The open tomb was converted into a bureau of information for the troubled disciples. White-liveried attendants were there to point them to the place where the Lord lay and to the grave clothes laid in such orderly fashion as to preclude the idea of a hasty and clandestine removal and to announce the blessed truth, "He is risen!"

* * * * *

A special authority to "remit and retain" was not given to the apostles in the language, "Whosesoever sins ye forgive," etc. It is as if Jesus had said. "You are going out to preach the terms of forgiveness: viz., repentance and faith. If men meet the conditions they will be forgiven. If they do not, their sins will stand against them." Any other interpretation would give a mechanical and arbitrary power of a privileged class over their fellows.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

Mary stood: Revised Version, was standing, on her return to the tomb after telling Peter and John that Jesus was not in the tomb. Such offices (as embalmment) were performed by those who were not closely related to the deceased, so that the absence of our Lord's mother is not wonderful. — Bengel. She stooped and looked: Because she was anxious to see whether she might not, after all, be mistaken about the absence of the body. She stooped because the top of the entrance was so low that she could not otherwise get a near view of the inside of the tomb.—Clark. Even in the midst of her grief she is moved by a natural desire to see if there is any trace of her Lord's body in the tomb. Seeth two angels: To be regarded as a distinct vision to Mary, which, from the fullness with which it is recorded, she probably herself related to the evangelist. She turned: It may be that the angels, looking toward the Lord, showed some sign of His coming.—Westcott. Why weepest thou? This the first words of the risen Lord to a mortal is an inexhaustable text for the resurrection. He has risen again to comfort those who mourn.—Stier. Whom seekest thou? Christ takes the cognizance of his people's cares.—Henry. Borne Him hence: Her answer shows that she thought it possible that it had been found inconvenient to have the body of Jesus in that tomb and that it had been removed to some other place or sepulcher. Take Him away: In order to inter Him elsewhere. Her overflowing love, in the midst of her grief, does not weigh her strength. Jesus saith unto her, Mary: With one word, and that one word her name, the Lord awakens all the consciousness of His presence; calling her in that tone, doubtless, in which her soul had been so often summoned to receive Divine knowledge and precious comfort. — Alford. Unto Him: ["In Hebrew"]. Rabboni: The insertion in Hebrew is of importance as indicating the language spoken between Christ and His disciples. Peace be unto you: Ordinary words of more than ordinary significance. Breathed on them: The Lord in His majesty does not bestow a kiss. His sacred breath is more than that would have been.—Stier. Like the breath of a friend on the cheek, so graciously and confidentially should the Spirit of God come upon the spirit of man. —Braune.

Pacific Coast Excursions, See the Most for Your Money.

Rock Island service to California and Pacific Northwest this summer, permits you to do this. Low round trip rates to Los Angeles, San Francisco or Portland on special dates in May, June, July, August, September and October. Liberal arrangements for stop-over among the mountains of Colorado and in California—side trips to the Yellowstone, Yosemite etc. Write for Colorado and California books and Rock Island folder. John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System.

PROPHET HICKS' ADVICE FOR JUNE

Month of Storms and One Should Avoid a Tree as a Place of Shelter.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the St. Louis weather expert, makes predictions for June.

First Storm Period is central on the 3rd, 4th and 5th.

On and touching the third look for change to warmer, rain and thunder storms, beginning in the west, and passing eastward across the country on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. Rising barometer and cooler weather will follow the storms yet tend to prolong cloudy and threatening.

The Second Period covers the 8th to 10th. From the 10th to the 15th of June is an annual period of electric perturbation, caused by the approximate turning of the Earth's north pole to the plane of the Sun's equator.

Ordinarily and normally we should look for heavy thunder storms, say on the 9th, 10th and 11th. We predict that many electrical storms and heavy rainfalls will appear at this time, but that they will cover comparatively narrow localities, leaving wide areas of the country to obtain only moderate results.

It is proper to say that the prevailing weather conditions during this period, will indicate the character of storms and weather that may be expected until after the middle of July.

The Third Period is central on the 14th to 17th. The electrical strain of Earth's summer solstice will be felt in frequent and general displays of lightning, all through this part of June.

A crisis of such phenomena will fall 17th. Black, ominous clouds, drenching down pours of rain and violent thunder and wind will visit many places at this time. Reaction to cooler, clearing weather will follow.

The Fourth Period is central on the 21st, the same date being the central day of Earth's summer solstice period.

We will put this period down as a crisis of electrical summer storms. If the barometer falls to very low—a thing to be apprehended at this time—violent, tornadic storms are quite probable in central and western states. It shonld be known to all that the greater part of the vivid and general lightning, at such times in June, is absolutely harmless, and indicates no approaching danger, except in cases where the barometer is very low, and a compact, well-defined storm-cloud is moving up from western and southern directions. On and about June 24th will culminate a series of characteristic June thunder storms. Change to rising barometer and cooler will follow.

The Fifth Storm — Reactionary, is on the 26th, 27th and 28th. The June solstice and the Mars period nearing its center, will be the chief disturber at this time.

There will be thunder and rain storms on and touching the 26th, 27th and 28th, but wide districts of comparative, if not severe dryness will lie in many parts of the country, notably in northern, southern and western extremes.

Often as we have given this bit of admontion, we repeat it again, do not take shelter under trees in thunder storm, especially in June. The danger from lightning is much greater, and many lives are thus destroyed every year during this month.

Letter to Jacob Stump.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: The usual way to buy paint is to take the lowest price by the gallon. Mistake; the buyer loses by it; how much? Depends on the paint; it is so much a gallon, or so much a year. How much a gallon or year, do you think? As much perhaps, as the total price of the paint. It may take twice the number of gallons.

N. Avery, Delhi, N. Y, owns two houses, both exactly alike. He painted one with Devoe and one with another paint, Devoe 6 gallons; the other 12.

Go by the name: Devoe. There's nothing cheaper. Go by the price; there's nothing dearer, except not painting at all. Poor paint is better than none.

What does it cost not to paint at all? Can't figure it out exactly; say a tenth of the building a year, besides looks.

What is poor paint worth, then? Dont know and don't care; you don't want it. Go by the name.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO.
61 New York

P. S. J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE SHERIFF'S POSSE

By FRANK H. SWEET

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Sels Pessner moved haltingly along the face of the cliff, crouching almost to the rock to obtain the slight concealment afforded by a few stunted bushes, until he arrived at a sharp bend, where he rose cautiously to his feet and gave a quick glance down into the valley and back over the way he had come.

It was a wild, rocky way, ending in this long climb up the face of the mountain, but his glance flashed over it in a swift, comprehensive scrutiny. All was desolation, solitude, save at the base of the very slope up which he was struggling, where a compact group of men were following his trail as surely and unrelentingly as bloodhounds. Even as his glance flashed down at them there came the returning flash of sunlight on a leveled rifle barrel into his eyes, and he ducked and slipped around the bend. As he did so a bullet flattened against the rock behind where his head had been.

"Steve Finter," he thought grimly. "No other man can shoot like that. He must have seen my head up. If only I can get up to my cabin I won't mind. I can pick off Steve from there, and maybe some of the others before they close in. I—I hope Luisita ain't to home."

Well up on the face of the opposite mountain was Sels Pessner's cabin. Here he and Steve Finter had worked together in seeming harmony until one day Steve had slipped down to the mining town below and accused his partner of having robbed and attempted to murder him and of being a horse thief and contemplating other bold robberies in the neighborhood. He had so ingratiated himself with the sheriff as to be sworn in as a deputy to aid in the capture.

The first intimation Sels had had of the accusation was seeing the sheriff's posse approach the cabin, and almost at the same time he received a bullet in his shoulder. Other bullets had followed, but in some way he had escaped. He had eluded his pursuers and

"THAT IS ONLY ONE!" CALLED THE GIRL COLDLY.

hurried to the mining town, slipping in at night and conferring with some of his friends. The next day these men had done a little quiet investigating for him while he remained in one of their homes. That night, in spite of their warnings and expostulations, he had started back, his face stern and his eyes full of angry determination. But when he saw the posse and threw up his hands in token of surrender, with a paper held conspicuously in one hand, a bullet from Steve's rifle found lodgment in his ankle, almost bringing him to the ground.

After that he skulked and dodged and climbed for hours, using a piece of broken limb in place of the ankle that was almost useless, suffering agony at every step and with only the hope of reaching his cabin and making the last stand as retaliatory as possible.

Now as he crossed into the small valley he tried to keep within the screen of foliage as much as he could. Luisita lived in the cabin nearest with her Mexican father. She must know and grieve, of course, but he would spare her as long as possible.

However, as he was pushing his way through the undergrowth nearly opposite the cabin he came upon her suddenly, carrying her rifle. At sight of him her face flushed, then paled.

"Senor Sels!" she cried. "Oh, why are you here? They are down in the valley. I saw them not an hour ago from the cliff. They will kill you. Hurry! Hurry! You should not have tried to see me now."

"I did not," striving to keep his voice steady. "I tried to avoid you, Luisita. I wanted to spare you all I could. But this is the only way to my cabin, and"—

"You are hurt," sharply.

"Just a trifle. But listen, Luisita. Whatever the charges against me, I know that you believe me innocent. But yesterday I was in the town and obtained proof positive of Steve's guilt—enough to hang him. Only I cannot get word with the sheriff. I have given up thought of it now. They are hot on my trail and will be here in twenty minutes. All I can do is to try to reach my cabin."

"That will not save you," she expostulated.

"No," grimly, "I know it will not. But it will help me to even up the score a little."

The girl threw out her hands impetuously.

"It shall not be that way!" she cried, her eyes flashing. "You shall be saved and Senor Steve punished. And yet I do not understand. Why should he"—

"For plenty of reasons, Luisita. You promised to marry me after refusing him, and then, only two hours before he left, we found a vein of silver, how rich I do not dare to say, but it made Steve try to kill me and, failing, to run away. He came back with the sheriff and his posse. What story he told I can only guess. But where are you going, Luisita?"

"To the bend round the cliff"—over her shoulder. "It is the only way into the valley, and I shall hold the men until you can get away. Do not go to your cabin, but straight on over the mountain. Hurry! The men will not harm me. When you get to the wilder ravines, hide. I will see that the truth is known."

With a shout of remonstrance he hobbled in pursuit, but Luisita did not even hear. She was already rods away, plunging through the bushes with the one thought of being at the bend in advance of the sheriff's posse.

They were edging cautiously across a narrow shelf only a few rods below when she reached the desired point and threw her rifle in position. It was too good a chance to be lost.

"Hands up!" she ordered sternly.

Ten pairs of eyes flashed at her in consternation as the same number of hands rose into the air, but as they saw the face beyond the rifle barrel the hands went down with simultaneous relief. They had thought it Sels. Some of the men began to laugh.

"I said 'Hands up!'" Luisita repeated slowly. "I am not making words, and most of you know how I can shoot. Senor Sels is escaping from you now, and I shall keep you here until he is safe. "Stop," as a rifle barrel rose a little, "or I shall fire! You may kill me, but I can send half of you from that ledge before you do it, and I will. Now, up! Quick!"

All the hands rose except Steve's. With a bitter curse he threw his rifle into quick position, but before he could fire it slipped from his nerveless fingers, and he sank upon the shelf, only saving himself from falling over the precipice by a desperate effort.

"That is only one," called the girl coldly.

"But look here, Luisita," expostulated the sheriff angrily. "You can't thwart the law like this!"

"You are not upholding the law," contemptuously. "You are merely helping a criminal. If Senor Sels were here"—

"He is here," said a quiet voice at her side, and another rifle barrel joined hers in menacing the whitening faces on the ledge below. "Now, sheriff," the voice suddenly ringing out clear and stern, "you will take your men and hurry back to town. And I would advise you to take Steve Finter along. The truth is known there now, as you will find, and it may be that you and your men will have to explain a few things. Hereafter, when you seek a man, hear his story as well as his accuser's. I have proof of my innocence and Steve's guilt. You and your men will turn and retrace your steps, taking Steve along. You will find proof of everything I say in town. Now go!"

They stood side by side watching the posse down the mountain. Then Sels lowered his rifle.

"I—I think you'll have to help me to the cabin, dear," he said weakly. "I'm a—a little used up."

Any Name Satisfied Him.

The average office boy who enters the employ of a daily newspaper is promptly christened with a name. The name is usually the first one that pops into the head of the first man who sees him.

A short time ago a scarlet haired youngster went to work in a local newspaper office. "Brick" was the first nickname that the little fellow received. Another employee of the paper thought just plain "Red" would be better. "Rusty" came into use later and then "Scarlet." A new man on the force thought "Vermilion" would be a good name, but this fell into disuse on account of its length. "Pinkey" came into use later, and then the discovery was made that the youth carried a middle name, which was Michael. "Mike" and "Mickey" then came into use, as did "Speck," in deference to the boy's freckles. Finally the horse editor thought "Sorrel" a proper name for the boy, and later he was dubbed "Sandy." He now answers any name that has either a cardinal or a freckled turn to it and appears satisfied with any of them.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Quaint Riddles.

These curious riddles, which all have one answer and are familiar to the people of various parts of France, are quoted in the Revue des Traditions Populaires:

What goes from Paris to Lyons without moving or taking a step?

What goes to Paris without once pausing?

I am very long. If I repose up straight I could touch the sky. If I had arms and legs I could catch the thief. If I had eyes and mouth I could tell everything.

White, very white, it encircles the earth.

If I were not crooked I could not exist.

The queen's carpet, always spread, never folded.

What looks very long in the sunshine and has no shadow?

What arrives first at the market and first reaches home?

Answer: The road.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5	—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46 P. M.
No. 1	—Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7	—Express Daily	11.54 P.M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8	—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6	—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.07 A. M.
No. 72	—Accom daily except Sun	5.57 P. M
No. 11	—Express, daily	5 04 P. M
No. 12	—Daily	8 32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusive.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

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IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHBOUND			STATIONS	NORTHBOUND	
No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00	lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27		Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50		Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05		Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09		W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 25
4 47	8 27		Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35		Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55		Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00		Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x	ar	Elk Garden	lv x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35†	lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42		Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54		Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58		Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†		Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00†	ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37	lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01		Hendricks	8 00	3 43
7 19	11 04		Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10		Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44		Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59†	ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m			a m	p m
No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†		lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45		R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48		Harding	x8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01		Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar	Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m			a m	a m
10 50x	8 20x		lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
	x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
	9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
	10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†
No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35		lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46		Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19		Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35		Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

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GLIB MR. JACKSON

By Donald Murray

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A week after I had advertised my house for sale I had a prospective customer in the person of Mr. R. A. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson's business card conveyed the information that he was in the life insurance business, and he gave me to understand that he intended to establish a branch agency at Glenville. He was a man of middle age, had a prosperous look and was a very glib talker. I realized that the glibness was a part of his business, and as to his general appearance I was prepossessed in his favor. I named my price, and he thought it reasonable. He paid me $100 in cash to hold the offer for a week.

I had paid great attention to details in building the house. I had the best of burglar alarms, something new in the way of window fasteners, and the place was connected with a police station and a fire engine house. I needed to be secure. I had a collection of coins and stamps worth $15,000, and any burglar who once got in could have taken the whole away in a common gripsack. The newspapers were always speaking of the collection, and I realized that sooner or later some enterprising man would seek to lay hands on it without the formality of a sale.

Mr. Jackson had told me that he was going to Chicago the day after he inspected the house, but he didn't go. He came back to measure some of the rooms and take a closer look, so that he might satisfy his wife's curiosity when he did go. He paid particular attention to the electric wiring on this occasion, and his words of praise made me feel rather proud.

My battery room, as I called it, was a closet between the dining room and the library, and in here led the telephone wires from the roof. The batteries for the burglar alarm and the various bells about the house rested on shelves in the closet, and I thus had the whole system under my thumb. There was an outside window to this

HE WHIPPED OUT A GUN AND SENT A BULLET CLOSE TO MY EAR.

closet, and I showed Mr. Jackson that my alarm was so attuned that he had only to touch a hand to the sash to set the bells jingling.

After a thorough inspection we emerged, and when there had been some further investigations he left the house. This was in the forenoon. There was no need of my entering the closet more than once a month unless something got out of order, but while I was eating dinner at 6 o'clock a feeling of uneasiness came over me, and I rose suddenly and proceeded to the room. Everything appeared all right at first glance; but, looking more closely, I soon discovered that Mr. Jackson had plied his nippers while I was talking. He had cut the alarm wire for that window. That I should discover something wrong and trace it out when I went to set the alarm at 10 o'clock he very well knew. He must have figured, then, on entering the window at an earlier hour.

My collection of coins and stamps was in a room by itself next to this closet, and the door was never locked till bedtime. With the family all in the sitting room the treasure room was almost unguarded. The window by which Mr. Jackson would enter looked out upon a side yard. He could skulk along by the shrubbery and escape being seen. It was a high window, and I therefore carried an empty barrel around for his convenience. Then the cook was ordered to hurry up her work of clearing away, and before 8 o'clock the family occupied the living room, and there was piano playing and singing.

Of course I did not mean that Mr. Jackson should go out as he came in, and I also wanted to capture him without the aid of the police. I therefore procured a bear trap at a hardware store, and this was set under the window in the battery room. He couldn't enter without stepping into it, and the great jaws were certain to give him the warmest kind of greeting.

There was no tedious delay to keep my nerves on edge. It was a dark, rainy night, but at a quarter to 9 Mr. Jackson showed up. I had stretched a string for him to hit with his foot, and when I got the signal we redoubled our noise in the sitting room.

I gave the man fifteen minutes more to break his way in and then proceeded to the treasure room and opened wide the door. Mr. Jackson was all there, and that bear trap had him fast by the leg. I had only got a glimpse of him when he whipped out a gun and sent a bullet so close to my ear that it sizzed, and naturally I lost no time getting out of range. He then fired several bullets into the door, but it was of oak, and they did not come through.

I had captured him, but at the same time he had captured the house. He seemed to have a full box of cartridges with him, and in shooting around promiscuously in the darkness he smashed all the batteries, destroyed all the switches and left the house in darkness. Then I had to get the police, but none of the four who came cared to face his bullets. They talked to him through the open door and the closed window, but he was an obstinate man. He wouldn't come out, and he swore no one should come in. The police and the shooting drew a crowd, and for two hours people were trampling my lawn and uprooting flowers and shrubbery. I would have overlooked Mr. Jackson's lapse from morality had he been reasonable, but he positively refused to argue the case. As a last resort the police sent for a fire engine and led a line of hose from the nearest hydrant. The nozzle was directed into the window, and the water came, and after the liquid had found its way into every room on that floor and stood four feet deep in the cellar Mr. Jackson said he had had enough to last him the rest of his life. The trap had pinched him, the cold water had chilled and half drowned him, and he had fired away his fifty cartridges.

The police took his gun and a score of skeleton keys, and after a few days he was convicted of burglary and got a sentence of seven years. I was rather sorry about it. Before leaving for prison he informed me that he broke into the house for the sole purpose of stealing a clock a hundred years old and that as for my collection he wouldn't have given me 15 cents for the whole outfit.

Johnnie's Discourse on Water.

Water is found most everywhere, especially when it rains, as it did the other day till our cellar was half full. Jane had to wear father's rubber boots to get the onions for dinner. Onions make your eyes water, and so does horseradish when you eat too much. There is a good many kinds of water in the world—rain water, soda water, well water, boiling water and brine. There is a girl in our school named Waterman.

All the boys say, "Waterman you are," and then she gets mad. I don't think girls look good when they are mad. Water is used for a good many things. Sailors use it to go to sea on. If there wasn't any ocean their ships couldn't float and they would have to stay ashore. Water is a good thing to make dams in and to swim in and to fire at boys with a squirt gun and to catch fishes in. My father caught a big one the other day, and when he hauled it up it was an eel. Nobody could be saved from drowning if there wasn't any water to pull them out of. Water is first rate to put fires out with. I love to go to fires and see the men work at the engines. This is all I can think about water—except the flood.

Joke Lost on Him.

An officer on one of the transatlantic liners told a story last week which serves as another illustration of the Englishman's inability to grasp a joke.

The officer while in London after his last outgoing trip dropped into a cheap chophouse in Soho. He took a seat near a table around which were gathered a number of cockneys. One of the number, according to the conversation, had been recently to New York, where he acted as valet. The cockney criticised the city in scathing terms and suddenly poured out a string of invective on the New York policemen. "We 'ave a bad lot 'ere," he said, "but they're not a circumstance to the mokes of bobbies they 'ave over in New York. I was sharpening a bit of a pencil one day in Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The blaide slipped, and I halmost bled to death. I ran up to a red faiced bobby—'ang 'is bloomin' 'ide—and asked him in a way as becomes a gentleman which was the quickest way to a 'ospital. 'E laughed loike a foolish one, and sez 'e, 'Go across Broadway by the Flatiron building three times at noon.' And Oi'm blowed yet if I don't think the moke was drunk."—New York Tribune.

Noise and the Nerves.

It was Schopenhauer who said that insensibility to noise was the surest indication of a low and undeveloped nervous organization, on which assumption it is certain that we as a nation can hardly be reckoned very far advanced. Certain it is that we are more tolerant under this head than any other nation professing to call itself civilized, though I fancy the Americans run us pretty close in this respect. Sir Arthur Sullivan was wont to compose in the middle of the night because he could never obtain quiet at any other time, and without expecting the impossible or looking for legislation on a subject which is merely of concern to the community at large, irrespective of party issues, surely it is not too much to ask that the local authorities shall put their heads together on this matter and exercise the powers which they possess. Mr. Bernard Shaw once expressed the opinion that it was the "state aided noises," as he called them, which were the worst offenders—as, for example, the church bells and the military bands.—London Truth

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Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 560, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9 3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

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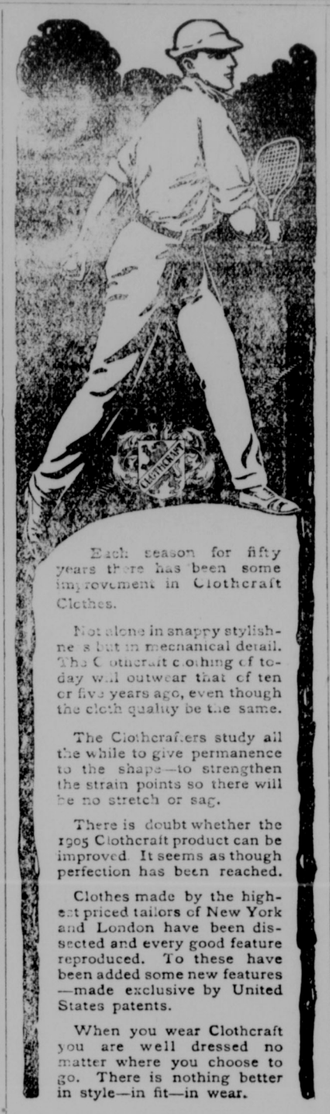

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Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite old post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.

Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face
BRICKS
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up.

Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?

Only $62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line

This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.

W. S. HOWELL,
Gen'l Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY,
or
F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

Name_____
Street address_____
City_____ State_____
Probable destination_____
CALIFORNIA

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Edward Warnick returned home last Monday afternoon after a week's visit to relatives in Baltimore.

Last Monday the Buxton mines did the biggest day's work in the history of the Company. Two hundred and eighty trips, 560 cars and 1100 tons, passed over the plane and were dumped into W. Va. hoppers. Supt. O. Tibbets gave the work his personal attention and supervision during the day and was highly gratified at the result.

Senator John Cornwell, of Romney, manager of the press department of the Congressional campaign of Col. T. B. Davis, spent Tuesday evening with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Andrew Mullen left for Cumberland on last Sunday morning to visit relatives in that city.

Mr. Floyd Kline returned on last Sunday evening from a business trip to Bittinger and Grantsville, this county. Mr. Kline has the appointment of U. S. water gnager, noting the rise and fall of water in the Savage river twice daily and reporting once a week to Washington. The apparatus is located on the Savage river bridge and is under the direction of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Misses Letta Kemp and Gertie Brendlin have been designated by the Junior Order of this place a committee to solicit donations of articles of various kinds for the Junior festival to be held in their hall at this place, June 16th, 17th and 18th.

Mr. Alonzo Warnick, oldest son of the widow Warnick, living a few miles from town, has been quite sick from an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. N. C. Guthrie, of Baltimore, mother of Rev. Charles Guthrie, the noted pulpit orator and scholarly clergyman of that city, after spending a few days with relatives in this place, left for Terra Alta on Monday morning to visit her sister, Mrs. Nellie Jones. Rev. Guthrie has been invited to participate in the exercises at Mountain Lake Park this summer and it is quite probable that he will accept the invitation and spend the summer season at that delightful resort.

Miss Virginia Zell, a brilliant southern lady of Birmingham, Ala., is a guest of friends in this place.

Rev. Snedegar, pastor in charge of the M. E. church, is on a business trip to Harrisburg, Pa.

Decoration Day was very quietly observed in this place. The dead in the old Bloomington grave yard were not forgotten and many tokens of remembrance in beautful flowers were placed on the graves by friends and relatives.

The miners employed at the Marsteller four foot held a meeting on last Wednesday morning and refused to go to work at the reduction proposed by the company. A committee was appointed to confer with the company report the result of the conference to the miners. The company has arranged for a meeting at the mine on Wednesday evening at 4:15 o'clock. In the meantime the mine is closed awaiting the determination of the operators.

Attorneys Gilmor S. Hamill and E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, were in town on last Friday in the interest of the sale of the surface and mineral rights of the estate of the late Henry Warnick. The surface right was purchased by Charles Barnard for $700. The sale of the mineral rights was withdrawn for want of a satisfactory bid.

Mr. Walter Fike, formerly an employee of the Dodson Coal Co., of Dodson, W. Va., moved to town on last Wednesday.

Messrs. John Miller, Silas Cramer and Freeland Tibbetts, of this place, and Mr. John Rowland, of Piedmont, spent a pleasant day's outing at Shady Spring on the Knobley road near Keyser on last Sunday.

Mr. Marshall Savage, of Deer Park accompanied by his mother, spent part of last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Lewis Baldwin.

Big Jim Cross and his merry crowd of big ball players, met with their first defeat at Green's Highland Park on Decoration Day. Too much self confidence and not enough ginger and headwork put the Bangers on the shoot and the strong Midland team had it greased with lather and soap and kept our boys in the middle of the slide until the bottom was reached. The Bangers will play the Lonaconing team at Pea Vine Park next Saturday afternoon, when they expect to Togonize the Coneyites.

Mr. Henry Barnard, one of the road supervisors of this district, was taken suddenly ill last Friday while repairing the county road at Empire, and had to be carried to his home at Chestnut Grove. He has improved considerably in the last few days and is now able to walk around and supervise work on the farm.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

to $1.00 with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. DAVIS & SONS. June 1

Fish Stories.

MR. BLACK.

WHITE and I went out for trout about a week ago;
White's catch wasn't very heavy; mine was great, you know.
One I hooked—a nine-two pounder—nearly got away;
Here's a picture of the beauty, taken yesterday.
White was pretty sore, I reckon, at my streak of luck;
Said I was the luckiest fisher he had ever struck.
Guess I'll go again next week if I can spare the time;
Last week's trip was elegant—the weather was sublime.

MR. WHITE.

Black and I went out for trout about a week ago.
I was lucky from the start; Black didn't stand a show.
Sixteen speckled beauties—sixteen! Isn't that a few?
Poor old Black, he tramped all day and only landed two.
Here's a picture of a corker; two pounds flat he weighed—
Thought that I would lose him, though—a rattling fight he made.
Black and I went out for trout about a week ago.
I was lucky from the jump, Black didn't stand a show.

THE URCHIN.

Two swell guys came out for trout about a week ago.
All deir tackle it was great, and, gee, dey had de dough!
See dis paper dollar? Well, dem fellers gave me two
Jes' for givin' dem some trout I caught in Mason's slough.
One of dem was mighty fresh; he called me "little brat."
Jes' de same, I got his dough, so let it go at dat.
Two swell guys came out for trout about a week ago.
All deir tackle it was great, and, gee, dey had de dough!

—William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Kind of Work.

"I suppose, Silas, now that you are home you will pitch in and do a lot of work?"

"Oh, yes, dad. I promised the captain of the football team that I would practice two hours every day kicking the football around."—Chicago American.

Wholesale.

"Say, Harker, are you going to the same resort this summer that you went to last summer?"

"No, there are too many bills. I received about ten thousand last summer."

"Ten thousand!"

"Yes; one hotel bill, three doctors' bills and the rest were mosquito bills."—Chicago News.

The Pleasure of It.

Knox—We went to see the Kokele last night and enjoyed ourselves hugely.

Cox—The idea! Why, they usually fail dismally at entertaining people.

Knox—Exactly. We enjoyed ourselves talking about them on the way home.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hard.

Hicks—What's the matter, Grimes? You look awfully down in the mouth.

Grimes—Well, why shouldn't I? I have nothing that I can call my own. Even this plaguy catarrh I inherited from my father, and I only hold it in trust for my children.—Boston Transcript.

Cupid's Conversation.

"Cupid is blind," said the sentimental youth.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "So I have heard. And the conversation of some lovesick people makes me wish that he were also deaf and dumb."—Washington Star.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and ruoning thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL KIMMELL.

11-5t

Notice to Contractors!

Proposals for furnishing and setting stone or cement curbing along that portion of Liberty street between Wilson and Gilmor streets in the town of Oakland proposed to be graded will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Md., until 8 o'clock p. m.,

Monday, June 5th, 1905,

at which time said bids will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The quantity of curbing required will be about 120 lineal feet and proposals must specify price per foot for material and setting of same. Said proposals must be addressed to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland and sent to the Clerk of said town. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

12-2t JOHN C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Proposals For BUILDING School Houses.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., May 5, 1905.

The Garrett County School Board at its meeting to-day decided to ask for sealed bids for the erection of new school houses at the following places:

RUSH, District No. 2.
BEACHY, District No. 3.
NEW GERMANY, District No. 3.
CHESTNUT GROVE, District No. 4.
DODGE, District No. 14.
DODSON, District No. 13.

Specifications can be had at the office of the School Board in Oakland. The Board will meet and open bids on

Friday, June 2, 1905,

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,

19-4t E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. S. MAY & CO., doing a general mercantile business at Swanton has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. May retiring. The business will be continued by P. T. Garthright, who assumes the liabilities of the old firm and will make all collections of accounts due it.

C. S. MAY,
P. T. GARTHRIGHT.

Swanton, Md., Feb. 16, 1905. 52-3t

TRESPAS S OTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned living in District No. 3 of Garrett county, either for the purpose of hunting, fishing or passing through the same with weapons or in pursuit of game of any kind. All persons found so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

MRS. C. P. MILLER.
WM. T. SCANTON
W. W. FOLK.
1-3 C. C. MILLER

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., May 24, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, June 6th, 1905,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that the undersigned will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett County, Maryland within thirty days after the first publication of this notice for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new public county road beginning for the same at Kitzmillersville, Md., and running thence through the properties of J. H. Rafter and Potomac Manor, to the town of Gleason, connecting at that place with the road leading in from West Virginia, in District No. 13, a distance of 3 miles.

GLEASON COAL & COKE CO.,
S. E. SHELLY, Supt.
J. H. RAFTER,
J. E. CHAPPELL.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCKWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Austin Brown, Assignee, vs. Henry Brown and Rebecca Brown, his wife, Mortgagors.

No. 1339 Equity in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered, this 3rd day of May, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Austin Brown, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure of the mortgage, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 2nd day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 29th day of May, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $350.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

F. A. THAYER, Local Agent.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Total Assets	$15,624,187 75
Total Liabilities	10,356,234 67
Surplus to Policy-holders	5,270,218 67
Baltimore Fire Loss	1,213,841 59

STATE OF MARYLAND, Insurance Dept.
(Commissioner's Office, Balto., Jan. 14, 1905.)

I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to December 31, 1904, now on file in this Department.

FRANK I. DUNCAN,
Insurance Commissioner.

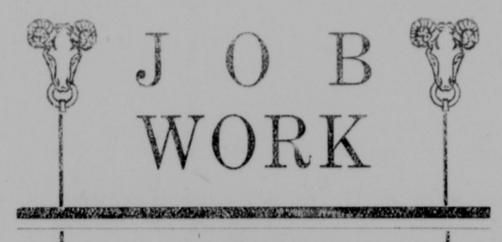
EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

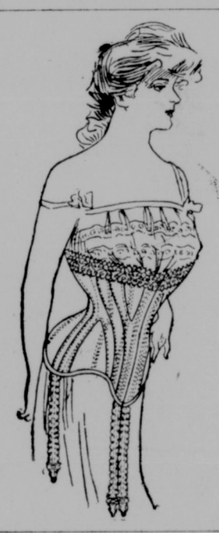
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2200 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Who Does Your JOB WORK



IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.



A NEW LINE OF Wash Dress Goods

Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery. Scissors, Razors, &c

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

HENRY LAUER
Proprietor

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES AT ALL TIMES.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.

No. 1321 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 20th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benent of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benent of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 PER YEAR

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905. NUMBER 14.

COL. DAVIS DEFEATED MR. JAMES S. LAKIN

At the Special Election Held In West Virginia Tuesday for Congress

BY A MAJORITY OF ABOUT 1000.

Lack of Interest on Part of the Republicans Was the Prime Cause—An Exceedingly Light Vote Was Polled.

Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, formerly of Oakland, who ran for Congress against Col. Thomas B. Davis, of Keyser, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Dayton, was defeated at the special election held on Tuesday of this week by a majority of about one thousand votes.

A combination of circumstances brought about Mr. Lakin's defeat, prime among them being the lack of interest displayed by the Republican voters in failing to go to the polls. Nothing in Mr. Lakin's personality contributed in the least to his defeat. In his home town, Terra Alta, where nearly 500 ballots were cast, he received the entire number with the exception of 55, these going to his opponent.

Preston county gave him a majority of 1800; Monongalia 1000; Taylor barely 300, while Barbour, the home of Judge Dayton, and normally Republican by a good majority, gave Col. Davis a majority of nearly one hundred.

SANG RUN

Hurrah For Japan!

Who is going to be senator from Garrett?

Mrs. Shaw, of Grafton, is visiting her brother G. W. Moon of this place.

Mrs. Estella Friend went to visit friends at Crellin in Saturday.

Rev. D. H. Friend and granddaughter Mary were visiting at Friendsville last week.

J. Alvin Friend lost a valuable rse last week.

Lumber interests are booming in this section.

The fruit crop will be extremely short this year.

The cool wet weather has been unfavorable to corn.

A man told the writer the other day that the reason wool had advanced so in price was because the Cleveland free trade wool was all used up.

Mr. S. R. Savage is conducting quite an interesting singing school on Saturday evening.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely under the management of G. W. Moon and his assistants.

Dixon & Kelso

OFFER 2 CARS

Special Buckwheat Fertilizer

to sell at

$14.00 A TON

On 6 Months Time

34c Cash For Wool

STRIKE OF STONE CUTTERS.

Men Employed On New Jail Went Out Monday for Higher Wages.

Work on the new jail in Oakland has been at a standstill since Monday morning owing to a strike among the stone cutters and masons engaged in laying the foundation and preparing the stone for the superstructure of the building.

The men asked for a nine hour day at the rate of 45 cents an hour in place of the ten hour day at the rate of 35 cents an hour.

The men are being held off by the contractors who have thus for refused to accede to their demands and the strike may continue several weeks unless other workmen are brought in here to take the strikers' places.

K. OF P. MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Will Be Held by the Local Lodge on Sunday, June 18th, at 3 o'clock.

By an edict issued by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias the Tuesday following the second Sunday in June has been established as "Memorial Day" of the order. Acting upon this the Grand Chancellor of the order in Maryland has issued circular letters to the various local lodges throughout the state calling upon the members to assemble at their respective halls on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and march in a body to some place of worship where appropriate public services may be conducted beginning at 3.30 o'clock.

In accordance with the instructions received from the Grand Chancellor the members of Garrett Lodge are requested to assemble at Sturgiss' Hall in Oakland at the hour of three o'clock and march in a body to St. Paul's M. E. church, where Rev. J. B. Workman will conduct appropriate services and deliver a sermon suitable to the occasion.

It is desired that all members of the lodge as well as visiting brethren be present and participate.

Church Services.

BAPTIST.

At Thayerville Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m.; preaching at 11 and 8 p. m., by Rev. C. H. Hudson.

At Deer Park preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. W. H. Faust.

LUTHERAN.

Accident, Sunday 2.30 p. m., preaching followed by instruction. Children's Day services Sunday, June 25th, 8 p. m. Cove, Sunday, 10.15 a. m., preaching, followed by instruction. Friendsville, Friday at 7 o'clock, the class in catechism will meet; 7 p. m., Luther League followed at 8 by preaching. Kendall, Tuesday, 7 p. m. catechise, followed at 8 o'clock by preaching. H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

Strange visiters.

Subscribe for THE REPUPLICAN.

JAIL DELIVERY NARROWLY AVERTED LAST NIGHT.

Those Implicated in the Plot Administrated Dope to Trusted Prisoner and

DUG OUT THE SIDE WALL OF JAIL

Actions of "Buckshot" Allen, Who Took the Poison Under Protest, Aroused Sheriff's Suspicions and Investigation Followed.

A Jail delivery was narrowly averted at the county prison in Oakland last night about 8.30 o'clock and but for the prompt action of Sheriff Frantz the "birds" would have been missing this morning and the county left with a corpse on its hands to inter.

McClelland Friend, of Friendsville district, an insane prisoner, who was brought here by Sheriff Frantz Monday evening, is in such condition that an opiate to produce sleep had been prescribed by County Physician Legge. This "dope" got into the possession of some of the other prisoners who by threats of violence forced "Buckshot" John Allen, who is serving a short term for assault and is trusted by the officers at the jail, to swallow so that when it took effect he would be unable to give the alarm of their intended escape. Too much of the medicine was administered, however, which nauseated "Buckshot" and he called for the Sheriff long and loud. The officer went to investigate and upon being informed of the state of affairs existing inspected the inner walls of the prison and found that portions of a side wall had already been removed and with a few more minutes work on the part of the prisoners their escape would have been assured.

A physician was hastily summoned who administered to "Buckshot" and relieved him of his sufferings but he is still quite ill from the effects of the "dope." Sheriff Frantz drove the other prisoners to their cells and securely locked them up where they will be kept until the necessary repairs to the jail can be made.

"Buckshot" in his statement to the Sheriff said that Jesse Flynn, awaiting trial for house breaking, had forced him to take the medicine under threats of violence and that the walls had been dug out by Flynn and Will Ward, who is also charged with house breaking and awaiting trial.

Married.

MITCHELL—LISTON—In the parlor of Schley Hotel, on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Mr. Frederick Mitchell and Miss Rose Liston, both of Friendsville, this county. Those present at the ceremony were Messrs. W. L. Nugent and L. C. Willey, of Frienbsville, and G. W. Thurber, of Cumberland. Messrs. Nugent and Willey having accompanied the wedded couple to Oakland from Friendsville. Mr. Mitchell is a sterling young man, being the son of Charles Mitchell, Esq., proprietor of the Crawford Hotel, and the bride is the daughter of Mr and. Mrs. Edward Liston, and prime favorite among her acquaintances. The couple left Oakland this morning for their home at Friendsville where they will reside. THE REPUBLICAN wishes the newly wedded pair health, happiness and prosperity.

Bank Statements.

In this issue of THE REPUBLICAN will be found the statements of the First National Banks of Friendsvill and Oakland at the close of business May 26th, 1905.

The statements show both institutions to be in excellent condition.

The other two banks of the county, the Garrett National of Oakland, and the Frst National of Grantsville have also issued statements as of the same date which show them to be in equally good condition.

Ministerial Association at Friendsville.

A ministerial association has been formed at Friendsville, composed of all the ministers of that town and the country immediately adjacent. A meeting of the association was recently held at the residence of Rev. D. A. Friend and the work of subsequent meetings outlined.

The officers of the association are President, Rev. Bragg; vice presidents, Revs. D. A. Friend, A. L. Donachy; secretary, Rev H. C. Salem; treasurer, Rev. W. M. Lister.

Strange visitors.

CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICES.

By Scholars of Presbyterian Sunday School Sunday Evening.

On Sunday evening, the 11th inst, the scholars of the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian Sunday school will hold their Children's Day services in the church.

A very beautiful program containing a variety of entertaining features has been prepared for the occasion which promises to be quite a success. Many of the members of the Sunday school will have parts in the program and all are cordially invited to attend.

CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICE.

A Sprightly Program To Be Rendered In St. Paul's Church Sunday.

In St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland, on next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock a splendid Children's Day program will be rendered by the scholars of the primary and intermediate grades of the Sunday school connected with the church.

Special preparations have been under way for more than a week to make the program interesting and entertaining. A large platform has been erected extending entirely to altar rail thus giving room for the mass of children who are to take part in the rendition of the program. They have been trained by Mrs. Dr. Hinebaugh and Dr. J. G. Robinson, rehearsals taking place every evening.

Following this service the oridnance of baptism will be administered to such children and infants as may be presented by their parents.

In the evening preaching service will be conducted by Rev. Workman, pastor of the church.

A special invitation is extenced to all and for the encouragement of the children the pastor especially desires the presence of their parents at the morning service.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Among those who have rented cottages since my last letter are C. W. McCormick, of Buckhannon; E. B. Jewett, of Clarksburg; W. E. Reed, of Fairmont, and J. B. Wheatty, of Baltimore, Md.

Among those who have moved into cottages the past week are Mrs. M. M. Cummerford and family, of Fairmont; Mrs. N. J. Haymond, of Kansas; Mr. E. A. Davis and family, of Clarksburg; J. J. Miller's family, of Cumberland; Mr. Willis Echard, of county.

Rev. Metheny will go to Buckhannon to-morrow to attend the commencement exercises of the W. Va. Wesleyan University.

The Children's Day exercises at Wesley Chapel last Sabbath called together the largest gathering of people yet assembled at the chapel. The services were interesting and profitable; ten dollars were contributed for missions and four dollars for education.

Mrs. W. H. Gilbert, of Piedmont, is at home in her cottage on H street.

Mr. Robb is fixing up the first floor of the *News* building for an ice cream parlor and fine confectioneries. He will have an inviting place.

The souvenir postal cards gotten up by Master Carl Richardson are attractive and popular. They are for sale at the postoffice.

Rev. Dr. Edmonds and wife, of Cincinnati, O., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Echard.

Miss Mildred Dare and her brother Allen, spent a few days at the Park stopping off *en route* home from school.

Mr. Adolph Rambeau, of Columbus, Mo., was a Park visitor last Tuesday.

Attorney Peddicord, of Oakland, was a business caller at the Park last Tuesday.

Mr. Albert White is conducting a restaurant in the postoffice building at the depot.

It is regretted that the Garthright store building in the Park is to be closed this summer, Mr. G. having transferred his goods to the Hustling Store building in Loch Lynn.

Pastor Metheny has gotten up a neat souveneir of the church at this place, which is being sold to help pay the church debt. He deserves great success in this effort.

There are a number of houses for rent in the Park, among them being several boarding houses.

The campmeeting managers have issued a very attractive illustrated booklet about the campmeeting to be held July 1-10.

Hotel Chautauqua had several guests the past week.

Strange visitors.

MORE BONDS TO BE ISSUED BY COUNCIL

Determination to Sell Additional $4000 Arrived at Monday Night.

FOR IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

Contract for Curbing Liberty Street Awarded John Kenedy of Parkersburg—Joe White Night Policeman—Routine Business.

The City Council met Monday night, ordered bills paid for the month of May, awarded contract for curbing Liberty street, confirmed the appointment of a night policeman, instructed an architectural firm to draw plans for city building, authorized the issuing of bonds for street improvement and transacted routine business and then adjourned.

The Council was in session until well on to midnight with all members and Mayor McComas present.

The monthly bills for electric light, police service, street cleaning, excavation for the city building, etc., were all passed and ordered paid.

In accordance with an order passed at the May meeting of Council Attorney Heindel has prepard and presented to the Council an ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of $4000, the proceeds to be used for the purpose of grading and curbing Liberty street and the improvement of other streets within the town. After reading the ordinance it was passed by a unanimous vote and the attonery was authorized to prepare an advertisement asking for bids for the purchase of the proposed issue. The bonds will be in the denomination of $100 and will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, July 3rd, by the Council.

The bids asked for curbing Liberty street from Wilson street to Gilmor street were then opened and the contract awarded to John Kennedy, of Parkersburg, W. Va., at his bid of 51 cents per lineal foot, the material to be used being the Indiana limestone of the same dimensions of that now used in other portions of the town. The price of 51 cents includes the setting and lining up of the curbing.

There were several other bidders for this work, among them being Mr. C. Kennedy of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Fuller Bros., of Frostburg, who based their bid on the use of concrete for the curbing, and Mr. Joseph Cogley, of Oakland, who also contemplated using the concrete.

Mr. James O. Hinebaugh, who has the contract for grading Liberty street, filed his bond and agreement with Council which was approved and ordered entered as a matter of record.

Messrs. Sansbury & Sansbury, of Cumberland, were employed by Council to draft plans and made specifications for the new city building, the foundation for which is almost completed. Mr. Joseph Cogley, of Oakland, has this part of the building under contract and will finish it yet this week.

The resignation of J. O. Browning as night policeman was accepted by Council and by the power conferred upon him Mayor McComas nominated and Council confirmed the appointment of Joseph H. White to fill the vacancy.

Council the adjourned to meet in regular session July 3rd.

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

And Burned With Contents, Including Farm Machinery.

Last Wednesday evening the barn on the Fort Pendleton Farm, owned by Daniel Eger, about twelve miles south east of Oakland, was struck by a bolt of lightning and burned to the ground along with hay, grain, harness, farm machinery including a new hay bailer, and other property, owned by Mr. Eger.

At the time the fire originated Mr. Eger was in the barn and was stunned by the lightning but recovered in time to escape from the building.

The barn was recently erected and there was no insurance on it or its contents.

Grading Well Under Way.

Mr. James O. Hinebaugh, who has the contract to grade Liberty street, has the work well under way notwithstanding the weather. Quite a number of men and horses are employed in the grading and with favorable conditions the contractor will complete the work within the specified time.

WILL PAY ABOUT 60 PER CENT.

Stock of Hardware of Hinebaugh & Edwards Sold for 75 per cent.

By an order passed in the United States Court at Baltimore one day recently and signed by Judge Morris the stock of hardware in the Hinebaugh & Edwards store, which firm made an assigment a few weeks ago and later declared bankrupts upon a petition filed in Judge Morris' court by Messrs. Renninger & Offutt, Oakland attorneys, was sold to the Bindley Hardware Company of Pittsburg for 75 per cent. of its value.

The Pittsburg firm was one of the heaviest creditors of the local concern and held a bill of sale upon the stock of goods but by reason of the matter going into bankrupt court the bill of sale was rendered null and void. All the creditors thus having the same standing and will share equally in the proceeds of the sale.

It is estimated that by making the sale upon the basis of 75 cents upon the dollar the creditors will receive sixty per cent. on their claims.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES

Contracts Made for the Erection of Five Buildings in As Many Districts.

The Board of County School Commissioners with all members, Messrs. Moses R. Hamill, C. E. Ellithorpe and George E. Bishoff, and Superintendent Ed A. Browning, in attendance, held a meeting at the board room on last Friday and Saturday when considerable business was transacted, the most important being the awarding of contracts for the erection of five one-room school buildings in Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14. The contracts were awarded by the Board in accordance with the advertisement published in these columns the to following bidders:

Rush, District No. 2 to Mr. John Myers.

New Germany, District No. 3, to Mr. J. W. Stark.

Chestnut Grove, District No. 4, S. F. Broadwater.

Dodson, District No. 13, to Mr. M. V. Grimm.

Dodge, District No. 14, to Mr. Joseph M. Crim.

The bid for the erection of the building at Shade Run, near Aaron Beachy's in District No. 3, was rejected owing to the fact that the Board considered it too high. Commissioner Ellithorpe was appointed a committee to resubmit the matter and ask for other bids.

The Commissioners contemplate under the several contracts to erect nothing but first-class buildings and to have them completed for use when the fall term of school begins.

The dates for holding the examinations for teachers' certificates were fixed as follows:

At Grantsville Monday and Thursday, June 29 and 27.

At Accidnt, Wednesday and Tuesday, June 28 and 29.

At Oakland Friday and Saturday, June 30 and July 1.

Children's Day Service.

The Swanton Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will hold a Children's Day service next Sunday June 11th, in the grove near Mr. Andrew G. Friend's residence. Service will begin at 10:00 a. m. If the weather should be unfavorable for an outdoor meeting the service will be held in May's Hall. The program which will be a very interesting one and will consist of an exercise entitled "The Pathway of Wisdom "with other recitations such as "Come Join Our Army," "The Bow in the Cloud," and quite a number of good things.

Everbody is cordially invited to come and attend this exerise.

A. F. GEORGE,
Superintendent.

MT. LAKE & DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE.

Mt. Lake Park, prayer meeting Wednesday 8 p. m.; Ladies Aid Society, Thursday 1 p. m.; Bible reading by Miss Sallie Harris, Sunday 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2:30; Junior League immediately after Sunday school; Epworth League Sunday 8 p. m.

Deer Park, Prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m.; Sunday school 10 a. m. Preaching Sunday 8 p. m.

P. W. METHENEY, Pastor.

DIED.

WINTERS.—On the 31st of May, of a complication of diseases, near Mt. Lake Park, Helen Virginia, the lovely little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Winters, aged 8 months and 16 days. Interment at Red House church, Rev. E. Manges, of St. Mark's Oakland, officiating.

Srtange visitors.

Trespassers

By Arthur Boltonwood

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Baxter had followed the stream all the morning with indifferent success. Four trout, by far too small to make matters at all interesting, had risen to the fly and now slid about in the creel as he made his way through the underbrush to the open field, where the stream widened and deepened and gave promise of better sport.

At the edge of the field was a wire fence, and posted conspicuously upon it was the notice:

THESE ARE PRIVATE GROUNDS

No fishing allowed. Trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Baxter read the sign and grunted. There was no one in sight, and the stream twisting through the field was decidedly tempting. Moreover, four small trout are very unsatisfactory in a creel made to accommodate more and

"I'M A POACHER TOO."

larger fish. Baxter grinned ironically at the forbidding black letters on the fence and climbed over it.

Halfway down the field was a little clump of pines through which the stream flowed. Baxter entered the shadows of the trees, and scarcely had he cast when his reel whirred merrily and the line cut the water sharply. His pulses quickened. Here was fishing worth talking about. The line slackened, and he began to reel in gently.

At that moment the bushes behind him cracked, and a calm voice said:

"Pardon me, but have you a permit?"

Baxter gave no heed until he had landed the trout; then he turned to find himself face to face with a young woman. She was regarding him steadily, with a little frown of disapproval. A creel hung from a broad strap across her shoulder, and she carried an unjointed rod in a leather case.

Baxter had momentarily forgotten the warning on the fence. Now her words recalled it to his mind. He was evidently caught redhanded at his poaching, and the only thing to do was to frankly admit it. He looked at the girl before him. She was tall, well formed and undeniably attractive. Indeed she was quite striking as she stood there calmly awaiting his reply.

"You have a permit, of course?" she asked again.

Baxter smiled quietly.

"I regret to state," said he, "I am a deep dyed poacher."

The girl lifted her brows.

"You must have noticed the signs," she said.

"I noticed one," said he, "but the stream was too tempting to a man who had landed but four small trout during the morning. I am very sorry that my zeal got the better of my discretion, and I offer every apology for my unwarranted intrusion. Whatever the damages are I'll settle. I plead guilty."

"I should be inclined to follow the signs," she said, "and prosecute you 'to the full extent of the law' but for the way you just landed that trout. It was splendid and shows you to be an experienced angler. If you'd bungled it I should have let the law do its worst. If you promise not to trespass again you're quite free to go this time."

Baxter bowed.

"You are very generous," he declared, "which makes me doubly ashamed of my trespass. Rest assured I shall not repeat the offense. May I ask to whom I'm indebted for allowing me to go unmolested?"

Something in his eyes made the girl flush.

"Oh—it's—it's all right!" she said haltingly. "Now please go—at once."

Still Baxter hesitated. He was not given to pretty speeches nor to staring at young women whom chance threw in his way, but some indefinable charm about the girl made him do the latter and regret his inability to do the former.

"I'm very grateful," he said lamely enough, "and—and"—

"And what?" she said almost sharply.

"I'd like very much," said he, "some time in the future to express my gratitude to you when we stood on an equal footing—that is, you understand, when I'm not poaching your stream."

He spoke so earnestly that the girl flushed again.

"It's all right," she reiterated. "You've been quite grateful enough. Now please go!"

Baxter, trying vainly to think of some plausible excuse for prolonging the conversation, reeled up his line and began to unjoint the rod.

Suddenly a man came crashing through the bushes and stood before them. The girl gave a little startled cry of dismay. Baxter noticed the man wore leather leggings and was clothed in tweeds.

"'As the marster given you fishin' permits?" he asked, glaring at Baxter.

"No," said Baxter, "but the lady"—

The man wheeled to the girl.

"'Ave you got one?" he asked.

"N-no," she said humbly, and, without looking at Baxter, she added, evidently for his benefit, "I'm—I'm a poacher too."

Baxter's heart jumped at the words. He mastered an overpowering desire to laugh and turned to the girl.

"Well, by George!" was all he managed to say.

"It's the marster's order to take you to the house then," said the man solemnly.

"See here"— Baxter began protestingly.

"For $2 apiece I'll let you go this time," the man said insinuatingly.

Baxter handed him a $5 bill, and, after warning them to leave at once, the man departed.

As the man stumbled back through the bushes Baxter turned to the girl. Her face was scarlet and her eyes refused to meet his.

"It was frightfully mean of me," she explained. "I thought it would be a great joke to frighten you off by pretending I owned the stream and then fish it myself. Then that frightful man came—and—and—to tell the truth, I should have been dragged to the house, for I hadn't a cent of money with me."

She lifted her eyes to his.

"Oh, what must you think of me!" she cried contritely.

But Baxter was laughing happily.

The Mask In Italy.

The Italian nation is especially appealed to by the charm of mystery and all those indefinite possibilities which lurk behind the secrecy of the mask. Not but that this license of masks was frequently abused. Alessandro VI., who with Madonna Lucrezia, was so fond of watching the maskers go past from the balcony of Castel St. Angelo, had to forbid masks in 1499 under pain of the gallows, to such an extent did the factions and ill disposed at Rome take advantage of them to pay off old scores, and so many people were killed or seriously wounded every day in the streets.

Connected with the old Saturnalia the masks were the especial characteristic of the Fabulae Atellanae and the less artistocratic Mimae, and nobody who has seen the collection of such antiquities at Rome, Naples and Pompeii will doubt the important part that masks played in the life of the early empire. Thence we may trace them down in the antique farces, which gradually blended with the sacred representations of the middle ages until they ultimately laicised them and removed them from the church.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Wishbone.

The wishbone in birds is called by scientists furcula and is in reality the union of what are in man the two separate collar bones. These in the birds receive the brunt of the strokes of the wing that turn the creature in its flight. Few realize the strength of stroke of the bird's wing. It is said that a swan has been known to break a man's leg by a blow of its wing, and in like manner the wing beatings of the larger birds are dangerous if they strike the head or face. If, therefore, a large bird is in the habit of making sudden turns to right or left in its flight it must be fitted with a wishbone competent to withstand the great strain of the wing stroke on one side, with no special action on the other side. For this reason we find in the eagle and like birds of quickly turning flight a furcula that is a perfect Roman arch, widely at variance with the Gothic arch, which is the shape of the wishbone of our common fowls. The eagle's furcula is a solid rounded arch, everywhere equally strong and not developing those points of weakness that make our sport of breaking the wishbone possible.

Necessity of Exercise.

The variety of beneficial motions that may be had in muscular exercise is almost unlimited. It is interesting to notice that children, when free to play as they choose, instinctively make so many different motions that they seem to use all their muscles. When people's ideas of propriety shall have become what they should be grown people can exercise like children without being considered daft or silly. Many of the performances of children seem to older persons purposeless and useless.

There is such a state of ignorance and prejudice that many people of considerable education lack very much of having a proper conception of the relation of exercise to life and health. One may learn and practice with benefit a system of exercises, as many do, without having the acquaintance with the principles involved that makes possible the greatest benefit and interest and enjoyment. There is an important advantage in knowing the reasons for the various movements and what muscles make each movement and how muscles use bones as levers.

Colonel Bunker's War Talks

He Relates Reminiscences of Charming Interest---His Many Narrow Escapes.

"YES, suh, it is a long ways back to the wah," said Colonel Bunker as he finished his cocktail and slowly lighted a cigar—"a long ways, suh, and we who fought it are about ready to lay down our knapsacks. I'm not bringing up the question of whether the struggle was right or wrong, but I'm sorry for the brave men who fell in the ranks. And while I do not care to speak of myself—of my personal life, suh—I have every reason to believe that I came out of the wah with credit to myself and the cause.

"I don't refer altogether to my conduct in battle. There were side issues—several side issues—which I had to face and overcome.

"Soon after I became majah of my regiment I met up with Majah Goldwin

"MY GLOVE STRUCK HIS FACE."

of an Alabama regiment. We were thrown together by accident, and we became convivial, and it was while in a state of conviviality that Majah Goldwin expressed the wish that we had a Napoleon to lead the Confederate troops. I could only take his words as an imputation on the military skill of the gallant General Lee, and almost as soon as he had uttered them my glove struck his face and I asked him to name the time, place and weapons.

"There we were, Majah Bunker versus Majah Goldwin, and we met at sunrise the next mawnin' with swords as weapons. I was never in better spirits in my life—cool, calm and determined—and I resolved to fo'ce the fighting from the word. I even had the spot selected through which my sword was to pass into the majah's body. I should have killed my man—pierced him through and through—but as we received our swords he remarked to me:

"'Majah Bunker, I wish it to be understood that I had no thought of casting aspersions on the character of our brave general. I meant that Napoleon should only lead under Lee.'

"That put a different look on matters, of co'se," said the colonel, "and after some further conversation the duel was declared off. As a man of honah I had taken the majah as he said; as a man of honah he had said one thing and meant another. General Lee sent for me, but what passed between us I shall hold sacred—sacred as the grave. Don't you think smoking conducive to thirst, suh?"

After the colonel had put in eight minutes assuaging the dryness of his throat he picked up the remnant of his cigar and continued:

"Egad, suh, but give a man a reputation as a duelist and his work will be cut out for him. It soon became noised about that I had brought Majah Goldwin to book, and I had scarcely been promoted to a lieutenant coloneley when Adjutant General Graham of the Third corps took opportunity to criticise the way I led my men into action at Glendale. When we charged, suh, I was at the head of the regiment, suh. I waved my sword five times around my head and then lowered it, and the adjutant contended that I was short by two waves. We had an argument which grew into a dispute, and at length I looked him straight in the eyes and said:

"'Adjutant Graham, should it be your pleasure to meet me on the field of honah I will endeavor to wave my sword until one or the other of us has received full satisfaction!'

"Egad, suh, but I have been told that my remarks were trite and to the point, and I rather reckon they were. We met early next mawnin'. My attitude was the same as befo', suh—the same as befo'—that is, it was calm and determined, with a feeling that I should conquer. To do the adjutant justice, he toed the mark, but there was a great difference in our demeanor—a great difference in my favor. We were about to place ourselves on guard when the adjutant stepped back and said:

"'Colonel Bunker, I am heah at your service—at your service, suh—but as a man of honah I wish to make an explanation. At Glendale you waved your sword five times around your head and called upon your brave men to follow you. I was under the idea, suh, that the tactics called for seven waves, and hence our dispute and this meeting. Last evening I looked up the matter and discovered that we were both wrong. It was six waves of the sword, Colonel Bunker—six waves and a determination to conquer or die.'

"Well, suh," said the colonel as he slowly pushed the ashes off his cigar with his finger, "as we were both wrong and as we were both men of honah the only way to do was to shake hands over the matter and become reconciled. I was pleased and yet not quite satisfied. I had determined to pink the adjutant, suh—to pink him in the right shoulder—and I felt that I had surrendered a privilege. The credit of calling him out was mine, however, and I could not fail to observe that I had gained a point or two. Fo' weeks later I was a full colonel. You can draw your own inference, suh—your own inference. I observe that it is now 2 o'clock in the evening. It is my usual custom at this hour—that is, at 3 o'clock in the evening"—

There was no reason why his usual custom should be broken in upon, and after it had been duly repeated he gracefully crossed his legs and musingly observed:

"I should have killed Colonel Hopson, suh—killed him stone dead at the first fire but for an unlooked for interruption. At the battle of Manassas I had three horses shot under me—three horses, suh. A year later one day while conversing with Colonel Hopson on the incidents of the battle he turned and said:

"'Colonel Bunker, allow me to tip my hat to you, suh. You had eleven horses shot under you at Manassas, and yet you took it as a matter of co'se. You are a chevalier of old, suh—a chevalier of old.'

"'Only three horses, Colonel Hopson—only three,' I replied.

"'Eleven, Colonel Bunker.'

"'Three, Colonel Hopson.'

"And thus we disputed, suh. The colonel had somehow got the number of horses at eleven and wouldn't give up, and of co'se I stuck to three. The result was that I called him out. He was a brave and gallant man, and he was on hand in a minute. He chose pistols, and I felt it my duty to remove him to another sphere of action. A brave and gallant man, suh, but he was killing too many horses for my credit. We had taken our stand and were ready for the word when the Federals suddenly attacked our center. General Lee sent an aid to find me and to order me to hurl my regiment into the thick of the fight, and he came upon us at the critical moment. I was about to shoot Colonel Hopson through the head, but orders from the chief were not to be disobeyed. As I turned away I said:

"'Colonel Hopson, our affair is off for an hour or so.'

"'When we have beaten the Federals back,' he replied.

"But it was not to be, suh—not to be," sighed Colonel Bunker as he rose up. "When we had beaten the Federals back—when my regiment had performed deeds to live in history forever—I returned to the field of honah. Alas, I had no opponent! Colonel Hopson had fallen in the thick of the field, dying as a soldier should, and there was no one for me to shoot at. And, egad, suh, he probably went to his death firmly convinced of the report of the eleven horses—the eleven horses shot from under me at Manassas! Too bad, suh—too bad! It was an utter waste of eight horses!" M. QUAD.

Her Last Argument.

She wished to move from the distant suburb into the roaring midst of Gotham. She had plied all her resources in argument, but Younghusband was still unconvinced. Then, with woman's wit, a last compelling idea occurred.

"And, dear, you know then the two cent morning paper would only cost us a cent."

Then they began to pack the dishware.—Judge.

What She Gave Up.

Husband—I have made all sorts of sacrifices for you. Now, what did you ever give up for me?

Wife—What did I ever give up for you! Well, I never! Why, I gave up half a dozen of the nicest young men in town!—New York Weekly.

Reduced.

Husband—Why in the world are you always borrowing trouble?

Wife — It's the neighbors' fault. They're always out of everything else. —Detroit Free Press.

Advice.

The Lover—Gee, I've blotted her letter!

His Friend—Aw, jest write under it, "Dis is a kiss," an' let it go at dat!—New York World.

At First Sight.

A few of us were talking at the club the other night
On how each came to choose the girl he wed.
Brown vowed that his affinity he knew at once and quite
At first sight fell in love with her, he said.

Now, be it known, with beauty Mrs. B. is not endowed,
And Jones, in an aside, occasion took
To whisper, "Brown's confessing love at first sight does him proud—
We'd hate to think he took a second look!"

—Roy Farrell Greene in New York Press.

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BIG 10 CENT BARGAINS

10 Qt Dish Pans, 10-qt Water Pails, 10 qt Dairy Pans, 4-qt Coffee Pots, 2-qt Enameled Saucepans, Fancy Gilt Photo Frames, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Large size Galvanized Basins.

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Also lots more of Big Bargains for your home. Just received a large lot of our FAMOUS 10C CANDY which is always first.

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The Republican
Oakland, Md.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

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Parents Should Have Large Families

By Rev. WILLIAM MITCHELL of Trinity Methodist Church, Millville, N. J.

AMONG the Hebrews a child was considered heaven's best gift. Hannah and Rachel desired such a blessing from the Lord. Hebrew poetry says, "Happy is the man whose quiver is full of them." WE SEEM TO BE GOING TO THE OTHER EXTREME. There are women in America who would sooner fondle a pug dog than raise a child.

President Roosevelt, recognizing the tendency of the times to exalt culture and belittle womanhood and motherhood, has coined a new phrase—"race suicide." At the National Council of Women held at Washington his utterances were criticised by some of the delegates, who said that QUALITY WAS BETTER THAN QUANTITY. Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, the past national president of the Women's Relief corps, is quoted as saying, "Better have two or three splendid children than a dozen incompetents."

If Susannah Wesley had been filled with the ideas of these modern women that three children are enough for a home, we never would have had Methodism, for its founder, John Wesley, was her TENTH child.

And we would never have had Charles Wesley, the famous hymn writer, for he was her EIGHTEENTH child. As we sing his grand hymns we thank God for Susannah Wesley and that she gave to the world her eighteenth child, proving that QUANTITY AND QUALITY GO TOGETHER.

A Poem for Today

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

By Francis Miles Finch

FRANCIS MILES FINCH has from his youth been a lyrical poet of note. He was born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1827, was class poet at the time of his graduation from Yale in 1849 and has been successively lawyer, judge of court of appeals in New York, college librarian and dean of the law school at Cornell university. "The Blue and the Gray" was inspired by a newspaper clipping to the effect that on the last preceding Memorial day the women of Columbus, Miss., had impartially placed floral tributes upon the graves of Confederates and northern soldiers alike. The poem first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly.

By the flow of the inland river
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one the Blue,
Under the other the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat—
All with the battle blood gory
In the dusk of eternity meet.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel the Blue,
Under the willow the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses the Blue,
Under the lilies the Gray.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun rays fall
With a touch impartially tender
On the blossoms blooming for all.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold the Blue,
Mellowed with gold the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain the Blue,
Wet with the rain the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms the Blue,
Under the garlands the Gray.

No more shall the warcry sever
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

Need of Help For Large Universities

By Professor GOLDWIN SMITH

THE thing now most urgently needed in the sphere of higher education is help for the great universities. The small university, however good its management, however strong the attachment of its alumni may be to it, CAN HARDLY MEET THE NEEDS of the present day.

Formerly, when only classics and mathematics were taught, a limited staff sufficient for teaching and the contents of a few bookcases were an adequate outfit. Now that science, practical as well as theoretical, is taught and the university has become, instead of a gymnasium of culture, AN EMPORIUM OF KNOWLEDGE a very large staff and very expensive outfit are required.

THE GREAT UNIVERSITIES ARE EVIDENTLY FEELING THE FINANCIAL STRAIN.

The Capture of Wilmington

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

February 22, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., the last port of the Confederacy to be closed against blockade runners, fell Feb. 22, 1865, as a sequel to the Federal capture of Fort Fisher on Jan. 15. Before the collapse of Fort Fisher, the grim sentry at the mouth of Cape Fear river, General Schofield had been ordered to bring the Twenty-third army corps from Tennessee to North Carolina with a view to securing a base for Sherman, who was to march northward through the Carolinas.

After the fall of Fort Fisher Wilmington's defense rested with Fort Anderson, on the west bank of Cape Fear river, and a force of Confederates, led by General Hoke, posted on the east bank below the city. Uniting the victors at Fort Fisher, under General Terry, with his own men from the west, Schofield attempted to march up the east bank and cross near the city. Finding the route difficult owing to storms and high tide, he transferred two divisions, led by General Cox and General Ames, the last among the captors of Fort Fisher, to the west bank near the village of Smithville and below Fort Anderson.

Admiral Porter's warships had from time to time bombarded Fort Anderson at long range and renewed their fire as the land force advanced. General Cox took the lead in the march upon the fort and on the 17th got within two miles of the outworks, his line resting upon Cape Fear river and in communication with the fleet. A reconnoissance revealed to General Cox a line of Confederate infantry well intrenched leading from the bank of the river to the foot of Orton pond, a lake several miles long. Owing to the protection of this body of water the trenches could not be turned except by a long march. The line was further protected by abatis and manned with field artillery, which kept up a rapid fire of shrapnel whenever the Federals showed within range.

Two of General Cox's brigades were intrenched in front of Fort Anderson, and two others marched for the head of Orton pond, a distance of fifteen miles. It was night when the column reached the causeway at the head of the pond. The enemy resisted General

GENERAL COX'S ATTACK IN PONTOON BOATS.

Cox's advance across the swamp with cavalry, but this was finally outflanked, and the troops passed the swamp to high ground beyond. Throughout the day the fleet kept up a rain of fire upon Fort Anderson, and the Confederates abandoned the place during the night, leaving ten pieces of heavy artillery to the enemy.

The garrison of Fort Anderson retreated along the river bank to a stream called Town creek, which flows at right angles with Cape Fear river, a few miles below Wilmington. On the east side of the river the Confederates under General Hoke also fell back and took up a position opposite the mouth of Town creek. General Terry followed up Hoke in his retreat, and General Ames' division crossed from the west bank of the river to the east to support Terry. General Cox pursued the garrison column to the banks of Town creek.

Before evacuating Fort Anderson the Confederates built a strong line of works on the north bank of Town creek and manned them with a Whitworth rifled cannon and two field-pieces. The creek was deep and unfordable. The planking was removed from the bridge over the creek, and guns in the works swept the long causeway over the marsh leading to the bridge. A single Confederate brigade led by General Hagood held the works at Town creek.

General Cox's skirmishers worked their way through the marsh to the edge of the creek and picked up an abandoned flatboat which was used on the 20th to ferry troops across. As the boat could carry but fifty men, it consumed half a day to put two brigades across. During this movement Cox's sharpshooters on the south bank crept so close to the creek as to make it hot for the Confederates to show themselves above the parapet. The Whitworth gun in the works was disabled by artillery fire, and the Federal navy steamed up within range, compelling the Confederates on both sides of Cape Fear river to take positions out of reach.

The Confederates behind Town creek made the mistake of thinking that the ground on the flanks of their position was impossible for the Federals to march over. General Cox didn't find the region picketed and soon struck the highroad two miles in rear of the works. The Confederates had begun a line of breastworks facing to the rear and turned about to meet Cox when they discovered his line moving down from Wilmington way. A single charge of the Federals broke the line, and the commander surrendered with 400 men and 3 cannon. Part of the Confederates escaped to Wilmington.

During the night General Cox repaired the bridge over Town creek and, with his whole force, trains and artillery, set out for Wilmington. Meanwhile General Hoke's Confederates still held General Terry back on the east of the river. After a march of six miles Cox was again held up by Mill creek, an unfordable stream with its bridge burned. Two hours were passed in repairing the bridge, and the column marched on to Brunswick Ferry, in front of Wilmington. Here the railway bridge fired by the Confederates was still burning, but several boats of a pontoon bridge used by the Confederates had been overlooked, and with these the troops were poled across to Eagle island, midway of the river and about a mile wide.

General Cox immediately began to repair the pontoon bridge and cross his column to the island. Meanwhile the detachment which had been ferried over marched on toward the city ferry and were met by a party of Confederates having a couple of cannon in position behind a rude work they had constructed to defend the road. While the riflemen of the Federal vanguard attempted to drive the Confederate gunners from their pieces General Cox opened with artillery from the west bank, and the explosion of the shells so close to the city warned the authorities that an enemy was at their gates.

Persistent rumors had been afloat around Wilmington that the Confederate General Hardee, who had evacuated Charleston and moved north with several thousand men, was about to succor the threatened city. General Terry could make no headway in trying to push Hoke's Confederates on the east bank of the river, and it was supposed that Hoke had been reenforced. General Cox's story of the day is that the commanding officer of the expedition, General Schofield, ordered him (Cox) after he had secured a lodgment upon Eagle island to draw back and ferry his troops to the east bank of Cape Fear river to reenforce Terry.

Being convinced from what he had seen on the west bank, General Cox says that he purposely delayed obeying orders promptly, put one brigade in motion and reported the circumstance fully to his superior. The river bank being lined with swamps, it was midnight of the 21st before Cox's couriers reached his headquarters with fresh directions from Schofield. The chief approved Cox's action, although he had sent repeated orders to him to recross the river and support Terry in an attack on Hoke. These orders had been the more urgent the afternoon of the 21st because Hoke resumed the aggressive at that time as a cover to his retreat and the abandonment of Wilmington to its fate. General Hoke marched away during the night, and Terry's troops followed up, entering the city at the dawn of Washington's birthday.

Wilmington having been secured as a base for Sherman in case of need, General Schofield turned his attention to securing a better one at Newbern, N. C., then in Federal possession, but cut off from Goldsboro, where Sherman was expected to halt by a Confederate post at Kingston. Leaving Terry in command of Wilmington, Schofield detached General Cox to Newbern to open the road to Goldsboro. This was effected after a stubborn battle at Kingston, and Schofield united the column under Terry with Sherman's army at Goldsboro, with communications open to both Newbern and Wilmington.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Sounds of Battle.

Only those who lie in the firing line and near the constant screech of the shells as they cleave their terrible way through the air above know the true sounds of modern war. The whiplike smack of the bursting shell, the swish of the scattering bullets, are nothing to the mocking screech of these fearful messengers of death as they pursue each other, as if in competition to complete the awful object of their hideous mission. The whole welkin is discordant with their tumult. You feel the rush of misplaced air, splinters sing in your ears, the earth is in constant tremble with the violence of the discharge; you feel it pulsate against your cheek pressed to the moist mud of the parapet, and then a bullet saps the lifeblood of a comrade whose elbow has touched yours day and night for forty hours. There is a limit to human endurance in these straits. — World's Work.

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This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.
THOS. LITTLE

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50cts per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

COL. THOMAS B. DAVIS of Keyser, has at last broken into Congress.

JUDGING by the returns of election from the honorable county of Preston some of the honorable money of the Honorable Thomas B. Davis found its way into the honorable hands of the honorable Democracy of that independent State. Thus the honorable Deacon Brown of the honorable Arizona-*Kicker-Argus* evidently received an honorable answer to his recent honorable letter to the honorable Col. Tom.

THE defeat of Mr. James S. Lakin for Congress of Terra Alta, in the Second Congressional District of West Virginia, is explained by the indifference of the Republican voters in staying away from the polls on Tuesday and the work done among the Democrats in the interest of Mr. Lakin's opponent, Col. Thomas B. Davis Keyser, West Va. Another thing that worked hardship to Mr. Lakin's candidacy was the energy displayed by the Democratic press in exploiting before the voters the evils that will ensue by the enactment of the State tax law, a matter with which Mr. Lakin has nothing whatever to do, but the Democrats saw there chance and rose to the occasion. The new tax law has not become effective and the hardships to be endured under it are entirely mythical so far as any practical demonstration is apparent. To our friend Jim we extend condolences.

Robbery at Wilson, W. Va.

The postoffice and general store of Burt Wilson at Wilson, W. Va., was broken open and robbed on Saturday night. The robbers secured $18.50 in postoffice money and $25 in cash from Mr. Wilson, who is postmaster. They also secured a quantity of tobacco, cigars and snuff. Jefferson Kline was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Kimmell, for the crime. He was given a hearing before Justice Aronhalt, who sentenced him to the State Reform school. Kline, who is 17 years old, was caught in a trap. He implicates others in the robbery and more arrests are expected.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, who returned from a trip east on last Friday morning, purchased an automobile while he was absent, the machine arriving here Sunday morning by freight from New York. The auto is a very handsome one and comfortably seats five persons. A trial was given the machine Monday evening, Dr. Cross, of Piedmont, who is an expert manipulator of "buzz" wagons, coming up here to give Dr Henry some instructions. The auto moved over the streets at a pretty lively pace, climbing the hills with ease and proving satisfactory in every respect.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Program Will Embrace a Number of Interesting Subjects.

The program for the Garrett County Sunday School Convention, which will meet at Deer Park on the evening of Friday, June 16th, and all day Saturday and Sunday following, is being built and will embrace a number of interesting subjects and live speakers. Among the speakers from abroad will be State Supt. George H. Nock, who is well known in our county, and Rev. T. M. Beadenkoff, one of the popular speakers of Baltimore City.

On Friday evening, the 16th, an address will be delivered by Rev. T. M. Beadenkoff. Brief addresses also by others.

The sermon on Saturday morning will be delivered by Rev. P. W. Metheny. State Supt. Nock will conduct a Round Table on "Sunday School Problems Seeking Solution." Slips will accompany programs containing fifty problems covering every possible Sunday school need and difficulty. These will be distributed through the audience and the workers can ask any question they desire by number. This feature of the program will be made exceedingly interesting.

In the afternoon session Rev. J. B. Shoup will discuss "The Sunday School as a Soul Winner." Mr. Geo. E. Bishoff will discuss "The Country Sunday School, its Opportunities and Responsibilities."

Among the other speakers of the Convention will be Mr. C. M. Miller, Rev. Wm. H. Faust, Rev. Edmund Manges and others.

On Sunday Rev. T. M. Beadenkoff will preach the convention sermon. There will be a children's service in the afternoon and at night a most enthusiastic, up-lifting and soul-stirring mass meeting.

The Friday night service will be held in the Union church, Saturday meetings in the M. E. church and the Sunday meeting in the Lutheran church.

Every Sunday School in the county is invited to send two delegates and to report their names to Rev. Wm. H. Faust, Deer Park.

The schools are requested to send their statistical report to State Supt. G. H. Nock, 316 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

Should any school fail to receive notice it will be because it does not appear upon the State Superintendent's list, or there may have been a change in the superintendent. Such schools are requested to send in the name of their delegates to Rev. Mr. Faust.

The time was when Sunday school conventions were matters of great interest to the people of this county. Let it be so again, and let all combine to make the coming convention the greatest and most effective yet held.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A well attended meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett Leather Company was held at the office of that corporation at Hutton on last Monday, when nearly the entire stock was represented. The exposition made by the management of the earnings of the tannery were highly satisfactory to the stockholders. The gentlemen present were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Palmer.

Strange visitors.

BLOOMINGTON.

Rev. Howard has been confined to his room for the past few days on account of ill health.

Messrs. Bond Bros., of Bond, this district, have purchased the fine tract of timber bordering on the northwest side of Savage river, extending from the old Lochiel dam to Everett tunnel. Mr. N. U. Bond, the business manager of the firm, was in town on Tuesday and rented a room in the M. E parsonage which will be converted into an office. The main office at Bond will be moved to this place and the Bond plant and the proposed new mill operated from the Bloomington office as headquarters. The new plant will be installed at once on the west side of the river opposite the B. & O. watchbox, about one-half mile west of town. This new enterprise will come in the nature of a boom to our place and to the district and will add very materially to the business interests of Bloomington and vicinity.

Mr. John Raley, 1st baseman for the Cardinals, of Cumberland, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. James Green, of the Wabash office, Baltimore, *en route* to Elkins, spent Sunday in town. Mr. Green has been promoted to the position of traveling auditor for the Wabash and the W. Va. C. R. R., with headquarters at Elkins. Mrs. Green accompanied her husband as far as this place when she will remain with her sister, Mrs. Sallie Matthews, until a suitable house has been obtained at their new location, when they will go to housekeeping.

The miners of the Marstellar Coal Co. went to work on Monday at the reduced rate of 50 cents a ton.

Mrs. Jacob Clark and children are visiting relatives at Winchester, Va.

Messrs. Geo. Oss and W. C. West of Oss' Mill, were in town on Sunday.

'Squire Fazenbaker, of Firm Rock, had business in town on last Monday.

A terrific hail, rain and thunder storm passed over our town on last Wednesday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. Much damage was done to the garden crops in this vicinity from the heavy downpour.

Elizabeth Jane Simpson, aged 67½ died at her home in this place on last Sunday afternoon about 1 o'clock. For the past twenty years she had been an invalid, suffering from stomach trouble which finally proved fatal. Twenty-two years ago her husband, Mr. Samuel B. Simpson died from injuries received while at work in Franklin Mine. Mrs. Simpson and her husband came to this place from Berryville, Va., about 25 years ago and during all that time had been prominently identified with the interests of the M. E. church. She was president of the Ladies' Aid Society and in many ways added to the spiritual and material growth of the Methodist church in this community. Her children, Mrs. Joseph Paugh, Mrs. William Morehead, Messrs. Calvin and Samuel Simpson, of this place, and Mrs. Walter Moore, of Piedmont, were present at her death bed. Her funeral took place from the church on last Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Snedegar, the pastor officiating. She was buried in tae Bloomington grave yard beside her husband.

FINZELL.

The cool weather seems to retard the growth of vegetation and the farmers say there will be only a half crop of hay.

The Minick Bros. will open up a five foot vein of good coal on the east side of Big Savage mountain which will be a great advantage to our farmers.

Two prospectors from Pittsburg, Pa., have found a fine vein of coal in the Piney Run Valley which they pronounce the finest Pittsburg gas coal. A company is now being formed to open the coal and clay in that great valley.

Frederick Warner, Sr., disposed of his household goods on Saturday.

Edward Finzel is building a new house on his farm. Thomas Johnson has the contract.

Miss Mary McKenzie and Mrs. Jane Finzel went to Cumberland, on a shopping trip.

Alen Robinson is building a new barn.

A party composed of Misses Margaret, Lulu Finzel and Nellie Machin and Messrs. Joseph Finzel, Robert Hochsetler, Lewis McKenzie and William Thoreany went to Castleman River on a fishing trip. They report a good time but few fish.

A party composed of forty-six ladies and gentleman from Berlin, Pa., visited "Samson's Rock" and was much pleased with the grand scenery that abounds about this place.

James McKenzie's family is afflicted with the black diphtheria.

A number of our most prominent business men and farmers propose to organize a telephone company, the local telephone company having left their patrons without any service for almost two months all on account of not being willing to pay our central girl a few more dollars in wages per month. She has one been of the busiest operators along the line.

John Arklie was painfully hurt in the mines of the Union Mining Co., by a discharge of dynamite, the fire-clay cutting him in many places and injuring his eyes very much. Dr. Murray rendered surgical aid and they have taken Mr. Arklie to Cumberland to the Western Marvland Hospital to be treated by Dr. Fechtig.

Miss Viola Rosenberger possesses the finest poultry farm in district number nine. She keeps about one hundred old chickens and has over five hundred young chickens. Her income from the sale of eggs amounts to fifty dollars a month.

Mr. Eugene Cune, of Meyersdale, Pa., accompanied by his best girl visited his parents last week.

Daniel Allbright, an enterprising young man, is engaged in ginseng farming. He has over fifteen hundred plants and expects to plant quite a number of seeds this fall.

Henry Baker has purchased the fine tract of timber on the Catharine Miller farm.

A number of prominent business men were up in the Accidemt district looking over a fine tract of timber which they expect to purchase.

ERIN.

Sale of Bonds.

By advertisement printed elsewhere in this paper to day the Mayor and City Council invite bids for the purchase of municipal bonds amounting in the aggregate to $4000, the proceeds of which will be used for street improvement. The bonds will be issued in the denomination of $100 and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent.

Col. Pearre in Maine.

Congressman and Mrs. George A. Pearre left Baltimore Saturday by the Merchants and Miners steamer Ontario for Boston. They will go to the back woods of Maine, where they expect to spend the summer. They will live in a log house and Col. Pearre hopes by an out-door life to fully regain his health.

Church Dedication.

The new United Brethren church at Terra Alta, W. Va., will be dedicated Sunday, June 18, 1905, by Bishop W. M. Weekley, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio.

Order of services for the day, preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. We will also have a basket dinner and remain on the ground during the day.

All are invited to attend.

D. W. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 10th day of June, at my stables in Oakland, 6 head of horses, carriages, buggies, wagons, phætons, sleighs, a lot of harness, saddles, bridles and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale.—Under $5.00 cash; over that amount, a credit of six months, purchaser to give note with approved security.

13 2t MRS. A. SWEENEY.

How To Get FRESH YEAST

You can have fresh yeast sent direct from the factory on your favorite baking days, whenever you choose. No stale, lifeless, store shelf yeast. But pure, fresh, clean

FULTON YEAST

Our plan is simple. It insures fresh yeast and just when you want it. Send for a FREE SAMPLE of this wonderful yeast and ask us about our plan of supplying you regularly.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR . . . 5c

ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy Etc.

Newspapers and Periodicals

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE NEW :: ::

5c AND 10c STORE

If not you are missing part of your life. Everything in the store a bargain and nothing over 10c—almost anything you want. New goods every week.

The Little Man

Fishing Party to West Virginia.

Tuesday morning Messrs. W. R. Stull and D. E. Offutt, of Oakland, accompanied by Elder Humbird, of Cumberland, and T. W. Justus and son of Baltimore, left Oakland for Leadmine, West Va., where they will spend the week fishing.

Strange visitors.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,
P. L. Broderick

Teachers' Examinations

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY, OAKLAND, MD., June 3, 1905.

The Garrett county examinations for teachers will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Monday and Tuesday, June 26 and 27.

At ACCIDENT, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.

At OAKLAND, Friday and Saturday, June 30 and July 1.

Those applying for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland.

No other examinations will be held during the year.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this petition application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, said road beginning at or near a gate on the road leading to J. T. Geary's house from the county road at the foot of Ryland's Hill and running thence through the lands of J. T. Geary, Capt. E. M. Friend, Frazee's, Nedrow's and Kendall's to intersect the county road at or near Blooming Rose church, a distance of about two miles.

T. B. HINEBAUGH,
A. M. UMBEL,
14 3odpd LEVI J. FIKE, and others.

Strange visitors.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Senator R. T. Browning was in Oakland Monday afternoon on business.

Garrett county strawberries, the sweetest, juiciest and best aflvored berry grown, are now on the market.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Smith and their neice, Miss Wandell of Crellin, were in Oakland last Saturday.

'Squ're William A. Harvey, of near Gormania, came to Oakland yesterday afternoon and remained here night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Warnick, of Deer Park, will leave that place some time shortly for a visit of three or four months to points in Ohio.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger accompanied by Miss Gertrude Sincell went to Lonaconing Saturday where they will visit relatives a week or two.

Mr. Bernard Gouder entertained at his home on Second street last Saturday night nine couples of his young friends. A most excellent supper was served followed by cards.

Strange visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Trickett, of Amboy, W. Va., former residents of Selbysport, this county, spent yesterday and a part of to-day as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Browning near Oakland.

Mr John H. Roth, one of the editor's best friends from the Southern section of the country, made Oakland a visit Monday and incidentally called to see us, as he usually does when he visits Oakland.

Mr. Albert Lewis, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., President of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company, who was the guest for several days of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Stull at their home on Green street, departed Monday evening for his home.

Strange visitors.

Mr. John P. Miller, of Engles Mills, came up to Oakland Monday afternoon driving a fine pair of horses which he offers for sale. Mr. Miller is the post master and merchant of his section of the country and is a hustling business man.

John. G. Hoffman, Esq. and wife, of Wheeling, were in town Wednesday. Mr. Hoffoman is junior member of the well known tanning company of John G. Hoffman & Son Co., and has been at Gormania looking after the company's interests, there.—Keyser Echo.

Among those from this county who are attending the Annual Meeting of the German Baptist Brethren being held at Bristol, Tenn., this week are [illegible], James W. Beeghly and J. C. [illegible]m, of Accident; Rev. Taylor Sines, and Mr John Sines, of near Oakland, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gnagey, of Accident.

Miss Nettie Anderson, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland Tuesday morning from Cumberland, where she had been a week visiting relatives and friends. Miss Anderson joined her mother here who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Robinson several days. Both ladies will remain in Oakland indefinitely.

Strange visitors.

Miss Cinda Hinebaugh is visiting relatives at Manheim, West Va.

Mr. Wade Hinebaugh spent Monday evening on business at Piedmont.

Mr. J. C. Watson, of Keyser, spent Monday morning in Oakland.

Rev. Percy W. Metheney, of Deer Park, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Lost—On Monday a lady's light cloth jacket. Please return to this office.

Mr. D. A. Vaughn went to Swallow Falls and Sang Run yesterday on insurance business.

Mr. Henry Barnard, of Bloomington, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. George W. Bray, of near Swanton, was in to see the editor Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. John M. Crane, of Kingwood, was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday the guest of relatives.

This office was favored yesterday with a call from Rev. and Mrs. Thomas S. Long and two interesting little daughters of Mountian Lake Park.

Miss Lulu Fringer, who spent the winter at McKee's Rocks, Pa., arrived home Tuesday morning.

School Commissioner Moses R. Hamill spent Monday at his old home near Blaine, West Va.

Senator U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, was in the city yesterday afternoon for a few hours on business.

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill and little son, who visited relatives in Baltimore, has returnsd to Oakland.

Mr. Louis Littman, of Swanton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mrs. Albert Ashby, of Crellin, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vaughn in Oakland Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Alice Kepner, of Oakland, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alvin F. Getty at Cumberland, for several weeks, has returned home.

Col. Sam B. Lee, of the Hutton district, was in Oakland yesterday afternoon, having returned home from a visit of a few days at Webster and Grafton, W. Va., on Saturday.

Mr. Kenny, of Piedmont, came up to Oakland on Tuesday evening to take the place of Mr. Harry Rasche temporarily as one of Agent Washburne's assistants at the station.

The well at the new jail which was bored to supply water for the building, has been completed after going to a depth of 175 feet. The supply is deemed adequate for all needs.

Miss May Hopkins, of Baltimore, has resigned as assistant principal of the Oakland public schools, her resignation having been received by the School Board this week.

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson and daughter Miss Nannienne, and Mrs. January and son Mr. Arthur January, arrived here from Chicago Tuesday afternoon and will occupy their residence Monte Vista during the summer.

The Board of County Commissioners in session since Tuesday of this week will probably adjourned to day at noon. During the present session routine business has been transacted and matters appertaining to the erection of the new jail discussed and determined.

Rev. J. E. Goodwin, rector of the Episcopal church here, who recently returned from Florida where he spent the winter, is confined to his home with an attack of malaria fever. His condition to-day is somewhat improved and no serious consequences are anticipated.

Since the electric light plant at Mountain Lake Park has been purchased by the Mountain Lake Park Association from the trustees who have had it in possession for a year or more, a new schedule of rates has been made and became effective on or after the 1st inst.

This office as well as many other friends in Oakland, are in receipt of invitations from Miss Agnes Louise Nelson to attend the graduating exercises of the class of 1905 of the Training School for Nurses in Philadelphia, of which class Miss Nelson is a member.

GROVES BROS. MILL BURNED

Last Friday Night, It Being Located on the Beckman Land.

Last Friday night the saw mill belonging to Messrs. Grove Bros., located on the Beckman lands which was recently purchased by the Ravenscroft Lumber and Manufacturing Co., was burned to the ground, destooying much of the machinery and damaging the engine, saws and other portions of the mill.

The mill was being operated by its owners upon a contract with the Ravcroft Company, delivering the output to the railroad at Mountain Lake Park. There was no insurance upon the property and its loss falls heavily upon the ownars.

Strange visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold A. Werner, of Morgantown, were visitors to Oakland friends Monday.

Mr. Thomas Dymond, of near Uniontown, Pa., is in Oakland looking for a farm upon which to locate. He wants about fifty acres near town.

Mr. Theodore Bush, formerly of Oakland but for a number of years a leading resident of Grafton, W. Va., was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Leathers had as their visitors from Friday until Monday afternoon Mrs. Isaac Shingleton and children, of Parkersburg, West Va.

Mr. Byrne Hamill arrived home Sunday evening from Front Royal, Va., where he had been a student during the winter at Randolph-Macon Academy.

After attending a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners held in Oakland last Friday and Saturday, Commissioners Eilithorpe and Bishoff returned to their respective homes Saturday afternoon.

Rev. E. J Hopkins and Mr. Theodore Bush, of Grafton, and Mr. George Loy, of Keyser, accompanied by Mr. E. J. Fringer, of Oakland, were at Eglon Tuesday attending the Conference of the Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell and Mr. R. E. Sliger went to Lonoconing yesterday where they attended the wedding of Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Sloan, to Mr. Harry Somerville.

'Gene Baumgartner has opened his five- and ten-cent store in the old post office building on Alder street. He has a large and well selected stock of household articles, wearing apparel, toilet articles, etc. No article is sold exceeding ten cents in value and the public appreciate his enterprise. See his advertisement in this paper today.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Bittinger, well known and greatly beloved by many Oakland citizens, was here Monday when he accompanied Rev. E. Manges to Eglon where both gentlemen attended the Alleghany Conference of the Lutheran church in session there Monday evening, Tuesday and yesterday. They returned to Oakland yesterday and this morning Mr. Shoup returned to his charge at Bittinger.

Deputy Sheriff James B. Frantz was called hastily to Bond on Monday afternoon by a telephone message stating that a riot was imminent there among some woodsmen who were drunk and looking for trouble. The officer went to Bond immediately but before he arrived the men had been made aware of his movements and left the place.

W. S. Shrout, of Gormania, spent Monday night with friends in Keyser. He is engaged in the restaurant business in the town and has a nice farm in the neighborhood to which he devotes a part of his attention. He says the Bayard Coal & Coke Co. has leased their mine at Glade Run to parties who will resume operations there shortly.—Keyser Echo.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of District No. 8, mention of whose injuries as a result of a brake beam on his wagon slipping and striking him on the nose and breaking it, was made in this paper last week, came over to Oakland Thursday afternoon and remained here until Saturday evening received medical and surgical attention at the hands of Dr. John E. Legge.

Rev. E. S. Johnson, D. D., last Sunday preached his farewell sermon to the Lutheran congregation of this town. His remarks were well received by a large and appreciative audience. Rev. Johnston served the charge including Salisbury, Greenvill, St. Paul and Grantsville for eleven years, and it can be said of a truth that he served his charge well. He will continue to reside here, where he has a legion of warm friends in all denominations.—Salisburry Star.

The town of Tunnelton, 26 miles west of Oakland, was visited by a fire on last Saturday night about eleven o'clock which destroyed two stores and six dwellings, entailing a net loss of $35,000. That the fire was of incendiary origin there is little doubt and detectives have been employed to hunt the fire bugs down. Among those who lost their homes were Mr. Hugh Bonafield, M. C. Gibson and Col. Wm. J. Lavelle. The stores burned were owned by Adams & Co. and the Tunnelton Hardware Co.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$115,283 14
Overdrafts, secured	82 18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,734 37
Stocks, Securities, etc	2,850 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,077 61
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents	2,734 51
Due from State Banks and Bankers	647 67
Due from approved reserve agents	13,730 16
Checks and other cash items	115 08
Notes of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	193 69
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie $1,571 75	
Legal-tender notes 5,247 00	6,818 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,250 00
Total	$182,807 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,639 19
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,980 70
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	495 35
Individual deposits subject to check	70,652 63
Time certificates of deposit	51,641 31
Total	$182,807 16

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.

EDWARD SCHLOSSNAGEL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: W. H. H. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, J. H. CUPPETT, Directors.

NO. 5023.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$137,324 82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	22 73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	23,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	5,762 50
Stocks, securities, etc	32,080 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	42,097 19
Other real estate owned	1,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	867 22
Due from State Banks and Bankers	945 23
Due from approved reserve agents	14,688 94
Checks and other cash items	117 73
Notes of other National Banks	210 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	17 25
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie $7,501 35	
Legal-Tender notes 4,000 00	11,501 35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	700 00
Total	$324,724 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	26,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	270 05
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,758 47
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	852 90
Individual deposits subject to check	72,574 28
Time certificates of deposit	84,057 47
Cashier's checks outstanding	850 10
United States deposits	23,000 00
Bills payable and rediscounts	16,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	11,000 00
Bills payable, including cert-ficates of deposit for money borrowed	5,000 00
Total	$324,724 49

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: FRED A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, OWEN TREACY, Directors.

NOTICE OF Bond Sale!

Notice as to the Sale of Bonds to Pay for the Improvements of the Streets of the Town of Oakland, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, will meet at their Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY,
the 3d Day of July, 1905
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

of said day, to receive and examine sealed bids for the purchase of Four Thousand Dollars of the Municipal Bonds of said Town as authorized by Chapter 24 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1898, for the purpose of paying for the improvement of the streets of said town.

The said Bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Hundred Dollars each. Said Bonds to be drawn in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly and the ordinance of said town providing for said issue with interest bearing coupon bonds attached at four per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year after the date of said issue, but not to bear interest until after the first day of January, 1906, but none of said bonds will be payable before the first day of January, 1925, after that date they will be paid at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and Town Council of said town.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Garrett National Bank, Oakland, Maryland.

The bonds are to be paid for within ten days after the notice that the same are ready for delivery.

Said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder or bidders at a sum not less than their par value and interest after the first day of January, 1906, said bids to be without conditions or qualifications. All such bids shall be accompanied by the currency or a certified check payable to the order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland without condition for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the amount of said bid and in all cases where said bids are not received or accepted said money or check will be returned to the owner or owners.

In case any of said bonds are awarded to a bidder or bidders and they refuse to accept and pay for the same when ready for delivery and upon being notified of the same either by writing or orally, then the amount of ten per cent. so advanced on said bids shall be forfeited to the town of Oakland, and shall be turned over to the credit of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland as liquidated damages for breach of contract on the part of said bidder and bidders.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Attest: HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.
S. LAWTON, President Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 43

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause wherein William Barkholder and others are plaintiffs and Clara Barkholder and others are defendants, the same being No. 2296 Equity, said decree bearing date the 24th day of May, 1905, the undersigned was appointed trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 24th Day of June, 1905,

At the hour of 10:30 a. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett County, Maryland.

1st. All that tract or parcel of land containing about 150 acres and being the home farm of the late JOHN A. BARKHOLDER, and situate about three miles North of the town of Bittinger. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, unfinished, a log dwelling house and log barn with other outbuildings. About 40 or 50 acres of said farm is cleared and in cultivation and has a good orchard thereon. Th uncleared portion is well timbered with hemlock and oak. The whole place is well watered.

2nd. All the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit and those holding under them in and to Military lots Nos. 2532, 2333 and 2371, containing 150 acres. These last named lots are situated about one mile South of the above described farm, are unimproved, but are well timbered with hemlock, sugar, white oak, red oak and other timber.

All of said above described lands are supposed to be underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser. Possession of the home farm cannot be given before the 1st day of March, 1906.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

Reward $25.00 Reward

A reward of $25.00 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Tuesday night, May 16th, removed from in front of Hinebaugh's restaurant Watchman's Key No. 1, which is the property of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.

Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905. 11 3t

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

OPPOSING THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in Baltimore last Thursday and there was a good attendance of faithful party men. Among the notable absentees was Governor Warfield who is not in accord with his party in its effort to impose upon the people the Poe Suffrage Amendment. Prominent Democrats are beginning to speak out in opposition to the scheme of the managers and they don't mince words in denouncing the proposal to adopt such a dangerous and radical measure in Maryland. State's Attorney Owens, Mr. Alfred S. Niles and Mr. Archibald H. Taylor, all prominent Democrats and leaders of the Baltimore bar gave out interviews recently giving strong reasons for opposing the Amendment. Civic organizations are speaking out against it, including the Baltimore Reform League, the Citizen's Union, an organization made up of a number of German societies, the Methodist Minister's Association and other prominent organizations. These associations have come out against it in the most vigorous manner. The Democratic managers have raised a large fund and are determined to win in their fight to make Maryland a one party State. Their appeal to race prejudice is merely a cloak to hide their ulterior motive. Seeing the success of the movement in Southern States to disfranchise the colored voter, they seize upon the idea and endeavor to apply it, with amendments, to Maryland, where the negro is out-numbered five to one and where he has never dominated public affairs and never will. In their greed the framers of the Poe law have gone farther than the people of the South have gone and have added qualifications that will disfranchise negroes, Germans, Irish and other nationalities who have become residents of Maryland later than Jan. 1, 1869. These are the tests to by applied by officers of registration:

First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a *reasonable* explanation of the same; or, if unable from physical disability to read such section, but able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States where he then resided; or

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last mentioned person. No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter nor be entitled to vote.

Do you want to have *your* right to vote depend upon these provisions or the whim of the registration officers? Do you want to clothe the present Democratic party organization with absolute power to control public affairs indefinitely? If you don't, then you owe it to yourself and to your State to oppose the scheme with the weight of your personal influence and vote. Take the first test: Under this test registration officers, who are sworn to perform their duties impartially are "expected" to eliminate such negroes as are objectionable to the Democratic bosses. There are many in this State whom they need in their business and use regularly. If they use their registratres to get rid of only those negroes whom they don't want, isn't it fair to assume that they will, when the political necessity for it arises, use this power against the white man, too? The right to vote ought not to depend upon the whim or caprice of any set of men, but should be stated in clear, definite terms, applicable to all alike. The second test confers the right to vote upon any one—illiterate or literate who had the right to vote on or prior to Jan. 1, 1869. No matter how unworthy or how igorant or what his moral character is now. Is this fair? Does such a provision truly intepret the true civic spirit and sense of justice of the people of Maryland? What becomes of the plea for an intelligent electorate? The third test is even worse. Any male lineal descendant of such persons as could vote on or before Jan. 1, 1869 can be registered. Hard-working, industrious citizens and their sons who have come among us from foreign lands are barred out while some ignoramus, the "son of somebody" is favored, no matter how unworthy. Maryland justice will not let negro prejudice entice them to do such a palpable wrong. The Democratic managers must bear the odium of proposing this disreputable measure for the sole purpose of entrenching themselves in power. The people will defeat it. A Democratic Governer of their own choosing says it is dangerous, a Democratic Attorney-General agrees with him and private citizens of all parties are rallying to defeat it. Independents have no notion of being trapped into a scheme to lessen their influence in public affairs while the Republican party, as has often happened before in Maryland, is the wheelhorse in the movement to defeat this latest effort if Mr. Gorman and his associate ringsters to have Maryland in their undisputed control. On which side are *you* going to line up?

MARYLAAND'S OLD STATE SENATE HALL

The Work of Restoring It Will Begin At Once.

THE PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

Old State House Discovered by Architects and Builders to Have been in Tumble-Down Condition—Character of the Work to be done.

The State House Building Commission held a meeting in the Government House at Annapolis Thursday and authorized the remodeling of the old Senate Chamber and its restoration to the form it was in when Congress was in session in it and General Washington surrendered his commission. The work of restoration will begin at once. The estimated cost of the improvement ordered is $12,565, divided as follows:

To restore the rostrum, niche and balcony	$2,500
To replace windows, doors, window trimmings, etc	700
To construct chimney breast, fireplace from cellar to second floor	400
Mantelpiece	100
Painting and decorating woodwork and plaster	500
To replace ceiling, remove girders and fire-proofing	3,500
Much of the brickwork of the oldbuilding has rotten woodwork in it and there has been estimated for contingencies	1,100
Fireproof first floor	2,075
Replastering, carrying chimney through the roof and contingencies	1,690

Mr. J. Appleton Wilson and Mr. Josias Pennington of the advisory committee, were present and submitted an interesting report, showing the character of the work to be done, illustrated by drawings and plans. Mr. Wilson had some photographs which were taken in the old chamber before it was changed showing in accurate detail the room as it will be when restored.

Mr. George Shaffer of the Land Office, another member of the advisory committee, had fortunately preserved two of the fluted columns which supported the gallery, or balcony, as well as a portion of the railing and the cornice. These articles, along with the photographs and other data which the committee secured will make possible the exact restoration of the room to its original form. The old building is in a very bad condition and the architects believe that the work on the ceiling of the Senate Chamber is necessary for safety. It is likely that the Legislature next winter will find it necessary to provide for the strengthening of the old State House, the removal of rotten timbers and the support of the side walls by underpinning if the historic old building is to be preserved.

In this connection it may be stated, as the opinion of the architect as well as the builder, that the States owes it to Senator Spencer C. Jones that the State House did not tumble down. When the additions were removed for building the new annex the north wall was found to be in a tottering condition and had to be rebuilt. If this had not been done the whole structure would probably have fallen.

Preserve The Shade Trees.

One of the most powerful elements in civic improvement and in beautifying a city is shade, and it is one to which least attention is paid. Some people do not know the value of shade trees in a city, leaving out the question of beauty altogether. It should be apparent that paving the streets and sidewalks increases the necessity for shade. The sun shining on the smooth stone or brick pavements is reflected with an intensity that is never felt where it shines only on the soft earth, and for that reason alone, if there was none other, putting down pavements and preserving or planting trees should go together. In short, shade trees add to the beauty, comfort and healthfulness of any city, and it is almost a crime to destroy them. In this country some plant and build while others dig up and tear down but please spare the shade trees.

Book of California

56 pages, 79 illustrations. Describes California and the route there. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line.

This is the route of The Overland Limited. Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.04 P. M. daily. Arrives San Francisco the third day in time for dinner. California book sent for 6 cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XI. Rev. i, 10-20. June, 11, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Message of the Risen Christ

The Book of Revelation is the clasp of the whole volume—a clasp made of gold from the street of the New Jerusalem, studded with jewels from its walls, and graven with the mystic emblems of beasts and elders. The position it holds in the sacred canon is evidently the very one Inspiration designed it should occupy. The last book corresponds to the first with its paradise, tree, and river. And the beatitude upon the reader is not for the one who peruses Revelation only, but the whole volume. The curse upon the one who adds to or detracts from refers not to the Apocalypse alone, but to the entire Scripture. Revelation binds the volume together.

The place of its composition was previously so obscure that the writer must needs inform the earliest readers that Patmos is an island. But ever since that Ægean rock which served the last seer as a watch-tower from which to view the double panorama, celestial and terrestial, has been covered with a "solemn glory." The person of the composer, too, has a fascinating charm. "The Thunderer" and yet, "the beloved disciple;" the last link between the apostolic and post-apostolic age; all his associates in the college of the apostles dead, and that, too, by violence; he, in age and feebleness extreme, an exile by the cruelty of Domitian, possibly a common laborer in the quarry—such a one on the Lord's-day, caught up into the Lord's presence in the third heaven, and not, like Paul, reticent as to what he saw, but "forcing and torturing language to express his colossal conceptions in the grandest and most energetic forms."

The Christophany, of course, eclipses all the rest of the book, crowded though it is with dazzling wonders.

John taxes human language to the uttermost in his attempted portraiture of the glorified person of Jesus Christ. He lays color to color, adds jewel to jewel. He affects not the beautiful, but the ineffably glorious. Never did painter, whether with pigment or word, have such a study. The Lord of life and glory deigns to give His disciple "a sitting." The Christophany was mercifully gradual. Mortal eye could not have supported it had it been instantaneous. It was announced by a trumpet-voice, the greatness and unearthliness of which prepared the revelator for something supernatural; a voice that charged him to be as alert as a modern stenographer in taking down what he saw and heard. When he turned to look, his eyes were further schooled to splender by seeing only certain subsidiary objects. The seven golden lamp-stands all ablaze was a goodly enought sight in itself. They represent the vehicle through which God shines—His Churches; golden, to show he prizes them; separate, to suggest their autonomy; seven of them, to represent the whole Church. The eye of rapt exile passes slowly from the shining candelabra to the more than regal form, the glorified person of Jesus Christ as it gradually materializes. Even here the apostle passes from the accessary to the principal, from the clothing to the person. You have seen the gown woven out of spun glass. This glorious sacerdotal robe was woven out of sunbeams. Not, as on Hermon's sacred height, for a moment, but forever His raiment continues white as the light. The regal golden girdle high above his breast "braces the frame together and symbolizes collected power." The girdle also so placed disposes the garment for "calm, majestic movement".

Like Aaron's robe and girdle, these, too, are "for glory and beauty."

And now John dares glance at Jesus' brow. He admires the coronal glory. Any modern electrical display would fade before it, as the stars do when the sun rises. It is a dazzling silvery whiteness, as white fleece, sparkling as the snow does when the sun sets its myriad tiny stars ablaze. The large and lustrous eyes are all aflame, not in wrath, but with Divine genius. His bare feet fairly gleamed like metal at white heat. And His voice resounds like the multitudinous waves even then pounding on the rock-girt isle. In the palm of His outstretched right hand lies a chaplet of seven stars—signifying that each Church and the whole Church is in His keeping. Whedon suggests that the sword from the mouth is "not a stiff, steel fixture, but His Divine and powerful breath making itself, as it were, visible." The *tout ensemble* is as the sun in the meridian, unobscured by mist or cloud.

But the glorified person of the monarch of heaven, earth, and hell, now fully developed, was of insufferable majesty. As nearly sixty years before, on the Mount of Transfiguration, so again, John falls like one dead. But the majestic figure bends over the benumbed disciple, and the gentle voice he was wont to hear beside the sea calls him back to consciousness with its familiar cadence. "Fear not!" and its identification of Himself with the Messiah, and the affirmation of His eternity and His sovereignty over death and the underworld. Directions follow as to the immediate record of the things seen and heard, and explanations of the symbolism of the stars and lampstands.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Prepared messages always come to prepared person. It was no accident that this man had this vision. By a long course of schooling to which he submitted intelligently, he became singularly open the Divine.

* * * * *

By the same process he was prepared to transmit what he received. He proved a faithful witness.

* * * * *

Revelation is the normal end of the New Testament. Gospels are a fourfold biography of Jesus. Acts is the photograph of the Apostolic Church. Epistles are the indoctrination of that Church. Revelation opens the vista of the future: picture Jesus triumphant. Thus, in spite of its composite authorship and variant form, the New Testament keeps its unity.

* * * * *

The Apocalypse has been aptly called a "tract for bad times." It was written in an age of persecution and impending cataclysms. Its purpose was to assure foreboding minds of ultimate victory in spite of current contraditions.

* * * * *

Some have hesitated to believe that the author of Revelation and the Gospel and the Epistles of John can be one and the same person. The latter are in pure Greek, while the former is Hebraized. It has been aptly suggested that in Revelation John returns to the style of his youth before it became softened by Greek culture. It is also in perhaps unconcious imitation of the style of the prophets.

* * * * *

As a piece of literature, Revelation has a unique beauty and value, and has been highly praised. "The last book of grace."—Gregory. "It has as many mysteries as words; all praise falls short of its merits."—Jerome. Viewed as a work of descriptive art, it is congruous and æsthetically magnificent. — Whedon. This book belongs peculiarly to those who are under the cross. It was given to banished man, and men in affliction understand and relish it.—Wesley.

* * * * *

Given to the world at such a time, it must have attracted attention. It was written by the sole survivor of the apostles, and sketched the program for the Church at the very moment when the Church was bitterly in need of something definite and authoritative.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

In the Spirit: Transported out of every-day consciousness and placed in the condition of prophetic ecstasy. —Lange. Caught into a state of spiritual rapture. — Camb. Bib. It came to be in a state of ecstasy capable of receiving revelations.—Pulpit Com. Lord's-day: Our Sabbaths should be islands of light and joy in God's presence. — Beecher. Term used here for first time.—Camb. Bib. Heard behind me: Represents utter unexpectedness and surprisingness of the Divine voice.—Lange. Alpha and Omega: A and Z, and, of course, all the letters between.—Holmes. Write into a book: Twelve times St. John reminds us that he writes this book by Divine command.—Pulpit Com. Ephesus, Smyrna, etc.: Seven cities enumerated in the order in which a traveler on a circuit would visit them. —Camb. Bib. Seven candlesticks (lamp-stands): First things seen, for whole Apocalypse treats of the future of the kingdom of God as represented by the Churches. — Lange. Son of man: Saw a human being.—Camb. Bib. A garment to foot: A cloak of dignity. — Ibid. His hairs: Since that, according to Oriental ideas, was the especial representative of his dignity. — Lange. Out of His mouth: Symbolically pregnant. Expressive of the fact that Christ overcame the world with his Word as with a two-edged sword. — Ibid. This description of the glorified Lord sublime as a purely mental conception, but intorable if we were to give it an outward form.—Trench.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO

Fine Tribute to the Sugar Maple.

"Rispah," the well known Stoverstown newspaper correspondent, pays the following very eloquently and deserved tribute to the sugar maple tree:

"Some one has said that the Lord might have created a finer tree than the sugar maple, but He didn't. Those who have seen a natural grove of several hundred of these trees will readily agree with this saying. Stately in size, symmetrical in form, magnificent in verdure, venerable in age. In the early spring yielding a nectar of aromatic sweetness fit for gods to sip, in June covered with a mass of darkest green foliage among which squirrels delight to gambol and silver-tongued birds of brightest plumage carol their sweetest songs to their mates, in October changing their leafy cloak to a mosiac of hues and tints that no painter could invoke from pallet. The grandest of trees—shall it be said that the greed for a few paltry dollars at the beginning of the Twentieth century caused the extinction of this monarch of the forests in Somerset county."

Awful Warning to Boys.

James, a young son of Timothy Sullivan, of Youngstown, met with a sad accident, some days ago. Having chopped a pile of kindling, he proceeded to carry it into the house, when he fell and broke his left arm. This should be a warning to boys who are inclined to interfere with the duties of their parents and sisters.—Greenburg Democrat.

High Up. Yes.

"Pop?"

"Yes, my son."

"What makes ostrich feathers so high?"

"Because the birds have such long legs, I suppose, my boy."—Yonkers Statesman.

Severe Sacrifice.

Gunner—Here's where some scientist rises to remark that if you eat onions you will live forever.

Guyer—What would be the use of living forever when no girl would ever let you kiss her?—Detroit Tribune.

Equally Ignorant.

Upgardson—What has become of your new automobile? I haven't seen it for a month or more.

Atom—I don't know. I haven't either. It blew up soon after I got it.—Chicago Tribune.

A Problem.

"Yes, he actually tried to kiss me in the dark."

"But why couldn't he obtain the same result by merely closing his eyes?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Speaking of Wives.

She—They say the Japanese women make excellent wives.

He—I suppose so. The Japanese are great fighters, you know!—Yonkers Statesman.

One View of It.

"But if she makes all her own dresses I should think she'd be a good wife for you. It shows she's industrious and sensible."

"Not for me, thank you. It simply shows how poor her father must be."—Boston Herald.

Quiet Scraps.

"Yes, the walls of our flat are so thin that my husband and I learned the deaf and dumb alphabet."

"What for?"

"So we could do our quarreling without being overheard."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Repudiated Advice.

Friend—If you weren't such a good fellow you'd make twice the money you do. Why don't you take a brace?

Gaysome—Bracers, my boy, are the very things that keep me from working!—Detroit Free Press.

Another About the Moon.

On going out one evening for a walk with her mother Marion, aged five, was shown the new quarter moon.

"Oh, Marion, look at the new moon!"

"No, mamma; that is not new. I have seen that before."

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

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Residence on North Third street.
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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

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Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May. 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46 P. M.
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.07 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily exceptsun	5.37 P. M
No. 14—Express, daily	5 04 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusiev.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN.
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 05x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05† ar	Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†
No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 2tf7—

Subscribe for The Republican.

Journalism Is On the Upward Grade

By ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY, Brooklyn Editor and Author

COMPARE the boastfulness of the most sensational journalism with the business announcements of what are regarded as the MOST CONSERVATIVE firms. Compare the editorials of boastful journalism with the advertisements of such firms. You will find the advertisements exceed the jubilant editorials in claims of merit AND OF EXCLUSIVE MERIT to a large degree. I am not finding fault with advertisements. Neither am I apologizing for boastful journalism. I am but pointing out the truth that boastfulness is not exclusively journalistic and that the exploitation of news or of views is bottomed on the same effects or defects that the exploitation of goods or of prices is.

THE EXPERIMENT OF SANE, MODEST AND SELF RESPECTING JOURNALISM IS GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL.

The experiment of moderate, modest and suggestive rather than flamboyant business advertisements may have been made, but it has escaped observation in the columns of newspapers. I DO NOT ADVOCATE THE MAKING OF IT. To a newspaper the value of an advertisement is the space it takes. The occupation of such space is increased by large types and wide columns. If advertisers in competing with one another for purchasers can be made to compete with one another in newspapers for space my revenues are not decreased and your revenue need not be drained if you can govern the estimate of luxurious necessities and of necessary luxuries formed in the mind and in the imagination of those members of your families that equally augment both your felicity AND YOUR EXPENSES.

* * *

I believe in journalistic reform. But we must reform MORE THAN OUR JOURNALISM before we can effectually reform even it. We must reform the tendencies in ourselves toward what for want of a better name is called "yellowism" before we can reform it in any special class of interest. The beam has to be cast out of our neighbor's eye as well as out of our own, out of your eyes as well as out of mine. You compliment the press by demanding more of it than you do of yourselves. The press in a sense compliments you in too many instances by expressing its news and its views in the same style in which you prefer those of whom you would buy or to whom you would sell should express theirs concerning their articles or specialties. IN JOURNALISM THE EXPRESSION DEPENDS ON THE MAN. In business announcements it largely depends either upon the articles to be sold or upon the customers to be addressed. Journalism may be affected by or toward its constituency as much as business is toward its customers, but journalism leaves to business men their announcements or their customers and is acquitted of the exaggeration of those business men to whom it rents space.

JOURNALISM AT ITS WORST WOULD NOT LIKE TO BE CHARGED WITH THOSE EXAGGERATIONS, AND JOURNALISM AT TS WORST SELDOM EQUALS THEM.

JOURNALISM IS ON THE UPWARD GRADE. There are flagrant instances of corrupt sensationalism, but the number of them is few, and they mutually eviscerate one another. The excess of their evil is its own bane and the antidote of itself to others. SANE, CLEAR AND FAIR PAPERS ARE GROWING. Biased reporting is far less than it was. What is brazen, jobbing, truculent or without conscience, whether in official service or in journalistic service—public service both—has to coin a counterfeit of the virtues it has not. The best influences in press and politics were never more feared BY THE WORST. The closely related but largely different, yet always interdependent, functions of public men and of public writers play their part in a very interesting stage of the history of the world.

AS THEY WELL AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY FULFILL THAT PART, THEIR RELATIONS TO ONE ANOTHER SHOULD BE OR SHOULD BECOME SUCH AS NEED NOT BRING TO THEMSELVES SHAME OR JUSTIFY IN THOSE TO WHOM THEY APPEAL ANY DIMINUTION OF HOPE OR ANY ECLIPSE OF FAITH.

The Laborer and the Capitalist

By Professor J. H. GRAY of Northwestern University

THE strike admittedly is a relic of barbarism. Still, even with the violence, bloodshed and destruction which often attend, it is hard to prove that the laborer behaves MORE IMPROPERLY than the capitalist.

So long as employers refuse to confer with their men we shall have strikes. I believe, however, that the phenomena of such demonstrations on the part of organized labor continually will become less and less.

I defend the sympathetic strike, the boycott and the closed shop ETHICALLY, contending that labor monopoly is the only antidote for capitalistic monopoly.

THE GREAT PROBLEM WHICH THE FUTURE MUST FACE IS A UNION OF COMBINED LABOR AND COMBINED CAPITAL AGAINST THE CONSUMERS.

War's Benefits Are Of Doubtful Value

By JOHN D. LONG, President McKinley's First Secretary of the Navy

THE benefits from war are of very DOUBTFUL value. They are not the steady flowing stream upon which you can rely. They are rather like THE TORRENT THAT DESTROYS as much as it carries. I think we may all rejoice that our country now is in a condition of peace; that ALL the tendencies of our national life are in that direction. It is my earnest hope that we shall continue, and that is one of the reasons why I think we are carrying this Monroe doctrine a little too far. There is great danger that it may be carried to the point where it will result in unpleasant complications.

FRESH YEAST
Every Baking Day

The greatest plan ever devised for the busy housewife. Send for a ***free sample*** of Fulton Yeast and we will tell you of our method of supplying you regularly with yeast — fresh from the factory.

FULTON YEAST

is the product of twenty-five years' experience. You will have better bread, more of it, and just when you want it. Be sure to send for a sample anyhow.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 595, Acts of 1896, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9-3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

It is in the details that clothes quality shows. All coats are pretty much alike in general plan. They all have backs and fronts and sleeves and collars.

The Fifth Avenue tailor gets a hundred dollars per suit for his clothes, because of the perfection of detail. The collar hugs the neck, the lapels lie smooth and flat, the shoulders have a shapely form—and hold it, the front is braced with haircloth and canvas, and does not break or sag. The buttons stay on and the buttonholes are steadfast. Pockets are reinforced and do not tear down.

Well dressed men like these things and so the tailor gets his price.

Now Clothcraft Clothes are designed and built on the Fifth Avenue plan, but not at the Fifth Avenue price. Every detail has attention and you will find in the set of the collar, the shape of the shoulder, the hang of the sleeves and the general balance of the coat, the same admirable qualities you have noticed in the garments of the highest priced tailor.

The Clothcrafters Know just how he gets his good results and they put into Clothcraft Clothes every feature that is good. But they apply system and machinery and turn out large quantities—therefore the price comes down. Clothcraft is the only ready-to-wear brand of clothing in which these things are done at moderate cost.

J. H. CUPPET
FRIENDSVILLE.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15. Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President, College Park, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.

E Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and ruoning thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
11-5t SAMUEL MIMMELL.

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.

Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face
BRICKS
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.

The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit *both* California and *Oregon* or Washington, the cost is slightly more.

These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thru New Mexico, then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Seattle if desired.

In short, these Pacific Coast excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our western country in a comprehensive manner.

If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.

From September 15 to October 31, 1905, one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.

If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.

Send Colorado / California booklet and rates.
Name
Address
Leave about

Address
JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Pass. Traf. Mgr., Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.

Rock Island System
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
EL PASO ROUTE

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

A Correspondent Writes of Matters of Interest at the Nation's Capital.

Considerable satisfaction is expressed in Washington at the general results on the Ohio convention. In the main, the Ohio platform is a hearty endorsement of the administration and its expressions on the subject of rate legislation are particularly gratifying. The platform would have been even more satisfactory had it endorsed the administration's recommendations in favor of tariff readjustment but it is as a whole, so satisfactory that there is no disposition to criticise its one defect. Secretary Taft's frank statement, made as chairman of the convention, that the majority in Congress will be compelled to take some action with a view to obviating the steady deficit does not agree with that made at St. Louis by Secretary Shaw, recently, when he said, "We are not worried about the deficit," but Mr. Taft's version is the one entertained by the members of his cabinet. Secretary Taft told the Ohio Convention that Congress would have to restore the war taxes, increase the internal revenue taxes, or so readjust the tariff as to augment its revenue producing power.

Speaking to a high protection state like Ohio, Secretary Taft doubtless deemed it wise to go no further than to present the alternatives, but there is no doubt in the minds of those who have discussed the subject recently with Mr. Taft, that he believes the tariff schedules should be readjusted, as do all the Cabinet, except Secretaries Shaw, Wilson and Metcalf, all of whom are invoterate stand patters

There are strong indications that the tariff readjustment policy will receive considerable help from a new and unexpected source, namely from some of the most influential of the protected interests. Several managers of legitimate beneficiaries of the protective tariff have advised the President that their industries are over protected. Paridoxical as they may seem their second statement on the subject seems even more so. They say that there are too large profits in their respective lines. In elucidation of this statement, however they make it clear to anyone who takes the trouble to think. They say that with the tariff so high as to present the alluring possibility of inordinate profits, new and inexperienced business men are prone to rush into the industry and establish small plants which invariably come to financial grief in a short time. Were these little fellows allowed to pass through a period of financial stress, ultimately fail, they would naturally sell their products at reduced prices to secure the much needed "ready cash" and so demoralize the entire market. To avoid this undesirable result, the large producers buy up the smaller and weak competitors and are often compelled to do so at serious loss, because the little fellows invariably overvalue their plant and stock. Moreover, even a fair valuation, these additional plants are seldom worth much more to the larger concerns which are already provided with all the machinery, etc. that they require. To make these purchases the larger concerns are compelled as a rule to issue additional stocks or bonds and these increased liabilities are prejudicial to the interest of the stockholders. Therefore, argue the protected manufacturers, it would be more beneficial were the tariff schedules reduced to a reasonable basis, the overplus of domestic competition curtailed and the market kept steady. It will of course be obvious to the reader that this argument is advanced only by the managers of legitimate manufacturing concerns which makes their profit out of their business and that such reasoning is obnoxious to all of those trusts whose profits are largely comprised of the margins on stock manipulations in Wall Street.

The Senate committee on Interstate Commerce has finally adjourned, after taking testimony on the railway rate question for upward of thirty days, without action. At the executive session of the committee held after the last hearing, however, it was developed that the committee is unanimously opposed to the character of legislation recommended by the President. The committee will meet again two weeks before Congress convenes and will report a bill with which it hopes to head off the passage by the House of a measure in accord with the views of the President. This bill will amplify the Elkins anti-rebate law so as to prevent any possibility of rebates, which curtail the profits of the railroads.

It will place the private car lines under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the results of which will be problematical. It will not delegate to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to a fix maximum rate where the existing rate is found to be unjust and instead of increasing the salaries of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, so that body may be made more efficient, as the President desires, it will diminish the duties of the Commission and makes it less important body.

What will the result be when the irresistible force in the White House meets the immovable force in the Senate, no man can foretell. That will be one of the most extensive subject of speculation throughout the next session and the result promised to be interesting to themselves and in their effect, whatever they may be. Of course the railroad men are delighted with what they are pleased to term a vindication of their opinions, but those who have been long familiar with the committee and its views never anticipated any other result. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the President to forego his purpose of calling Congress in special session on October 19, but he is "standing pat."

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills;

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9 3t E. A. WEIMER. Treasurer.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

TAX SALES OF Real Estate

Located in Garrett County.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in the Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, by Section 51 of Chapter 566, of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1890, title, "Garrett County," subtitle, "County Treasurer," and also by Section 52 of said Chapter 566, as amended by the General Assembly of Maryland for the year 1898, Chapter 144, the undersigned as late Treasurer in and for Garrett county, Maryland, will on

TUESDAY,
The 13th Day of June, 1905,
at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.,

at the front door of the court house in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all the following lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, to-wit:

NO. 3. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO (1252) situated, lying and being in Garrett county, State of Maryland, containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES, and being the same land which was conveyed to Blaine Titchenell by deed from Thos. W. Titchenell and others dated the 13th day of September, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 44, one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 and charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Blaine Titchenell.

NO. 4. MILITARY LOT NUMBER TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE (1249) situated, lying and being in said Garrett county, State of Maryland, and containing the quantity of FIFTY ACRES and being the same land which was conveyed to Thomas W. Titchenell by D. E. Offutt and others by deed dated the 10th day of September 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 44, folio 314, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county. Said lot is located in Election District No. 14 of said Garrett county and will be sold to satisfy and pay the taxes due and in arrear thereon for the year 1903 as is charged on the Assessment Books of said Garrett county in the name of the said Thomas W. Titchenell.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on day of sale. The right of redemption extends to six calendar months from day of sale by paying to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum and all costs. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

J. W WHITE,
Late Treasurer of Garrett County.

All property on which the taxes for 1903 have not been paid will be advertised and sold as soon as advertisements can be prepared.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

Paroid Roofing

—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

Send For Free Sample

and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

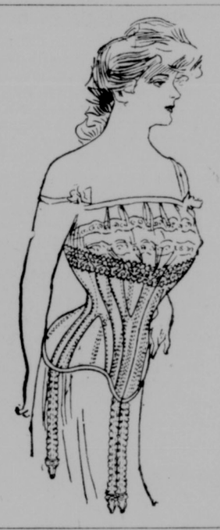
FOR YOUR ROOFS

B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.



A NEW LINE OF Wash Dress Goods

Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

OAKLAND MODEL BAKERY

BREAD

Has No Equal in this Market. It's Wholesome, always Fresh and Pure. :: :: ::

HENRY LAUER
Proprietor

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK

Our New Candy Mfg Department

Is now in operation and you are sure of getting none but PURE GOODS Try our Peanut and Cocoanut Brittle. . . . . .

FRESH PIES AND CAKES
AT ALL TIMES.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et. al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et. al.
No. 1321 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of May 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $910 00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscr of Garrett County, hath obtained from Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in M land, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter- of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 PER YEAR

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905. NUMBER 15.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Fearful Catastrophe at a Farm House Near Beckman.

FAMILY OF HENRY KERSHMAN

Two Girls and One Boy Incinerated In the Beds at Their Home Last Friday Morning.

Friday morning, June 9th, 1905, about three miles north of Swanton, was a tragedy so harrowingly repellent that it should be if possible neither remembered nor repeated.

Less than a mile west of the "North Glade" church, and on the road of that name, stood the residence of Henry Kershman. Mrs. Kershman was the mother of an infant less than two days old. Two children slept with the parents on the lower floor, while three, a boy and two girls ranging from three to about seven years of age, occupied a bed on the upper floor. As the morning was cool with considerable frost, Mr Kershman kindled a fire in the stove with a pipe running through the building. In a short while, soon after five o'clock in the morning he was horrified by the roar of fire in the roof of his home. Access to the children by the stairway was found to be impossible and the agonized father ran out quickly reached and broke in an upper window through which smoke and flames no man could face and live burst upon him, but he pressed into this devouring blaze and choking smoke calling beseeching to his children while his own hands and face were burning, without hearing an answer or human sound from the consuming fires within.

His burns were most painful, particularly deep and severe on the right hand.

Fortunately at this juncture in the peril, neighbors reached the scene and rescued the ill mother, baby and two children from the falling fires over head, and also succeded in saving a few articles from that room. In an amazingly short time the board structure was in embers and ashes on the ground and when the subsiding heat admitted approach, there side by side, with the wire work of the spring bed on which they slept, were the three charred remnants of what a few minutes, less than an hour, before had been living bodies. These blackened fragments were gathered and placed in a white casket and interred that afternoon in the North Glade cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Price, of the Methodist church, conducting a most reverent and impressive service.

The universal bewilderment of mind and expression of grief manifested by those assembled at this one grave of three young children, beggars mention. Women lost control of their pent-up emotions and strong men ceased for the time to be men and shook convulsively and wept bitterly, while the broken hearted father, with bandaged hand and scarred face, wailed in wild despair. Listening to the lamentations of a father to broken in spirit and blinded in grief to know that justice and mercy may yet appear as spiritual flowers over the ashes of this burning, a fable was recalled, no less suggestive from being a fable: A flute, the story ran, hopelessly complained that it had been lacerated, scraped and gashed until its former shape and self were gone. But a voice exclaimed, "Oh foolish, foolish flute! you know not of what you complain. Before touched by the fashioning hand that gave you such grace and polish, you were but a piece of ebony, common in the general forest. What a transformation now? What you call scraping took away the dross of your being, every laceration is a brace of beauty, and what you call gashes are but the music valves through which the clearest notes and most heavenly harmonies come."

RELLIM.

BLOOMINGTON.

Deputy Sheriff Frantz arrested Charles Morehead, of this place, on last Friday evening and took him to Oakland on warrants sworn out by his wife, charging him with non support and wife beating. His trial came up on Monday before Squire Teats, of Oakland, who held him for the grand jury.

Mrs. Niland, of Savage, wife of Supervisor Niland of the W. Va. C. R. R., and Mrs. Radcliffe, wife of Engineer John Radcliffe, of the same place, were in town visiting friends on Saturday.

Misses Hana and Myrtle Wagner, of Westernport, are guests of Misses Lotta Alma Kemp.

Saturday, June 10, was pay day at the Davis Coal and Coke Co's mines.

The Red Devils, a junior base ball team of Bloomington, met the Franklin nine at Pea Vine Park on last Saturday afternoon, and had an easy time defeating that team. Score 17 to 1.

Mr. Russell Pattison, the batting pitcher of the Cumberland team, was home over Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Tibbett, mine boss of Montgomery's Run, six-foot, was the guest of relatives on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. A. McClelland will arrive in Oakland on Friday next and will go to housekeeping in the manse on Third street.

Dixon & Kelso

OFFER 2 CARS
Special Buckwheat Fertilizer
to sell at
$14.00 A TON
On 6 Months Time

34c Cash For Wool

OAKLAND HOTEL OPENED FOR GUESTS TO DAY.

Great Improvements Made to the House and Grounds by the Lessees.

SEASON WILL BE A GOOD ONE

The Hotel Renovated From Cellar to Attic and the Grounds Are More Beautiful Than Ever Before, Due to the Efforts of Messrs. Eckles & Devries.

The famous Oakland Hotel, which formerly enjoyed the patronage of prominent people from all sections of the United States who came here to seek health and derive physical benefit from the climate and pure air will regain its lost prestige and notoriety as the leading summer hotel of the country if labor and a desire to have everything in prime condition count for anything, for during the past sixty days a vast amount of work has been done at the hotel by the new proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Eckles and C. K. Devries, who have leased the property for a term of years.

The hotel opened this morning for the reception of guests and by reports gathered from the proprietors a most successful season awaits them.

During the past two months a large force of men have been engaged in making necessary repairs to the building besides laying new carpets in all the rooms on the first and second floors, revarnishing and repairing the furniture in all parts of the house and in many other ways makng the property more pleasing to the eye.

In the large lobby the greatest improvement may be noticed. This room has been newly papered with a design in keeping with its surroundings. The dining room has been newly furnished with a specially designed service of china and linen while in the culinary and pastry departments everything has been replaced with new material.

In addition to this the front of the building and the veranda running its entire length, has been freshened up with paint which in itself adds greatly to the property.

A large and strong storage tank for water has been erected on the hill in the rear of the hotel from which the supply of water for bathing, culinary and housekeeping purpores will be drawn. Its location is such that water is now furnished to every floor in the hotel

The grounds fronting the building have been trimmed up, the grass mowed smoothly and a large number of flowers have been set out in the beds bordering the driveways leading to the front entrance.

The REPUBLICAN, along with the rest of the citizens of Oakland wish the proprietors all the success they so richly deserve for their unceasing labor and faith in the town as a summer resort of more than ordinary merit.

G. A. R. Day at Friendsville.

The following communication concerning the Decoration Day services at Friendsville, was delayed in the mails which explains its late appearance in these columns:

Sherman Post No. 11, G. A. R., Department of Maryland, held its Memorial services at Friendsville on the 30th. The Post assembled at the school house and then marched to the M. E. church, the Sunday school scholars joining in the procession. Short addresses in the morning and afternoon were made by the ministers of the town and vicinity and by Prof. Loraditch, of the manual training school. A literary and musical program was rendered. There were sixteen old soldiers present at the services. During the past year five members of the Post died. The graves of fifty four soldiers were decorated by a detail from the Post.

GEORGE E. BISHOFF.

Lawn Fete at New Germany.

The ladies of Trinity Reformed church, New Germany, will hold a lawn fete at the church on the evening of Saturday, June 19, when ices, cream, cake, strawberries, cake and all kinds of refreshments will be served. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church. All will find a hearty welcome from the ladies having the affair in hand.

Children's Day Service.

Children's Day will be observed by members of Trinity Reformed church at New Germany on Sunday, June 25th. Prof. U. D. Miller will be present and have charge of the music. Everybody welcome.

ANNUAL CONVENTION

Oakland District Epworth League, Mt. Lake Park, June 27 and 28, 1904.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Oakland District Epworth League will be held in the M. E. church at Mt. Lake Park, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27 and 28. The Oakland district represents a vast territory and each league within the district will send a number of delegates The event promises to be a most enjoyable one. Rev. J. B. Workman, of St. Paul's M. E. church Oakland, and Rev. Percy W. Metheny, of the Deer Park and Mt. Lake Park charge, with Presiding Elder Ward have charge of the arrangements and will look after the comfort and entertainment of the visiting Leaguers.

The following program of exercises for the two days has been arranged:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27TH.

7.30—Devotions. J. E. Weigle.
8.00—Greeting, P. W. Metheny.
8.10—Response, E. J. Westfall.
8.20—Program. Local League.
9.00—Reception and social.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28TH.

6:00—Sunrise Prayer Meeting, E. C. Bedford.
9.00—Devotions, W. E. Bishop, Leader.
9.30—Appointment of Committee and Reception of Reports.
10.00—Paper, Subject: "Who is Responsible for the success or Failure of the Epworth League?" F. M. Cain.
10.15—General Discussion.
11.00—Sermon, C. J. Price.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1.30—Devotions, T. W. Wilson.
2.00—Paper, subject, "What Should Be Taught in the Junior League?" Miss Mary Gandy.
2.15—Junior League Exercises, Misses Blanche Chance and Grace Loar, Leaders.
3.15—Election of Officers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

7.30—Devotions, L. A. McNemar.
8.00—Installation of Officers, R. B. Ward, officiating.
8.15—Address, "Possibilities of the Epworth League," A. Law Ireland.
Adjournment.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Sunday school at all the churches in the circuit at the usual hour next Sunday. Preaching at Hoyes at 10.30 and at Elder at 3 o'clock. At Oak Hill preaching Saturday evening at 8. As Children's Day will be observed in the Lutheran church at Friendsville there will be no preaching next Sunday evening.

An ice cream festival will be held at Blooming Rose Saturday evening, June 17. Children's Day service will be conducted in Friendsville Sunday evening, July 2.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

LUTHERAN.

At Accident on Trinity Sunday, 10 a. m., preaching followed by catechetical instruction. Children's Day services June 26th, Cove, Sunday, 2.30 preaching, followed by instruction. Children's Day service July 2 at 8 o'clock. Friendsville, Friday, 7 p. m., catechise; Sunday at 7 p. m., Luther League led by Mr. W. F. East, whose subject will be the "Holy Trinity," followed by Children's Day service at 8 o'clock. Kendall, Tuesday evening catechise and preaching. The offerings at the Children's Day services will be devoted to the Orphans' home at Lloysburg, Pa.

H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. J. A. McClelland will return to Oakland on Friday and on Sunday evening at eight o'clock he will preach in the Garrett Memorial church.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., Mr. McClelland will be installed pastor of the church here by Dr. Flanigan, of Grafton, assisted by Rev. Robert M. Ramsay, of Kingwood, W. Va.

M. E. CHURCH.

At 10.30 o'clock Sunday morning a sermon to parents, Sunday school and Junior League workers. In the afternoon at 3.30 Knight of Pythias memoral service, consisting of suitable hymns a number of brief addresses and use of the ritual of the organization. Sunday night at 8 o'clock a sermon to the Knight of Pythias will be delivsred by the pastor. All are invited.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

With health restored and energy unimpaired, I am practicing law in all the courts as usual. Office, First National Bank Building, Oakland, Maryland.

THOMAS J. PEDDICORD.

WILD GAME AND THE GAME LAWS

When Panthers and Wolves Were Numerous.

THE WOLF'S DREAD OF IRON.

Every Description of Game Becoming Scarcer—Fish Also Becoming Extinct—Laws to Save and Protect Them—Difficulty in Enforcing Same.

The game and fish problem of the State of Maryland is one of considerable import to the people of the State, especially, Allegany county. The fact that game and fish are becoming scarcer each year, does not lessen the interest on the subject, but increases it rather. The State, through its agents under the laws, is doing all she can to check the dimunition.

It might be a matter of interest to many people to know something of the laws of the State on the subject, especially the local laws of Allegany and Garrett counties. The first was a general law for the State for the preservation of wild deer, passed in 1785; five years before Allegany county was organized. The next general law was passed in 1789, chapter 5. Next the act of 1795, chapter 46. This was for the preservation of deer in Washington and Allegany counties by prohibiting them from being killed, except in Augest, September, October, November and December. This law contained severe penalties for its violatian. Later laws added further limits to the time when deer could be legally taken. Now the limit is from 15th of October to the first of the following year. The purpose of the early legislation was to preserve the deer hunters from killing that game out of the natural season.

The worst animal enemies to the deer were the wolves and panthers. So the next legislation was for their destruction. Large premiums were offered for their scalps. At one time the rate for a wolf $30, and for a panther $15. No more legislation in behalf of the deer till the act of 1833, chapter 203. A local law for Allegany county of 1862, chapter 239, fixed the rate of a wolf's scalp at $20, and a panther at $5, a wild cat $1.50 and a fox $1.00. It can here be stated truthfully, that there has not been a wolf seen or taken in Garrett county where they were formerly so numerous and destructive, for 25 years. The same thing as to the panther. The last one known was killed while he was feasting upon a deer he had killed near the old Shade Mills in the county named. The taxpayers therein have been relieved of a considerable burden on this line.

Holmes Wiley, a noted hunter and trapper in his day, received one year over $100 for the scalps of an old female wolf with a half dozen pups. A large day's work. He had a theory about the disappearance of the wolves, that when the B. & O. Railroad Company built its road over the mountains the iron rails drove the wolves away. They were afraid to cross or approach the iron track. It is a known fact that a wolf is always in a great fear of iron, hence the difficulty of capturing in a trap of that metal. The trap needed to be covered with water or something else to deceive the wary animal. The present costs for scalps, foxes and wild cats in Garrett county, is only about $250 per year. Allegany about the same as in Garrett county.

The high rate for the scalps of wolves and panthers have a two fold purpose: First to protect game, and second domestic animals; such as sheep, lambs, hogs, calves, etc. Wolves and panthers were lovers of mutton, venison and the like. A pack of wolves would sometimes kill half a flock of sheep, much more than wanted at the time, but the insiduous panther would be contented with one victim, and would hide it away for future meals.

There has been a great deal of legislation in our State both of a general and local character. The act of 1896, chapter 293, the following for its title, which will explain it: An act to provide for the appointment of a game warden and deputy game wardens. And to provide for a more vigorous enforcement of the game and fish laws of this State." This is the first and only law on this subject, and Col. Jno. W. Avirett, of this city, is the efficient incumbent. He is having a considerable amount of combatism with the violators of the game and fish laws.

The local game and fish laws for the two counties are as follows: For Alleganv, the Act of 1870, Chaper 310, 1872, Chapter 18; 1878, Chapter 408; 1884, Chapter 137. Birds and game: 1896, Chapter 36; 1902, Chapters 279 and 179. Fish and fishing: 1902, Chapters 274 and 543. Fishing regulated, 1904, Chapters 372 and 617.

Garrett county—Birds, 1896, Chapter 4; 1894, Chapter 640; 1900, Chapter 189. Birds and game: 1902, Chapter 116. Game laws amended. Space and time would not allow these many laws to be set out in anything like fullness but they can be easily referred to and read.

Notwithstanding these drastic laws game and fish have been on the decline in the counties mentioned. Garrett county, which in time past, was the very garden of deer, does not now have one unless it be a tramp. All gone on account of different causes, among them the noises of the different railroads and steam saw mills. They are extremely sensitive and fearful of loud shrieking noises they will leave their old haunts on these occasions.

The building of the West Virginia Central railroad through immense forests of heavy timber for many miles, causes the deer to retire to more quiet and safer grounds. The deer is deemed to be the wildest of all animals, yet they are the easiest tamed and domesticated. This I know from an experiment long years ago. Still there are a few deer left in the mountains in the lower end of Allegany county and on the Pennsylvania side of the line, also over in West Virginia. Last season Merchant Edward Neff, of our city handled 18 undressed deer from the regions mentioned, but his dealings on this line grow less year by year.

There are in existence stringent laws in Garrett county for the preservation of game, but still the bird kind is becoming scarcer each passing year. Very few turkeys left, pheasants much fewer, partridges about gone, squirrels diminishing like the rest, though there appears to be less hunting than in former times. Fish are rapidly diminishing, notwithstanding the replenishing process. Polluted streams, the cause. Fish can no more live in polluted waters than human beings in poisoned atmosphere. But there are animals of the non-game kind, which do not appear to diminish as wished; such as foxes, polecats, minks and wild cats. They destroy hundreds if not thousands of dollars worth of property, much more than their scalps cost the county. Last season an enterprising poultry producer of Garrett county lest her whole turkey flock, as well as many chickens, from nightly raids of foxes and skunks. These "varmints," with the hawks, are great drawback to the success of the poultry business, a profitable one in the absence of these night enemies.

Now, a word about the wild pigeon, which in times past were so numerous in all this region of country, especially in Garrett county. They were beyond enumeration or even estimate. In the year 1870 they were unusually plentiful, but they suddenly and wholely disappeared that season. None as a flock ever since. No one now seems to know what became of them. It was said at that time a great many of them died from some disease at a great roosting place near Swanton. They were a migratory bird. In the summer season they lived in a cool climate, and in winter in a warm one. More than any other birds they live and stay in large flocks.

June 5, 1905. J. B.

Grange Meetings.

The Loch Lynn Grange will meet at the Barnard school house on Monday, June 26th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Local speakers will be present and make addresses. A musical program will be rendered. All are welcome.

GEORGE E. BISHOFF,
Lecturer.

There will be a meeting of Garrett Pomona Grange on Saturday, June 24th, at ten o'clock in the morning at Oak Grove (Chisholm's Mill). The meeting will be addressed by Prof. Hutt, State Horticulturalist, and others. The afternoon session at two o'clock will be open to the public and everybody is earnestly requested to be present.

J. B. AGER,
State Master

Attorney Albert A. Doub, referee in bankruptcy for the Western District of Maryland, gives notice in this paper to-day of the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Hinebaugh & Edwards, who were adjudged bankrupts on May 22nd in the United States Court at Baltimore.

BREAD ON THE WATERS

By A. M. Davies Ogden

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As the footman turned to come down the steps after leaving the cards he had held Miss Mallory leaned back in the victoria with a sigh of relief. It had been a long, tiresome afternoon, but she had used her last card now, and, these people being fortunately "out," she would go home and forget her thoughts, for somehow Roland Humason had been much in her mind lately. Strange that after three years of absence the recollection of his clear dark eyes and clean cut features should linger thus vividly. And again Miss Mallory sighed.

Why had he gone so suddenly and sent no word? Looking up to give the order for home, the girl suddenly became aware of a woman standing but a few feet away with gaze hungrily fixed upon herself. As their eyes met the woman came slowly forward.

"Will you lend me $5?" she asked abruptly. The voice was sweet and well modulated, as Miss Mallory noted through her surprise. Nor did the woman's appearance suggest that of a beggar. The girl hesitated. She had always been cautioned not to give in the street. "Indiscriminate giving is the ruin of many," was her father's dictum. Yet in this case there was a curious, half wild look in the woman's eyes, as though she were enduring some strain almost beyond her strength, and Miss Mallory felt her sympathies quicken. Roland Humason would give his money. He never refused to help a woman even while he laughed at himself for a credulous simpleton. Swayed by an uncomprehended impulse, the girl pulled out a crisp five dollar bill.

"Take it," she said gently. Into the tired face opposite leaped a light of wonder, almost fear; then the tense lines relaxed.

"Thank you," was the simple response, but Miss Mallory could feel all that was compressed into the words. "I will send it back. You shall see But you must give me your name."

More to humor her than from any expectation of receiving the money, Miss Mallory glanced into her cardcase. It was as she thought. Her own cards were all gone. Hastily pulling out one of her father's cards, she scribbled her name and address on the back and held it toward the woman.

"Here," she said kindly. Then, with a nod to the expectant footman, who

"WILL YOU LEND ME $5?" SHE ASKED ABRUPTLY.

stood watching with severe disapproval, they were gone, while the woman, the slow tears welling into her tired eyes, turned steadily in the direction of the nearest ferry.

All through dinner and into the next day the woman's face haunted Miss Mallory with a strange persistency. She could not feel that she had done wrong. If ever person looked in need of help that woman had done so. The girl was conscious only of a regret for not having questioned her, tried to find out something about her that real assistance might be rendered. But there had been an air about the stranger, suppliant though she was, which forbade intrusion upon her personality.

Lying near the window in the gathering dusk, Miss Mallory let her fancy wander whither it would, wondering a little at the odd tangle in her thoughts which seemed somehow to link this woman to Roland Humason, and then, looking up, she saw him coming across the room to her. For a moment she stared, incredulous, but his warm hand clasp was very real.

"The butler told me that I should find you here," he exclaimed in a glad voice. "Oh, how good it is to see you again!" The girl, recovering, drew her hands away.

"How do you do?" she said, with chilly civility. The man's expression changed.

"Pardon me," he returned more formally. "The excitement of being here must have gone to my head." Miss Mallory's lip curled.

"There can hardly be much excitement in doing what you could have done any day in the last three years," she declared a bit disdainfully. Humason's color deepened.

"No," he said simply, "you are wrong. I have not been in New York. Three years ago my father died," he added, meeting the surprised question in her eyes. "It changed all my life. I found myself with my mother and a widowed sister to care for, left with barely a pittance. It was necessary I should try at least to carry on the old business at home. I came to bid you goodby, and you were out. And what could I have said? You, beautiful, courted, the only child of an indulgent father, I merely one of the many who surrounded you. How could I dream that you would ever spare me even a thought? So I went away, resolved to forget. And then"—

"Yes," queried the girl as he paused, "and then?" Her eyes were hidden, but there was a note in the soft voice that aroused his courage.

"I found out that I could not forget," said the man. "Yet what claim had I? And then, yesterday—oh, how can I thank you properly?" he broke off earnestly. "Yesterday—the woman you helped—she was my sister"—speaking with steady tone. "Not long ago her child died, and, half mad from the loss, she came to the city, resolved to destroy herself here, where we would not know of it. But when she reached New York the commonplace, everyday aspect of things seemed to calm her mood, and her resolution faltered. Yet she had expended what money she had, not even the price of a ticket home being left. Determining to put fate to the test, she wandered about, seeking a familiar face—my sister alone in this great city, where she knew no one—resolved, should her plea for help be refused, to put an end to her life. And then she saw you."

For a moment the man was silent as a shudder seized him at the thought of what might have happened.

"Oh, if she had not met you—if— But I dare not think of it. I—I have a photograph of you. I bribed your maid for it," he confessed shamefacedly. "From having seen it so often my sister felt vaguely that here at last was a friend, although, of course, unwitting why. And so she dared to ask." Miss Mallory, who was sobbing unrestrainedly, lifted her face.

"Oh, the dear woman!" she exclaimed brokenly. "How glad I am! How glad I am! And is she safe?"

"Quite safe," was the thankful answer. "The shock, your kindness, something, must have strengthened and braced her. She returned last night. And you can fancy what it meant to us. But when she showed me the blessed card which told me who it was that had saved her it seemed to me as if I also had been sent a message. Was I wrong, dear?" and the man's voice was wonderfully tender. The girl, puzzled, shook her head.

"I don't understand," she said faintly. Humason laid a visiting card in her hand.

"Look!" he said. It was the card upon which she had scribbled her address. "Turn it over," as the girl seemed bewildered. A low cry broke from the red lips.

"Oh," she stammered, while the color flooded up to her pretty curly hair. "I—I was in a hurry. I thought that it was one of father's. I"— Her confusion increased pitiably. But the man's strong clasp had again caught the fluttering little hands.

"I thought that if you had cared enough to carry a man's card in your cardcase for three years that you must have cared a little for the man himself," he said eagerly. "Was I wrong, sweetheart? Are you going to send me away again?"

The girl, her eyes fixed on the betraying bit of pasteboard whereon in fine script ran the words, "Mr. Roland Humason," drooped her head.

"No," she answered shyly. "Please—please stay."

Too Much For the Cook.

He was a new waiter in a downtown restaurant, and after he had waited on a man who was seated at one of the tables the other noon he went behind the cold lunch counter to eat his own dinner. Presently he dropped down from his stool and whistled up the tube to the cook on the second floor. "Where's that pie I ordered?" he asked. "Hurry it up." The cook's reply could not be heard. He was evidently a suspicious cook, and he provoked the new waiter. The volley the latter fired into the tin funnel sounded like a bunch of firecrackers going off in a barrel. "Heavens!" he spluttered. "Did you think I wanted it for myself? I haven't been here long, but I've seen your pies. I haven't been disappointed in love, and I haven't got any domestic troubles. When I'm desperate, I'll take something easier to swallow than one of your pies. There's a customer here waiting for it. He's no friend of mine or I'd switch him off on to crackers and cheese. You'll know me better if I don't get discharged." The pie came down with a rattle, and the new waiter resumed his meal.—Providence Journal.

Gems and Their Days.

In the old mystic books of the ancients it is found that they believed in the power of precious stones to bring good fortune through planetary affinities of certain days. They imagined that gems as well as metals were produced through the chemical operations of the planets working secretly in the body of the earth. Therefore certain stones must be worn on certain days of the week for good luck.

The table of stones as given by the Hermetic brethren is as follows:

Sunday, the sun's day, gold and all yellow stones.

Monday, the moon's day, pearls and all white stones except diamonds.

Tuesday, Mars' or Tyr's day, rubies.

Wednesday, Woden's day, sapphires and all blue stones.

Thursday, Thor's day, garnet and all red stones except rubies.

Friday, Freja's day, emeralds and all green stones.

Saturday, Saturn's day, diamonds.

Bowser vs. Poor Food

He Gets Excited After Reading a Commissioner's Report on the Subject

STARTS A CAMPAIGN

Visits the Butcher and Grocer---Has a Struggle With the Coal Man.

MR. BOWSER had come home in good nature and eaten a hearty dinner and found no fault, and Mrs. Bowser was paving the way to ask him to drop into a neighbor's with her for an hour or two when he opened his evening paper and had scarcely glanced at the headings when he exclaimed:

"By John, but they are at it again, are they!"

"What is it?" was asked.

"Did you read this report of the pure food commission?"

"No."

"Well, there are about a thousand men in this country who ought to be hung up by the neck without trial. The commission reports that out of fifty-two articles of food examined each and every one was adulterated. They did not find one single sample of beer, wine or whisky that was pure. Sugar, flour, coffee, tea, milk—all were adulterated, and some of the jams and

"SIR, I AM OBLIGED TO CALL YOU A SCOUNDREL!"

preserves were positively injurious to health. I say that these rascals ought to be hanged."

"Aren't there laws against adulteration?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Of course there are laws, but the scoundrels manage to evade them in one way or another, and they will continue to do so until more radical measures are taken. Every householder ought to go for them with an ax."

"I wouldn't get excited about it if I were you."

"How can I help it? Here is a case where they found ten pounds of bone dust in fifty pounds of flour and another where a package of supposed Java coffee contained not one ounce of the real thing. Can I help but get excited when I read these things? Who knows what bones were ground up in that flour? Why, by thunder, they may have been the bones of that old horse that fell dead at our gate last summer."

"It is dreadful, but I don't see what you can do about it."

"And how much of that impure food comes into this house, Mrs. Bowser—how much? You do all the marketing, and do you ever take any pains to find out what is pure and what is poisoned?"

"How can I? We want oatmeal, and I buy a package. We want sugar and flour, and I buy them. How can I tell whether they have been adulterated or not?"

"How can you? How can you? But it is your business to find out these things. Say, now, there's the keynote of the whole thing."

"What things?"

"The way I've been feeling for the last five years. I've laid it to rheumatism and a dozen other things, and I've been examined by doctors and paid out hundreds of dollars, and nothing has helped me because I've been a victim of food poison all the time. The puzzle is solved at last."

"But I've eaten just what you have and have felt no ill effects," she answered.

"That's nothing to do with it. Because you have a stomach like a horse it don't follow that I must have. Yes, Mrs. Bowser, for years and years you have been poisoning me with the food brought into this house. And there's another thing—how much clear bone has been contained in the meat brought into this house in the last year?"

"Why, how should I know?"

"But it is your business to know. You have a set of scales in the kitchen. Has the butcher worked off a ton of clear bone on you in the last twelve months—bone that we have had to pay for at the rate of 20 cents a pound?"

"You never told me to weigh the bone, and you know that no butcher will sell meat without some bone."

"Mrs. Bowser, it was your business as overseer of this house to weigh that bone and keep track of the amount, and that you have not done so proves that you have no care for my purse. Did you ever ask the grocer whether the flour you were ordering was pure or mixed with bone dust?"

"I—I don't remember."

"Did you ever throw out a hint that if we found sand in the sugar it would be the last order he would get?"

"No. He would have felt insulted."

"Insulted be hanged! I'll make a little trip around this neighborhood and see who'll feel insulted. By the seven wall eyed cats, but if they think I'm going to stand for such things they'll have their eyes opened!"

"What's the use of going around and raising a fuss when you know it can't do any good? Let the government get after these men and punish them as they deserve."

"I'll show you what good it'll do, and I am no man to wait for the government when a thing is to be done."

"Mr. Bowser, you are foolish. If you will wait"—

But he wouldn't. He pulled on his overcoat, and away he went. The butcher was the first one visited. He was leaning on his cleaver and wondering how many of the heads of the Chicago meat trust would be sent to jail when Mr. Bowser blew in and began:

"Sir, I have paid you hundreds and hundreds of dollars this last year for bones—the bones of cows, steers, sheep and hogs—and I'll be hanged if you get another cent out of me! You either send me clear meat or you get no more of my custom."

"You give me a pain, Bowser."

"What's that? Don't think to turn me off that way, sir. What with the adulterated food sold on every side and the old bones you ring in on us the people are being regularly highway robbed. If others want to stand it, well and good, but don't try it on me any longer. I'm patient and long suffering, but there comes a time at last when the worm turns."

"You'd better buy liver all the time. There's no bone in that."

"And you'd better go out of the scoundrel business before you bring up in state's prison! When I want liver, sir, I will buy liver. Good night, sir!"

There was no doubt in Mr. Bowser's mind that he had given the butcher a good polishing off and there would be no more bone sent with his orders, and his next visit was to the grocer's. He was given a pleasant good evening, but in response he replied:

"Sir, have you got one single article of food or drink in this shebang which is not adulterated?"

"I think so."

"Well, I don't. You, sir, have been killing me by slow degrees for the last five years. Every article Mrs. Bowser has ordered from you has sapped at my health. You have known right along that you had bone dust in your flour, sand in your sugar and chicory in your coffee, and yet you have warranted them pure and wholesome. Sir, I am obliged to call you a scoundrel!"

"There are certain things I can recommend," quickly replied the grocer, who knew pretty well how to take Bowman.

"I don't believe it. I don't believe you can show one thing which some unhung scoundrel has not tampered with.

"There are the potatoes, turnips and onions."

"Don't beg the question, sir. I called here to say that the next time you send me adulterated goods I will take your trail and follow it until the doors of prison close upon you."

"I will try to do better, Mr. Bowser."

"See that you do, sir—see that you do. It is only now and then that I take the law into my own hands, but when I do such men as you want to look out for me. Don't drive me to the dead line, sir."

There was another place to be visited, and Mr. Bowser walked in on the coal man, who was at work on his books, and said:

"Sir, in the last year you have cheated me out of hundreds of dollars by sending me short weight."

"Sir," replied the coal man as he laid down his pen, "you are an infernal liar!"

"What! What!"

"An infernal liar, sir!"

They went outdoors together and had a struggle for life. At the finis of it Mr. Bowser was borne homeward at the hands of two men, and when they reached the front door one of them said to Mrs. Bowser, who answered the ring:

"Are you the wife of Mr. Bowser?"

"Yes, sir."

"Short, fat, baldheaded man who is always kicking?"

"Yes."

"Then here he is, and you'd better take him in at once." M. QUAD.

An Awful Jolt.

He—Some men are only witty when they've had a glass or two of wine.

She—According to that, I suppose, you never drank a drop in your life.

Absentmindedness.

Voice at the Phone—That you, Buyem & Sell?

Salesman—Yes, sir.

Voice at the Phone—This is Fergittit. Will you please cancel that order for fancy gas fixtures? When I came home and told my wife what I'd bought she reminded me that our home is lighted with electricity.—Baltimore American.

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The Republican

Oakland, Md.

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HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

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If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

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The Negro Will Not Return to Africa

By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

ESCHEW cheap jewels. Quit taking five dollar buggy rides on $6 a week. Don't put a five dollar hat on a five cent head. Get a bank account. GET A HOME of your own. GET SOME PROPERTY. Get a start in the world in some way. What good is it to northern negroes that they live in cities with paved streets if they don't OWN anything? Don't be satisfied with the shadows of civilization; get some of the SUBSTANCE. Just as soon as we do we will be recognized and encouraged whether we are in the north or south. These are SOME of things our people should remember.

Now, some people are bold enough to say that there is not room enough in this country for the negro and that the best thing he can do is to return to Africa. The negro race is not preparing to go to Africa. WE SHALL REMAIN HERE. Whatever problems grow out of our presence will have to be worked out between the white race and ours.

I BELIEVE THERE IS COMMON SENSE ENOUGH AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND FAIRNESS ENOUGH TO ENABLE THE TWO RACES TO LIVE SIDE BY SIDE AND WORK OUT OUR DESTINY.

Are the Rich to Be Envied or to Be Pitied?

By JAMES M. BECK, Ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States

TO me the most IMPRESSIVE place in the world is Wall street. Talk about the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. For my part, I feel a greater sense of respect and reverence for that great storage battery of human energy than for the great wonders of nature.

Call it avarice if you will, but I say to you the one joy of man in this day and age IS TO TOIL FOR MONEY. They may sneer at Russell Sage and Mr. Rockefeller if they like.

LET THEM SNEER AT ACCUMULATED WEALTH, BUT I SAY THE ONLY EVIL MILLION IS THE IDLE MILLION.

By Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT

WEALTH AND SELF SATISFACTION ARE THE MOST DANGEROUS THINGS IN LIFE.

I do not mean that we should shun worldly goods, but that man is to be pitied who finds his pleasure ONLY in wealth. I do not mean that we should go around with long faces all the time, but he who does not know SOMETHING of the sorrows of life and of the sorrows in the lives of others is not a true man. I do not mean that we should never be content with our lot in life, but we should ALWAYS BE STRIVING FORWARD, never satisfied with what we have achieved.

A Poem for Today

A DAILY POEM FOR LOVERS

By Leigh Hunt

IF you become a nun, dear,
A friar I will be;
In any cell you run, dear,
Pray look behind for me.
The roses all turn pale, too;
The doves all take the veil, too;
The blind will see the show;
What! you become a nun, my dear,
I'll not believe it, no!

If you become a nun, dear,
The bishop Love will be;
The Cupids every one, dear,
Will chant, "We trust in thee!"
The incense will go sighing,
The candles fall a-dying,
The water turn to wine,
What! you go take the vows, my dear?
You may—but they'll be mine.

A Poem for Today

SHE WAS NOT FAIR

By Bryan Waller Procter

LORD JEFFREY, the eminent critic, wrote thus of Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall): "If it be the peculiar province of poetry to give delight, this author should rank very high among our poets. And, in spite of his neglect of the terrible passions, he does rank very high, in our estimation. He has a beautiful fancy and a beautiful diction and a fine ear for the music of verse and great tenderness and delicacy of feeling. The character of his poetry is to soothe and melt and delight, to make us kind and thoughtful and imaginative, to purge away the dross of our earthly passions by the refining fires of a pure imagination." Procter was born in 1787 and died in 1874. He was the father of Adelaide Anne Procter.

SHE was not fair, nor full of grace,
Nor crowned with thought or aught beside;
Nor wealth had she of mind or face,
To win our love or raise our pride;
No lover's thought her cheek did touch;
No poet's dream was round her thrown;
And yet we miss her,—ah, too much,
Now—she hath flown!

We miss her when the morning calls,
As one that mingled in our mirth;
We miss her when the evening falls,—
A trifle wanted on the earth!
Some fancy small, or subtle thought,
Is checked ere to its blossom grown;
Some chain is broken that we wrought,
Now—she hath flown!

No solid good, nor hope defined,
Is marred, now she has sunk in night;
And yet the strong immortal Mind
Is stopped in its triumphant flight!
Perhaps some grain lost to its sphere
Might cast the great Sun from his throne;
For all we know is—"She was here,"
And—"She hath flown!"

Sherman's March Held Up

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

March 19, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

"THE bravest deed of individual valor that came to my notice during the whole war," said the late General Henry W. Slocum, "was performed by a soldier in the ranks. It was at Bentonville, N. C., the last battle of Sherman's army, fought on the 19th of March, 1865.

"On the march through the Carolinas from Savannah toward Goldsboro I commanded the left wing of Sherman's army and General Howard the right. We traveled upon roads many miles apart. That was the stage of the great march which was to unite the army of the west with that of the east in front of Richmond. That union of the forces once effected the Confederacy would be doomed. On the 15th of March we brushed General Hardee's Confederates out of Averysboro after a lively skirmish, and Sherman was of the opinion that Hardee would not stop again until he reached Raleigh.

"Directing me to reach the Neuse river the following day, Sherman left me on the morning of the 19th to join Howard. At that moment there were some skirmishing and light cannonading on my front, but Sherman thought it trivial, for he said that I had nothing to oppose me but a little cavalry. The Confederate skirmishers soon gave way, and I sent an aid to ride after Sherman and tell him that I should not need assistance, but would be at the Neuse river on time.

"Just about that time one of my officers brought before me a young man dressed in Confederate gray. He was haggard and sickly looking, the reason for which was soon made known. He had been very anxious to see me, and after much begging on his part his guardians had gratified him. In answer to my questions he said he had originally been in the Federal army; that while on a scouting expedition he had been captured and narrowly missed summary death as a spy. To save his life, or at least escape the horrors of a prison dungeon, he had enlisted in the Confederate service with the intention of deserting to his own at the first chance.

"I had met such characters before and was skeptical. He told me that he had enlisted at Syracuse, N. Y., and had been in the service all through the war. I was a resident of Syracuse myself, but did not recognize the man. However, Major William G. Tracy of my staff came up and saw in the 'galvanized Yank' a soldier who had enlisted with him in the Third New York volunteers in 1861. His name was John T. Williams. Having established confidence, Williams said, 'There is a very large Confederate force immediately in your front, all under command of General Joe Johnston.' He added that Johnston had made a speech to his army that morning, and the officers had told the men that it was 'old Joe's' intention to smash my column before support could reach it and then go for Howard's.

"Of course I was sorry I had sent the message to Sherman stating that I needed no help and remedied the blunder at once by sending a second message. This was carried by a boy member of my staff, Lieutenant Joseph B. Foraker. As he started off I said to him, 'Ride well to the right and don't let the enemy get you, and, above all, don't spare horseflesh.' He rode like Paul Revere on his famous gallop from Boston to Lexington and reached Sherman's camp just at sundown. Sherman immediately started a column to my aid.

"Lieutenant Foraker had scarcely got out of sight of my camp when the Confederates advanced with terrific force and drove back my leading division. Johnston had under him that day the best fighting army of Confederates in the field at that time. General Hardee's division had been in front of us at Savannah and all the way through the Carolinas, but there had been no fierce fighting. So it was fresh. General Bragg had brought down Hoke's splendid division of veterans from the Army of Northern Virginia. These troops had left the trenches at Petersburg the December previous and had been lying idle at Wilmington, and they were fresh.

"There was also a division under General A. P. Stewart from Hood's old Tennessee command, men who had a good share of pluck left or they would not have made their way from Louisiana to the coast in search of more fighting. Besides that, there was a splendid body of cavalry under General Wade Hampton, comprising General Joe Wheeler's corps and the division of General M. C. Butler, that had fought under Jeb Stuart and Hampton in Virginia. The force was about 20,000 men. They fought like an army of 40,000, for their leaders had filled them with the hope that Sherman would be given a crushing blow if they destroyed me there at Bentonville.

"The battle took place in a dense thicket, which was very favorable to me, for it offered cover to my troops and enabled them to throw up hasty breastworks out of view of the enemy. Johnston's guns were well served, and the valor of his soldiers in charging my lines would have counted for more had his columns not been broken in passing through the thicket. As it was, they charged again and again until a late hour. When night came on I had my army well in hand and intrenched. Still I had a strong foe in my front and could not keep my engagement to meet Sherman on the Neuse river next day. The fierceness of the battle confirmed the story of the deserter Williams that the enemy had made every preparation to smash me, and, while I might have ignored the warning and attempted to cut my way through, I thought it was a time when I could afford to be too slow rather than too fast and not risk another Bull's Bluff disaster.

"The idea is generally accepted that the march of Sherman through the Carolinas at that time, threatening to come up in the rear of Lee's army along the James and catch it between two fires, decided the issue between Lee and Grant and led to the surrender at Appomattox. That view of the case makes it plain that a blow like the one Johnston would have been able to strike had I not been warned of his presence and continued my march with the columns strung out would have been a terrible disaster just at that time.

"Williams was the hero of that crisis, and he took his life in his hands in more respects than one when he set out from the Confederate camps to warn me of my danger. There was firing going on between the Confederate skirmishers and ours. Of course a man risked his life passing between the lines. Besides, if discovered by the southern people while getting away they would shoot him down, and the northerners would do the same unless they understood his signals. It was most fortunate for Williams as well as for my army and the cause that he happened to run right into the arms of an old fellow soldier, so that the identification of him and acceptance of his story did not take five minutes. For his own safety he might better have waited until the battle was on before attempting to rejoin his old friends, if that was his sole object. It would have been an easy matter then, but he was true to the flag and his

"DON'T SPARE HORSEFLESH!"

former calling of scout. Having learned vital news for the Federal commander, he risked his life to carry it to the opposing camp.

"The dispatching of Foraker to Sherman for help was the next act in the drama, and after a night march Sherman came up with Logan's corps and joined me on the battlefield at Bentonville the morning of March 20. As soon as he arrived we developed the enemy's lines and found them very strong, as Williams reported, but when we began to push things Johnston discovered that he was just a day too late, for Sherman's army was united. He then retreated hastily toward Raleigh."

Two days later Lee attempted to break Grant's hold on Petersburg by a night sortie. He failed and attempted to back off and march south to meet Johnston. That plan Sheridan foiled at Five Forks on April 1. So the game was up for the southern Confederacy.

Williams' name does not appear on the list of winners of medals of honor. He was in the service all through the war, having re-enlisted at the expiration of his first term. He returned to Syracuse to engage in business, in which he met with varying fortunes.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

War Motor Car.

The Austrian war department has just sanctioned the construction of an armored motor car specially designed to carry a quick firing gun, mounted on a pivot, capable of being raised or lowered and turning in all directions. The driver's seat is also so arranged that it can be lowered sufficiently to sink the man below the line of fire. Heavy haulage work, such as that of stores, munitions and even heavy guns, is already done by motor in the Austrian army.

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I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.
THOS. LITTLE

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SURPLUS $8,500.00

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Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor
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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

OF INTEREST TO MANUFACTURERS

Perhaps no class of people, the farmer not excepted, has a greater interest in highway improvement than those engaged in industrial enterprise. If the common roads of the country were brought to a condition that would enable farmers to market their products at all seasons of the year, the cost of living in town and city would be greatly lessened, and discontent among laboring people and operatives in industrial concerns would largely decrease if it did not entirely disappear.

Why and how?

Present road conditions compel farmers to rush their products to market as soon as harvested, when the roads are at their best, as by waiting a convenient time they may not get there at all. If one farmer must do this, his neighbors must do likewise. This naturally congests the market, forcing low prices to the great detriment of the producer and without benefit to the consumer, because the average family in town or city buys only a small quantity at one time, say a day's or a week's supply.

What is the result?

The speculator, finding prices low and knowing in a little while the bad-road season will be on when competing products will be kept away from trade centers, buys up the surplus and stores it away for the day which he knows is surely coming when he can demand and received his own price for his holding—the stuff for which men toil; which they are compelled to have. And when the citizen in town, the mechanic and operative of the shops and factories, is forced in winter and spring to pay exorbitant prices for those articles of household necessity which went begging for buyers at low prices the preceding fall, he figures the increased cost of living in comparison and grows restless and discontented and is easily led into strikes and other labor disturbances. We all know what usually follows.

This, of course, is not all that enters into strike causes, but it contributes a full share. It ought to be perfectly plain to American manfacturers that the continuous, orderly operation of industrial business depends on measurably contented operatives; that men are never contented when the cost of living is above their eanring capacity; and that prices of food stuff from the farm would be always at decent living level to all concerned if we had systematically improved highways over which farmers could travel to market any day in the year. These farmers would realize better prices for their products than they do and still be able to sell to all classes of consumers at lower prices than is forced by speculators in bad-roads season. If this position is sound, then the duty of manufacturers seems to be to lend their every influence to the support of the Brownlow-Latimer bills which seek to bring about systematic and scientific highway construction and improvement in co-operation with the States. It is no less in their own interest than that of the farmers', who are their best patrons after all. And it is no less the interest of all consumers of farm products in every town and city in the Unied States, and of every railroad and other corporation employed labor of any kind, and of every railroad and building contractor and others having men in their employ.

We are advised that Hon. W. P. Brownlow, member of Congress from Tennessee, is desirous of hearing from manufactures on this question and will appreciate any expression of ylews thereon that may be sent to him at Washington.

BITTINGER.

On last Monday afternoon Constable Stahl, of Grantsville, came to this place and took into custody Walter Facenbaker and Jack Thustin and conveyed his prisoners to Grantsville for a hearing before 'Squire Nathan upon a criminal charge.

State's Attorney Fred. A. Thayer, of Oakland, passed through this village last Monday afternoon.

Miss Ida Ralston went to Oakland last Saturday where she will enter as a student in the Oakland Normal school for the remainder of the summer term.

Mrs. William Cunningham, who has been ailing for some days, is reported to be better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Stark and son George were shopping at Jennings last Monday.

Mr. Lewis Mullinburg, the traveling saddler, was a caller in town early this week.

Mr. Samuel Broadwater, of the New Germany settlement, was seen on our streets last Monday.

Rev. Shoup recently purchased a driving horse from Mr. Cyrus Stark.

Miss Ruth Shoup accompanied her father, Rev. Shoup, on his visit to the Meadow Mountain appointment last Sunday.

Miss Savannah Tressler, of Grantsville, was a pleasant visitor in our midst last Sabbath.

Your regular correspondent at Bittinger has of late been "busy here and there," and our items have slept by him unreported.

It was especially desired by our community that the great world around us should know what fine things we achieved on Memorial Day. It was all new to this "neck o' woods," but the community did itself proud on the occasion. For, notwithstanding the day was somewhat rainy, there was really a great concourse of people. The G. A. R. ritual, both in cemetery and church, was quite fully rendered and well received. The song "Maryland, my Maryland" was especially commended, and your townsman, Rev. E. Manges of the Lutheran church, gave us a beautiful Memorial address. Both the tender and patriotic sentiment of his address and his very genial and brotherly disposition will always make him a welcome visitor among us.

But the "Old Boys," Mr. Editor, they were a frisky ten, and stepped out cavalierly. Ice cream, coffee and sandwiches were just in their line, and some of the old camp spirit was manifested. Had a couple stout blankets been at hand, a little hazing might have been indulged in. The younger sports saw clearly that it will not do to be too free with the "Lads of Uncle Abraham." But peace reign in the camp. Memorial Day is an established institution at Bittinger. Only three mounds in our "Gottes Acher" claim the flag as yet but other candidates for this proud distinction are waiting 'round, and in the years to come the memorial flags will multiply.

SCRIBBLER JUNIOR.

Fourth of July at Bittinger.

To the Editor of The Republican:

We Bittingerites want to say, and say it loud, to all the rest of Garrett county, that nothing will be doing all over our wide and hilly heritage on the coming 4th of July only just right here.

We shall have the whole Independence Day outfit, including the band wagon, and whoso cometh hither shall feel no pangs of disappointment.

Our dominie is in correspondence with a brace of noted speakers for the occasion, and there will be saying, as well as doing.

As to music, there will be waves and volumes of it, both vocal and instrumental; right brave, brassy old-time Fourth of July noises.

Refreshments in abundance for man, beast and everybody else.

N. B. (which is *nota bene*)—The old fashioned jug will be eliminated.

Come to our Fourth!

THE COMMITTEE.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MACHINE IS NOT FOR SHOW ALONE

Greatest Of Locomotives Fulfills Practical Expectations.

OPERATES ON THE B. AND O.

Work In Hauling Heavy Freight Trains Over Mountains Attracts Attention Of Railroad Men.

That the greatest locomotive in the world which attracted so much attention in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exhibit in the St. Louis World's Fair was not built for show alone has been demonstrated by its successfull performance in assisting heavy freight trains over the Alleghany Mountain.

After the close of the St. Louis Exposition this locomotive, which is No. 2400, was brought to the Connellsville, division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and put into regular service betwen Connellsville, Rockwood and Sand Patch. It has made several road trips and been in mountain-helper servic during the last five months, and in this time it has made about 17,000 miles. It was designed for the purpose of balancing the power on the division and to reduce the number of locomotives and crews required to handle heavy freight tonnage over the mountain districts, and thus greatly facilitate the movement of traffic which has grown so large during recent years and is growing very rapidly under the present management of the road.

It is really a pair of locomotives with one boiler, which is carried on two sets of driver wheels, each of which is 57 inches in diameter.

When in working order the locomotive weighs 334,500 pounds, while with the tender attached (which has a capacity of 15 tons of coal and 7,000 gallons of water) the total weight is 479,500 pounds, or about 193,300 pounds less than the combined total weight of the heavest consolidation locomotive that are used for other frieght service over this same mountain district.

While the draw-bar pull behind the tender of two of the consolidation locomotives is about 79,400 pounds, the draw-bar pull of the big locomotive is about 74,000 pounds when working compound and 84 000 when working simple. The weight of trains that can be taken up the mountain by two of the consolidation locomotives is about 2,025 tons, contained in loaded steel cars of about 100,000 capacity, and the weight of the train that the No. 2400 and one of the consolidated locomotives can take up the grade is about 3,210 tons, contained in similar cars. These figures are based on the locamotive operating at a speed of 10 miles an hour under generally fair condition and with the big locomotive working in compound gear.

From the practical performance of this locomotive during the last five months it has been demonstrated that the various special features which are combined in this design give very satisfactory results from the operating standpoint. The steaming capacity of the boiler, working of all fractional parts, cylinder packing, and the other features that go to make up the requirement for maximum hauling capacity have been found satisfactory.

It has been found that the cost per ton mile in the maintenance of this locomotive will be no greater than for ordinary consolidation types of helper locomotives, which are of much lighter capacity, when operating over a combination of level and mountainous division. It will consume less coal than the various types of simple consolidation locomotives now in the service, and when operated on comparatively level lines it consumes materially less coal per ton mile, while at the same time it can get much more traffic over the road.

Sand Patch is about 33 miles west of Cumberland, Md., and from there to Rockwood the grade ranges from 1.3 to nearly 2 per cent. The heaviest grade is at the rate of about 100 feet to the mile. The greatest curvature on the line over which this locomotive operates is 9 degrees, while on the heaviest grade there is a reverse curvature of about 7 degrees.

In a number of test trips that have been made with the Mallet locomotive one engineer and one fireman have been used to operate it, with the result that there were no failures or delays on account of the locomotive.

In mountain-helper service locomotives are frequently required to remain at work for extraordinary periods between cleaning the fire, and during such intervals, with the forcing of fires to the maximum, doing short service and pushing trains up the grade, together with drifting down grade and long time between trips, there is considerable opportunity for variation of temperature in the fire-box and flues, which would tend to meet the requirement and at the same time make use of an ordinary grade of run-of mine bituminous coal and maintain ample boiler pressure at all times to handle the work.

The delegates to the recent International Railway Congress, held at Washington— especially those from foreign countries— were so much interested in this mammoth piece of railroad machinery and made so many inquiries about its character of construction and work in service that Mr. J. E. Muhlfelb, the general superintendent of motive power of the Baltimore and Ohio, prepared a special report on its performance.

No locomotive in service on any other railroad has been talked about more than this one, and it is one of the main attractions all passengers are anxious to see in traveling over the section of the road where it is in operation.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRITIES

Will Spend the Season With their Official Familes at Deer Park.

The German Ambassador and his family are installed in Cottage No. 5 in the Deer Park Hotel grounds. This is the cottage that ex-President Cleveland occupied during his honeymoon in 1888. The German Embassy consists of Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; Miss Langham, Freiherr von dem Busssche-Haddenhausen, counselor of Legation and first secretary of Embassy; Commander Hebbinghouse, naval attache, Major Otto von Etzel, military attache; Herr Robert R. Scheller-Steinwartz, second secretary; Herr von Verdy du Vernois, third secretary; Lieutenant Martin, attache; Herr Diedrich, technical expert.

The Chilian Minister and his family will go to Deer Park in a few days. His official family consists of Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; Senor Don Manual Jose Vega, first secretary; Col. Vicente Solar, military attache, and Senor Don Oswaldo Ramirez, second secretary.

The Brazilian Ambassador has applied for a cottage for himself and family for the Deer Park season. His official family is as follows: Mr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; Mr. Alfaedo de M. Gomes Ferreira, charge d'affaires; Mr. Rinaldo de Lima e Silva, second secretary.

The Deer Park Hotel opens June 24th, and the season promises to be one of great brilliancy.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. John Lochard and family, of Pittsburg, will spend the summer in the Park, having rented one of the Mick cottages.

The Loch Lynn Hotel has several guests.

Mr. J. O. Fout will clerk this season for Felty & Co.

Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Clark, of Pennsylvania, will have charge of Walton House this summer.

Miss Swan's cottage on E street is rented to a Philadelphia family.

The Mountain Lake Hotel is open for guests.

Lawyer Dickey and family moved into one of the Talson cottages yesterday.

A. J. Alexander and family, of Fairmont, W. Va., are at home in the Allen cottage on G street.

Mrs. S. L. Allen, of Baltimore, has Allen Hurst ready for guests. Mrs. Allen will have associated with her Mrs. Rinehart one of the successful managers of boarding houses on the mountain summit.

Mrs. J. B. Cocheran of Cambridge, O., is a guest of Judge Campell and wife.

C. F. Dawson went to Rowlesburg last Monday to paint the interior of a church edifice.

Dr. McLain and family, of Wheeling, are here for the summer.

Mrs. L. C. Binkley, of Chicago, has returned to the Park and taken possession of her cottage.

The Assembly House received five guests Wednesday evening.

The electric lights were turned on Tuesday night. No finer light in the land, nor better plant.

There are some nice, comfortable cottages for rent. Apply to L. A. Rudisill.

Dr. Talson and wife, of New Jersey, will arrive tonight.

Strange visitors.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR . . . 5c

ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, Soda Water Candy Etc.

Newspapers and Periodicals

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250 00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Teachers' Examinations

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., June 3, 1905.

The Garrett county examinations for teachers will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Monday and Tuesday, June 26 and 27.

At ACCIDENT, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.

At OAKLAND, Friday and Saturday, June 30 and July 1.

Those applying for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland.

No other examinations will be held during the year.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this petition application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, said road beginning at or near a gate on the road leading to J. T. Geary's house from the county road at the foot of Ryland's Hill and running thence through the lands of J. T. Geary, Capt. E. M. Friend, Frazee's, Nedrow's and Kendall's to intersect the county road at or near Blooming Rose church, a distance of about two miles.

T. B. HINEBAUGH,
C. M. UMBEL,
LEVI J. FIKE, and others.

14 30dpd

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect.

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around

Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

..The..

Garrett National Bank

Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger returned from a visit to Lonaconing on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. William M. Junkins, of near Beckman, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert Monroe, of Kingwood, was the guest of friends in Oakland several days last and this week.

Mrs. Charles T. Lawton, of near Aurora, is in Oakland visiting her sister, Mrs. D. H. Loar.

Squire J. L. Wheeler, of Deer Park, spent Tuesday in Oakland visiting his sister Mrs. Loar.

Prof. and Mrs. J. Frank McBee, who spent a portion of last week in Baltimore have returned home.

Miss Loy Kelly, of Terra Alta, was the guest on Sunday of her brother, Mr. J. A. Kelly, in Oakland.

Miss Myra Ross, of Addison, Pa., arrived here Tuesday evening to visit Miss Jennie Johnson at her home on Third street.

Miss Bessie Aggleson, of Davis, W. Va., was the guest of Rev. Workman and family Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft went over to Kingwood this morning where they will remain two weeks visiting relatives.

State's Attorney Fred. A. Thayer returned to Oakland Tuesday evening from a business trip to a point near Bittinger.

Mr. Charles E. Hilleary, of District No. 8, was in Oakland yesterday to receive treatment for the injuries he sustained a few weeks ago.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Cash Yankee Notion Store in another column of this issue. The proprietor offers some rare bargains to buyers.

Miss Inez Wellman, who has been in the home of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Workman, for the past month, left yesterday for Morgantown where she will attend the summer course of the W. Va. University.

Mr. J. W. Whorton and large force of plasterers went over to Henry, West Va., Tuesday morning where Mr. Whorton has a large plastering contract for the building firm of Harvey & Ridder.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek, who has been visiting in Baltimore and Philadelphia, returned to her summer home near Deer Park on Tuesday, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Garrett county, stopped in Oakland Monday evening on his way home from a trip to a point near Webster Springs, W. Va., where he in company with two of his others, spent several days on business.

Bishop Taylor Sines, Rev. James W. Beeghly, of Accident, and Mr. Henry Sines, who attended the Annual Meeting of the German Baptists at Bristol, Tenn., last week, returned to Oakland on Friday evening. The gentlemen had a most enjoyable time on the trip but of all the country they saw they say none can compare with Garrett.

Mrs. Wade H. Hinebaugh and little son of Oakland, Md., are in the city for a few days the guests of relatives and friends.—Grafton Sentinel.

Among the Bloomington visitors to Oakland Monday were Messrs. William Moody, Michael Flynn and J. H. Moorehead.

Messrs. Elliot C. and George Harvey, of District No. 8, were in Oakland on Saturday last, being business visitors to the county capital.

Mr. Austin Brown went to Friendsville on Friday evening last, returning to Oakland Sunday afternoon. At Friendsville Mr. Brown visited his mother, sister and other relatives.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz returned to Oakland from Baltimore Tuesday morning where he had taken a prisoner sentenced to serve a term for train riding. The sheriff was accompanied by Joe White.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Miller, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Oakland last Thursday evening and will remain during the greater part of the present month as guests of Mr. Miller's sisters and other relatives.

Mr. Nathan L. Selby was a visitor to Oakland last Saturday, returning home on Sunday morning accompanied by Mr. Ulysses S. Frazee, of near Selbysport, who had been in Oakland several days as the guest of Mr. A. T. Mattews, his nephew.

Joe Litzinger of the *Leader* office, Saturday afternoon got his right hand caught in one of the job presses, and had several fingers badly mashed. He will not be able to resume his duties for some time to come.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Oscar Stull, of New York, is here as the guest of his brother, Mr. William R. Stull. During the past winter Mr. Stull traveled through the West and South with the Fan Toy theatrical company.

Mr. R. S. Browning, son of Hon. and Mrs. R. T. Browning, of Deep Creek, has been employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as special officer with headquarters at the Deer Park Hotel during the present summer. Mr. Browning entered upon his duties on last Saturday.

Mr. James Aronhalt, of District No. 8, was in Oakland on Saturday. Among Mr. Aronhalt's friends there is a desire to place his name before the Republican Convention this fall for the office of County Commissioner. He is an excellent man and would make a splendid public official.

Mr. H. M. Hollinger, of Selbysport District, was in Oakland last Friday and Saturday looking after some political fences at present in thorough repair but which may become disordered before the primaries.

Attorneys Gilmor S. Hamill, E. H. Sincell and Norman S. Heindel, accompanied by Surveyor Alexander C. Mason left Oakland Monday for a point near Grantsville where they will survey a body of land the title for which is now in controversy between Noah Newman and Josephus Glotfelty. The party expects to return to Oakland this evening.

Mr. John L. Fitzwater, of near Beckman, was in Oakland last Saturday when he recounted the terrible experience which befell his neighbor, Mr. Kirshman, on the morning previous by which the latter lost three of his children in the burning of his home. The full account of the disaster is published elsewhere in this issue, being from the facile pen of Mr. Charles M. Miller, of Swanton, to whom the editor returns his thanks.

Get your shovel plows and cultivators at Naylor & Co.'s. 3t.

"The Little German band," an organization which travels from place to place throughout the country, came to Oakland Monday morning from the West and during the day furnished good music on the streets much to the delight of the small boy and his larger brother and sister to judge by the crowd that surrounded the musicians at their every stop. At night the band furnished music for a dance given in Offutt's Hall which was very well patronized.

A. D. Naylor & Co. have a cream separator on hand they will sell at a sacrifice. Capacity 325 lbs. per hour. Will sell on a guarantee. 3t

Among those who graduate at the Fairmont State Normal School this year is Miss Stella Delle Hutson, of near Sunnyside, this county. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hutson, drove to Oakland from their home last Saturday morning where the latter took the train for Fairmont to be present at the graduating exercises which take place this week.

Mrs Eliza Fundenburg and her daughter, Miss Tecla, enertained last week at their home near Deer Park a house party consisting of Misses Elizabeth Hoffman, of Keyser, W. Va.; May Kalbaugh, of Piedmont, W. Va.; Edna Brydon, of Bloomington, and Bessie and Nan Miller, of Swanton. On Saturday these ladies, accompanied by their hostess, visited Oakland for a few hours.

Messrs. Pat J. Garrett of Deer Park, and Ed Hurdle of Baltimore, Md., both well known employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, were in the city yesterday attending the funeral of Mr. Chas. W. See. Both of these gentlemen were life friends of the deceased, and came to pay the last sad respects to his memory.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. J. A. Fricker, of San Juan, Porto Rico, where he is engaged with the Standard Oil Company as special agent for the West Indies, left Oakland Tuesday morning for New York from which city he will sail on Tuesday for his home. Mr. Fricker had been in Oakland several days visiting his family who are guests here of Prof. and Mrs. J. Frank McBee.

S. M. Yoder, a farmer residing near Grantsville, Md., met with quite a mishap, Tuesday. He was preparing to hive a swarm of bees, and while standing directly under a limb of a tree on which the bees had settled, the limb broke, landing the bees all over Mr. Yoder's head and neck. The bees began to sting, and before Mr. Yoder could get rid of them, he was stung over a hundred times. The poison from the stings made him deathly sick, but Dr. E. H. Perry was promptly sent for, and at last report the patient was getting along quite well.—Salisbury Star.

Because a girl has not married young, and is approaching the age where, if single, she will be put into the "old maid" class, is no proof that she is not good and nice, but rather is an evidence that she knows her own worth; that she has good sense and a proper appreciation of life, and will not "hitch up" with just anyaody who might propose. We have a few such in our vicinity, and they are jewels, worth their weight in gold. In this locality as elsewhere, the best are not the easiest obtained, but lucky is the worthy young man who is accepted.

Annapolis no longer an Indian village: Since John Fisher, official exterminator of uncalled-for and unowned dogs, started in a little over a month ago, many of the canines have crossed the great divide and are now inhabiting the dog star. Many large spots have been discovered during the past few days by astronomers who happened to be looking toward that particular star. Fisher has already executed 86 dogs, and more are to be heard from. He has received many compliments with reference to the manner in which he has gathered in stray dogs, and many residents can now sleep comfortably during the summer, whereas in years gone by the howlings of countless mongrels gave indication that the city was an Indian village.—Annapolis Capital.

RYANS GLADE.

We have not seen any news from our vicinity for some time, so will jot you a few items thinking perhaps they may be of some interest to your many readers.

This is one of the lovely months of the year, and the weather we have at present we think will prove a blessing to the farmer.

Mrs. Lantz, of near Bayard, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Riley, last Sabbath.

Mrs. Chas. Harvey, of North Glade, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Harvey, last week.

Misses Ida Wilson and Lois Harvey, of near Blaine, were visiting in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. George Steyer is very ill at this writing.

Mr. William Clark was seen in our village last Sunday.

Messrs. Milo Wilson, Alex. Wilson, Osborne Harvey and Miss Ida Harvey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kelso last Sabbath.

Mrs. Wesley Wotring, of Eglon, W. Va., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Harvey, of this place.

Miss Nellie Herring, who has been visitlng her parents near Elder for the past few weeks, is with us again.

A protracted meeting at this place is in progress. Rev. Westfall seems untiring in his work and preaches some excellent sermons.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely under the superintendency of Mr. J. B. Shockey.

DAISY.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 20, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$115,283 14
Overdrafts, secured	82 18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,754 37
Stocks, Securities, etc	6,850 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	6,077 61
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents	2,784 51
Due from state Banks and Bankers	647 67
Due from approved reserve agents	13,750 16
Checks and other cash items	115 08
Notes of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	183 69
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	$1,571 75
Legal-tender notes	5,247 00 6,818 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,250 00
Total	$182,807 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	8,639 19
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,680 70
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	493 33
Individual deposits subject to check	70,052 83
Time certificates of deposit	51,941 31
Total	$182,807 16

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.

EDWARD SCHLOSSNAGEL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: W. H. H. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, J. H. CUPPET, Directors.

NO. 5023.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 20, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$137,924 32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	32 73
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	5,762 50
Stocks, securities, etc	32,080 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	42,997 19
Other real estate owned	1,560 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	807 22
Due from state Banks and Bankers	945 23
Due from approved reserve agents	14,688 94
Checks and other cash items	147 73
Notes of other National Banks	210 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	77 25
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	$7,301 25
Legal-Tender notes	4,000 00 11,301 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	700 00
Total	$324,724 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	26,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	270 05
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	1,758 47
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	850 36
Individual deposits subject to check	72,574 39
Time certificates of deposit	83,677 47
Cashier's checks outstanding	13 15
United States deposits	23,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	11,000 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	5,000 00
Total	$324,724 49

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: FRED A. THAYER, A. G. STURGISS, OWEN TREACY, Directors.

NOTICE OF Bond Sale!

Notice as to the Sale of Bonds to Pay for the Improvements of the Streets of the Town of Oakland, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, will meet at their Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY,

the 3d Day of July, 1905

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

of said day, to receive and examine sealed bids for the purchase of Four Thousand Dollars of the Municipal Bonds of said Town as authorized by Chapter 24 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1898, for the purpose of paying for the improvement of the streets of said town.

The said Bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Hundred Dollars each. Said Bonds to be drawn in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly and the ordinance of said town providing for said issue with interest bearing coupon bonds attached at four per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year after the date of said issue, but not to bear interest until after the first day of January, 1906, but none of said bonds will be payable before the first day of January, 1925, after that date they will be paid at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and Town Council of said town.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Garrett National Bank, Oakland, Maryland.

The bonds are to be paid for within ten days after the notice that the same are ready for delivery.

Said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder or bidders at a sum not less than their par value and interest after the first day of January, 1906, said bids to be without conditions or qualifications. All such bids shall be accompanied by the currency or a certified check payable to the order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland without condition for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the amount of said bid and in all cases where said bids are not received or accepted said money or check will be returned to the owner or owners.

In case any of said bonds are awarded to a bidder or bidders and they refuse to accept and pay for the same when ready for delivery and upon being notified of the same either by writing or orally, then the amount of ten per cent. so advanced on said bids shall be forfeited to the town of Oakland, and shall be turned over to the credit of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland as liquidated damages for breach of contract on the part of said bidder and bidders.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Attest: HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.
S. LAWTON, President Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 43

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause wherein William Barkholder and others are plaintiffs and Clara Barkholder and others are defendants, the same being No. 1236 Equity, said decree bearing date the 24th day of May, 1905, the undersigned was appointed trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 24th Day of June, 1905,

At the hour of 1030 a. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett County, Maryland.

1st. All that tract or parcel of land containing about 130 acres and being the home farm of the late JOHN A. BARKHOLDER, and situate about three miles North of the town of Bittinger. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, unfinished, a log dwelling house and log barn with other outbuildings. About 40 or 50 acres of said farm is cleared and in cultivation and has a good orchard thereon. The uncleared portion is well timbered with hemlock and oak. The whole place is well watered.

2nd. All the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit and those holding under them in and to Military lots Nos. 2332, 2333 and 2371, containing 150 acres. These last named lots are situated about one mile South of the above described farm, are unimproved, but are well timbered with hemlock, sugar, white oak, red oak and other timber.

All of said above described lands are supposed to be underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser. Possession of the home farm cannot be given before the 1st day of March, 1906.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

Reward $25.00 Reward

A reward of $25.00 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Tuesday night, May 16th, removed from in front of Hinebaugh's restaurant Watchman's Key No. 1, which is the property of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.

Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

BRYAN AGAINST THE FRANCHISE AMENDMENT

Attorney General Explodes a Political Bomb and Unmercifully

SCORES POE DISFRANCHISING ACT

Says That He Not Only Hopes for Its Defeat, but Will Vote Against It —One of Most Obnoxious Measures Ever Presented.

One of the most convincing arguments against the passsage of the Poe disfranchising amendment at the polls in November was that given in an interview Monday by Attorney-General William Shepard Bryan. Mr. Bryan has always been unalterably against the amendment as passed by the General Assembly, and his clear-cut and straightforward assertions of Monday prove without doubt his continued hostility to the obnoxious measure.

Mr. Bryan, among other things, in his interview, said:

While I wish to see the Democratic candidates, and all the Democratic candidates, win at the approaching election, I am, as I have often stated, unalterably opposed to the proposed constitutional amendment for the restriction of suffrage.

I see no constitutional or moral difficulty about disfranchising those citizens possessing the attributes which distinguish our negro population, other than conditions of servitude.

The constitutional power to do this is clearly stated by that sound constitutional lawyer, the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, in his autobiography (volume 2,) where he says:

"This is not a sectional question. It is not a race question. The suffrage was conferred on the negro by the Southern States themselves. They can always make their own rules. If the negro is ignorant you may define ignorance and disfranchise that. If the negro is vicious you may define vice and disfranchise that. If the negro be poor you may define poverty and disfranchise that. If the negro be idle you may define idleness and disfranchise that. If the negro be lazy you may define laziness and disfranchise that. If you will only disfranchise him for the qualities which you say unfit him to vote, and not for his race or the color of his skin, there is no constitutional obstacle in your way."

My objection to the proposed amendment is, and has always been, confined to the method by which dischisement of the negro is sought to be accomplished. I think that that amendment, if passed, will give a dangerous and unwarranted power over both white and black voters to the election officials, a changing body, incompetent, as a class, from lack of training, to exercise such power with either fairness or intelligence.

It is a fundamental principle of constitutional liberty, older than Magna Charta, that a man's rights should depend upon definite and ascertainable facts, and not upon the discretion, opinions, whims or caprices of any other man or set of men. And when the discretionary power to pass upon the political powers and privileges of any portion of the people is sought to be given to a set of men notoriously and scandalously unfit to intelligently exercise that power, it is difficult to discuss the measure in the language of moderation The "leave to live by no man's leave" is the characteristic which distinguishes constitutional liberty from despotism.

Apart from this, I do not think that any declaration of any political convention on this subject can, on any sound or logical theory of party loyalty, bind the members of the party, because the indorsement of the amendment is not within the scope of the authority of the convention. The convention has had delegated to it power to select candidates and to frame a platform declaring the principles which will guide the official conduct of the candidates nominated by the convention, if elected. But no candidate nominated by any convention in this State this fall will, if elected, have any official duties to perform in relation to the adoption of the amendment. The amendment will be either rejected or adopted before any nominee of any convention takes office.

I hope to see the franchise amendment overwhelmingly defeated. I shall vote against it.

How to go to California.

Travel via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Two fast through trains per day. The Overland Limited, electric lighted; less than three days en route. The California Express through service to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, the best of everything.

Full particulars on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. E. M., C.& N. W. Ry., Chicago.

CONVENTION DATE NOT FIXED.

Resolutions Adopted by the Republican State Central Committee on Wednesday.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Republican State committee in Baltimore on Wednesday. The two party committees in Baltimore not having agreed on a day for holding primaries, the date for holding the convention was left open to be fixed the Executive Committee.

Be it Resolved, By The Republican State Central Committee of Maryland that a convention for the nomination of a candidate for comptroller of the State Treasury and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary, be held in the city of Baltimore at such place as the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall designate, and at such time as shall be fixed by the executive committee of this committee, which executive committee shall be clothed with full power to make all regulations that may be necessary for this purpose, and that such executive committee shall meet in this city at such place as the Chairman of the State Central Committee shall fix on July 26 next.

The primaries in the various counties shall be held at such time and places and under such regulation as the State Central Committee of said counties may decide upon; provided, that notice of the time and places of holding said primaries, as well as county conventions, by two weekly insertions in some newspaper published in said county, and in counties where there is published no Republican newspaper 10 day's notice shall be given by handbills posted in conspicuous places of the several counties.

Resolved, That the members of the State Central Committee of Baltimore city be, and they are hereby respectfully requested and recommended in arranging for the legislative district convention to be held in Baltimore city, to provide by suitable resolutions that a majority of each ward delegation in said convention shall have the absolute right to name one member of the State Central Committee, the same when named to be accepted by the said respective legislative convention for said position.

Resolved, That the members of the State Central Committee of Baltimore and Harford county be, and they are hereby authorized; to fix the time and place for holding a judicial convention for the nomination of a candidate for chief judge in the Third Circuit. Primary meetings for the election of delegate to this convention shall be held in accordance with party usage.

LARGE LUMBER CONCERN.

That is What The Yough Manor Lumber Co. Of Kendal, Md., Proves Itself to Be.

The Yough Manor Lumber Company, of Kendall, Md., that is owned by the Kendall Brothers, old Greenville township boys, and of which Hon. S. A. Kendall, of this city is the president, is one of the largest manufacturers of lumber on the Pittsburg division of the B. & O. Ry. That our reader form some idea of the output of the company we give the figures for their shipments during the month of May. They shipped in all 180 cars from that station, made up as follows:

1,612,361 feet of lumber, loaded on 123 cars. 6,500 cross ties, loaded on 27 cars. 500 pit props, loaded on 7 cars. 130 cords of bark, 6 cars. 210 cords of wood, 14 cars.

The company have a very complete and model saw mill plant, equipped with the very latest machinery, the mill having what is called a steam feed for its carriage, a steam log turner, a sawdust feed for its boilers, in fact all that is modern in the saw mill line. They own about 25,000 acres of land, and have four narrow gauge locomotives, several hundred narrow guage cars and 40 miles of their own track. They also have a steam log loader. The general superintendent is Mr. D. H. Shank, an experienced man along these lines of work, and he is assisted in looking after this mammoth plant by J. C. Kendall, who is secretary of the concern.

Mr. C. W. Edwards, who was formerly employed by the Warm Lumber company, in Greenville township, and who is well-known to many of our people, is the efficient sawyer for the company, and in 23½ days last month, he cut 1,077,000 feet of lumber, which shows that he is a master hand at this line of the work. The work of loading this number of cars in one month is no little matter, but Arthur Lowman, who has this in charge, assisted by Edward Schultz, a son of Jos. Schultz, of Greenville township, are equal to the occasion and they keep matters moving right along.

In addition to the large mill we have described the firm have two portable mills on the same tract in operation that average about 450,000 feet of lumber each month.—Meyersdale Republican.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XI. Rev. i, 10-20. June, 11, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Heavenly Home.

As the Bible stands apart from other books, Revelation stands apart from the rest of the Bible It is singular, difficult, mysterious. It has been called the cross of crosses of commentators. One instantly loses himself in the labyrinth of variant interpretations. It seems best not to attempt to make direct verbal application of the contents to events past, current or future. On the whole, from the mistakes of the past, it is eminently the wise course to declare the book a prophetico-poetic chain of allegories—an album of vivid pictures—the whole intent of which is to create, feed, and shelter hope of the ultimate and practically universal dominance of the good, in spite of transitory reverses and lapses.

Under the material emblem of a city, adorned and beautified, the spiritual betterment of humanity seems to be shadowed. The plan and fashion of the city is from heaven. The ideals of right human living are Divine. As these ideals are realized, and in the proportion that they are realized, God lives with and in men. In the ratio of righteousness (right living) tears are dried. Wrong living (sin) is the sole cause of tears, painful death, sorrow, and crying.

In this apocalytic city John sees no temple. A temple is a reminder of an absent Deity. God's presence makes a material structure in His honor unnecessary. Yet this presence need not be external and additional to the moral and spiritual qualities evolved in the souls of men. To use Tolstoi's phrase, "Where love is, there God is."

In this renewed earth, sun and moon will not be quenched: but the unearthly radiance of right living will outshine them. Whole nations, with their rulers, will keep walking in this light, which never shone on land or sea. This good life is not difficult of access. It requires no toilsome pilgrimage. It is at hand. It is like a four-square city, with ever-open gates on every side. He who makes right living hard and laborious is aside from the description of the revelator.

Some one suggests that the change of figures is significant. It is no longer a mere paradise or garden. Now it is a city of God on earth, stateller and more glorious, but at the same time a result of human co-operation with the Divine. Man building after God's plans and specifications.

This is the holy dream of the thousand happy years, the millennial reign, which has been the solace and inspiration of the saints in all ages—an indefinitely long period in which there shall be substantially universal righteousness (right living) and its concomitants, universal peace and universal joy.

Here, however, is no statical condition, no fixity. Here is rest: but it is the rest attendant upon a steady, unwearied advancement. There is an infinite progression. First in apprehension of the riches, both of the wisdom and acknowledge of God. Then in goodness, until the fruits of the Spirit appear and come to perfection. Finally in serviceableness, until the Master's rule of life becomes the disciple's—"Not to be ministered unto, but to minister and give."

The Teacher's Lantern.

Out on the statical heaven! Eternally resting on the banks of the river! It would be purgatory to the sentient, aspiring, capable soul. We shall think and do and be, but without the handicaps of the present.

* * * * *

Current views of the life of heaven are far too rigid. Congregations never breaking up and Sabbaths never ending. It seems best to think of the heavenly life as like one lived in this world, when it shall have been renovated by the advent of the millennial kingdom. We shall just be and do and live and love in an absolutely natural and human way.

* * * * *

The millennial kingdom comes not as a cataclysm. It is rather like yeast in dough: steadily, imperceptibly spreading out and up, till the whole mass is lifted.

* * * * *

In the ultimate analysis, the New Jerusalem is, after all, not a city at all; but a people, renewed and adorned with gifts, grace, and usefulness. The jeweled walls, golden streets, river, tree, and all, are material emblems of the moral and spiritual qualities of a redeemed humanity.

* * * * *

Mathematical computations of the time of the advent of the millennial kingdom are the "great lost labor, that chronic malady of apocalyptic exegesis."

* * * * *

Lange says the apocalypse will not be fully comprehended until we see it in the light of the millennium. Herder calls it an abstract of almost all prophets and apostles. To handle it as if it were a book of literal meanings is manifestly an unreasonable procedure. Goethe says: "I am a man of the earth, earthly. To me the parables of the unjust steward, the prodigal son, the sower, the pearl, the lost piece of money, are more Divine than the seven messengers, candlesticks, seals, stars, and woes.—Letters to Lavater.

* * * * *

Here is an example of the arbitrary manner in which the text is often divided into chapters. Rev. xxi, 1; Rev. xxii, 5 (inclusive) is one connected passage, descriptive of the new heaven and new earth.

* * * * *

Accessibility is a characteristic of the New Jerusalem. Many gates, many trees, river flowing through the midst. City easy to enter, and contents always near at hand.

Mosaic from Commentaries.

And He showed me: Not descriptive of a literal city, but of an ideal state. Figures not dimensions, but ideas.—Peloubet. River of water: If city stood on a pyramidal mountain streams could run each of the four faces. — Camb. Bib. (Ezek. xivii.) Clear: Bright as crystal. — Ibid. This picture may be of a river flanked on each side with green banks set with rows of shade and ornamental trees, and this in turn flanked on both sides with boulevards after the manner of Oriental landscape gardening. The tree of life: Eden had one tree which made men immortal. Paradise has a whole grove of them. Twelve manner of fruits: Twelve fruitages.—Pulpit Com. Twelve fruit harvests.—Stewart. Leaves for healing: Not implied that there is any disease which needs healing, but the tree of life is put forward as the means by which the perpetual health and life and general well-being of the inhabitants is sustained. — Pulpit Com. No more curse: Nothing accursed exists in that city.—Pulpit Com. No more things worth of execration. Servants shall serve him: Servants *douloi* (bond-servants) shall render him *lateia* (the service of ministry). Reward of service is the call to more honorable and understanding service. Shall see His face: Beatific vision. Blessedness of heaven.—Cam-Bib. No night there: Night figurative of ignorance and helplessness. These sayings: Brief summary of the events makes concluding portion of book.—Camb. Bib. Seal not: Communicate at once to the world.—Ibid.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL., Manager, Deer Park Maryland.

Double Wedding.

On Sunday, June 5, 1905, at the home of J. W. White, a prosperous farmer living near Gorman, a double wedding occurred, being the marriage of his daughters—Miss Mary White to Mr. Wm. Simms and Miss Stella White to Mr. David Lower. Rev. E. J. Westfall, their pastor, officiated.

The parlor was beautifully decorated with ferns and cut flowers.

The brides wore costumes of white material elaborately trimmed, while the grooms wore black. They made a grand appearance.

After the nuptial knot was tied they entered the dining room, where a bountiful repast was served. Only a few guests were present namely, Mr. and Mrs. Beckman, of Mt. Lake; Mr. and Mrs. Paugh, of Oakland; Mrs. John White, of near Oakland; Mr. Will White and Mrs. E. J. Westfall.

PRINTERS ERRORS.

Brief Record of Blunders of Types, Some Lucky Others Unlucky.

Among the masterpieces of bludering typography must be reckoned two perpetrated in a Southern newspaper, says the *Saturday Evening Post*.

An editor, wishing to congratulate Geneal Pillow after his return from Mexico as a battle-scarred veteran, was made by the types to characterize him as a "battle-scared veteran". The indignant general, rushing into the editorial sanctum demanded an explanation, which was given and a correction promised in the next day's paper. Judge of the editor's feeling on the morrow when as if "to heap horrors upon horror's head," he found the general styled in revised paragraph "that bottle-scare veteran".

Some years ago the London Times, in speaking of a discussion before the council of ministers, when Lord Brougheam was chancellor, stated that "the chancellor had thrown an extraordinary light on the question".

In the London Christian World, in 1883, a writer, referring to an address at Christ Church by the Rev. Theodore Hooks, repreented him as saying that some of the clergy had gone back "to the black lie (tie) of their boy-hood.

In one of the editions of Davidson's Popular English grammar the principal parts of the verb "to chide" were given as follows: Present infinitive, to chide; past finice, I child: post infinitive, to have children." In the Londoe Courier many years ago his Majesty George IV. was said to have "a fit of the goat at Brighton." An other journal advertised a sermon by a celebrated divine on "The Immorality of the Soul," and also "The Lies of the Poets"—a work, no doubt, of many volumes. The London Globe once gave an extract from the Registrar General's return, in which it was stated that the inhabitants of London were suffering at that time "from a high rate of morality."

A letter more or less makes strange havoc of a sentence. Early in the French revolution the Abbe Sieyes, in correcting the proofsheets of a pamphlet in defense of his political conduct, read, "I have adjured the republic"—a misprint for adjourned. "Wretch!" he cried to the printer, "do you wish to send me to the guilloine?" What is treason, once asked a wag, but reason to a "t"?—which "t" an accident of the press may displace with most awkward effect. the other hand, a pruiter who omitted the first letter of Mr. Caswell's name might have pleaded that it was "as well" without the "C."

An edition of the Bible printed at the Clarendon Press in 1617 is known as the "Vinegar Bible," because in the title of the twentieth chapter of Luke the parable of the vineyard is printed "parable of the vinegar." Perhaps the most fearful error of the press that ever occurrod was caused by the letter "c" dropping out of the following passage in a form of the Book of Common Prayer. "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared the passage, to the horror of the devout reader, was thus printed: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye?"

Mistakes in punctuation, such as the omission or misplacing of a comma, sometimes greatly changes the sense of a passage, as when a compositor—probably a crusty old bachelor—in setting up the toast, "Woman without her, man would be a savage," put the comma in the wrong place, and made the sentence read. "Woman, without her man, would be a savage.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
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Oakland, Maryland.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

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Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
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Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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All business given prompt attention.
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Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 4—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46 P. M.
No. 1—Daily	6.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.07 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.57 P. M
No. 1—Express, daily	5.04 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusiev.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN.
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 55† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m

No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 42	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	† 20†

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
X8 00	X12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	† 00x
8 31	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

G. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 2m7—

Subscribe for The Republican.

SIMSON

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

Copyright, 1904, by Robert C. V. Meyers

REDDY SULLIVAN and the Kid said they would clean out the place. Bart O'Donnell would not go so far as that, but he would work the racket for all it was worth. The racket was to impede the operations of the Sunday school to be opened at the mission on the morrow. A smiling gentleman who insisted upon treating the men and women of the neighborhood as so many children had come upon "the gang" at Bernstein's corner and spoken of the opening of the school on the Sabbath, inviting the boys to attend.

The Kid was for fainting on the spot. Reddy Sullivan drew the back of his hand across his upper lip with a loud report. Bart O'Donnell said, "Oh, mamma!"

The next day Bart sauntered from Bernstein's corner with Reddy and the Kid in the direction of the mission. All at once he ran from the others out to the cart way and dragged a woman from under the very feet of a horse. She looked at him in a confused way as she righted her hat. He saw a thin, small creature in plain, cheap garb, without adornment save for a not too fresh white rose upon her breast.

"I was thinking. I did not see the horse," she said and, with a nod, passed on.

Reddy and the Kid came up and wanted to know if she had given Bart anything.

"Who wants anything?" demanded he.

At the mission the gentleman who had invited them looked nervous as he assigned them to a class.

"Naw," said the Kid; "we don't want no man." And, followed by the others, he darted over to a bench before which stood a girl.

"Miss Calderson," said the gentleman, "these young men elect to become your pupils."

"I have no others," returned she. And Bart saw that she was the girl he had taken from under the horse's feet. She recognized him.

She was a tired girl, Bart thought, and he understood better when, to put herself en rapport with her class, she explained that she was a stranger in the city, had come from the country and was working in a factory.

The services proceeding, she opened her Bible and said she would speak about Samson. She read a part of the story of the strong man.

"The moral of this story is," she said bitterly, "that the greatest strength is only weakness if it is not equal to battle against deceit and slyness. Delilah"—

"She's all right, lady," interrupted the Kid. "She was right in it. He'd held trumps so often he thought he alwus had the ace."

"Simson ought to knowed better," said Bart, shaking his head, his eyes

DRAGGED FROM UNDER THE FEET OF A HORSE.

on her. "If he could take a mule's jawr and strike all them people where they lived, he ought to been a match for Delie."

"He certainly should," she assented, with animation; "but, then, Delilah saw his weak spot. The strongest man has his weak spot."

"What's the matter with the strongest woman?" asked Bart.

"There is no strongest woman," said Miss Calderson. "A woman's brain is governed by her feelings, and her feelings are only as strong as their weakest moment finds them, and"—

She blushed violently and shut the book with a snap, giving out the page of a hymn the school had begun to sing.

In the midst of this hymn Bart saw Reddy give the wink to the Kid, who set his eyes to rolling in a ghastly fashion. He went over to him.

"Come off. Don't get gay," he simply said and returned to his seat.

The Kid did not have a fit, and the school was dismissed.

Sunday came, and Bart went early to the mission. He was one of the first in the long, bare room. When Miss Calderson came in she was as white as ever. He had thought that possibly her last Sunday's danger from the horse had paled her for the day. But she was just as decolored today. And upon her breast was another white rose.

She gave Bart her hand, a rough little hand, with marks of toil on it. "So you are my only pupil today," she said. And so he was.

She read today from another part of the Scriptures and was altogether a quiet, peaceful creature.

When service was over Bart did a bold thing.

"May I walk alongside of you?" he asked her.

She hesitated at first and then may have thought of what he had done for her only a week before. "I suppose you want to ask me something about religion," she said. I am very ignorant, very wicked. What can I do for you?"

"I want to ask you about Simson," he said, going out with her. She looked puzzled.

"Simson and Delle," he explained; "them you read about last Sunday."

"Oh," she said; "Samson."

"That's what I said," he returned; "Simson."

"His name," she corrected, "was Samson."

"I thort it was Simson," said Bart. "Anyway, Simson sounds more like as if you knowed him. I'll call him that."

She explained the story as well as she could, but she seemed uneasy. "I ought not to have read that," she said. "It was not the lesson of the day. But I felt like it. Do you ever do a thing you feel like doing even when you know it is wrong, Bart?"

"Alwus," answered Bart.

She laughed.

"There," she said. "I guess that's all. Goodby. I hope to see you next Sunday."

Bart was not so sure she should see him the next Sunday; he had not been much impressed today. But the next Sunday found him at the mission.

She was certainly glad to see him today; it seemed to her that a work taken up in a sort of desperation was bearing fruit. She was interested in her single scholar. Today she drew him out; at another time he would have withheld many things; but, the feeling of depression lifting so miraculously, he felt that he must say everything he knew about himself.

When school was over she asked Bart to walk with her that she might talk to him. She gave him no advice, but she told him she had thought over and over again how brave he had been in rescuing her that first Sunday they had met.

"Oh, that!" said Bart and flushed and felt good.

"And," she went on, "brave people are seldom idle. You must think of yourself as brave and strong—strong as"—

"Simson?" he interrupted.

She laughed.

"If he is your idea of strength, yes," she said.

A few days later Bart got work. "The gang" jeered and called him a star member. Saturday night he brought home a white rose. "I'm thinkin' I'd like to treat you like a lady," he said to his mother. Mrs. O'Donnell had a fit of laughing, in the height of which Bart snatched up the flower and dashed it out the window. He afterward saw it in the belt of Mame Reilly, who said that a gentleman friend had presented it.

Bart was angry all night, angry with himself. In the morning he resolved not to go to the mission. But he would not give up his job of work, simply because "the gang" expected he would.

When the time came for the school he went. Miss Calderson was there with her white rose. The sight of the flower made Bart wish he had stayed away, made him angry with the wearer of it. But she held out her hand and looked glad to see him.

Today the lesson went on without interruption. After school again did the teacher ask her pupil to walk with her. She now looked upon him as her mission. Today he told her of his getting work. She said this made her glad; that he must always work and learn to love work.

Then she wanted to know what he did evenings, and, on his telling her about "the gang," she asked him to come and see her some evening.

"What evening?" he asked quickly.

She had to mention one.

That evening he went, taking with him a white rose. At sight of his gift she frowned.

"You alwus wear one," he said.

"Yes," she returned and put the flower in a little glass on the table of her mean room, where was the faded remnant of the one she had worn the Sunday before.

She had some slight refreshment for Bart, and, strangely enough, he resented this. He did not wish to be thought of like that. The evening was not particularly brilliant, and Bart went away feeling solemn.

He was solemn till Sunday. He considered it a part of the service now to walk with Miss Calderson when the school was over. At parting he asked her if he should come some evening that week also. This rather startled her, but she acquiesced.

That second evening she had a cold and could talk but little.

Bart astonished himself by his own eloquence. He asked her if she would mind reading his favorite story. He listened intently.

"That long hair o' his was a bluff," he said when she had finished. "And he didn't love De-lilah, or he wouldn't o' telled her such steep things. And she must o' been green, for the stories was too thin."

"You are right"—and Miss Calderson was in that semifeverous state attendant on a cold, when dreaminess of idea ensues; besides, it was no more than talking to a baby to talk to this boy—"he couldn't have loved her and told her such untruths concerning the secret of his strength. Maybe he cared for another woman, and Delilah took him from her. Delilah must have been more than a paid spy; she must have been revengeful because he had loved before he met her. That day when you saved me from being run over I was thinking of a Delilah I know, and I did not see the horse."

"You know De-lilah?" asked Bart.

"One of them," answered Miss Calderson.

"Barty," said Miss Calderson, "suppose I tell you a story. I have never told it to a living soul yet—perhaps because there was no one to tell it to; I am all alone in the world. There was a girl," she said softly, "who cared mightily for a man. He was a great strong man, but he had his weak spot. His weak spot was his love of beauty—beauty in a woman. This girl was not beautiful"—

"Delilah?" interrupted Bart.

"No," she shrilled. "Delilah was her friend and beautiful. Well, the girl became engaged to marry the man. Ah, he was so good to her; he was so strong! And she was so frail and weak—her frailty and weakness may have attracted him to her, those and her great love for him. She was fond of flowers, white flowers, such as she had seen in her mother's dead hand when she was a child. Every Saturday night he brought her a white rose to wear on Sunday. Once he met her friend, Delilah. After that he was lost to the frail girl. This frail girl was proud; she gave him up and seemed happy. She even went to the wedding. Then she left that part of the country and went to town. She grew frailer; she thought she had given him up, but she had not. And how did she know that she had not given him up? Why, every Saturday night when her work was paid for she bought a white rose, just as he had done, and she wore it Sundays. I think that rose is killing her, but she will wear it to the end."

Her head drooped over, and Bart thought she was asleep, till all at once she raised her hand and smote herself upon the breast again and again, raining blows upon her bosom where he had seen the roses resting and broke into a passion of sobs that seemed almost to rend her. Bart was appalled. Once again he saw that she was strong, and he looked at her with a hot spot on his cheeks.

When the storm had expended itself she put out her hand, keeping her face away from him, and said good night in an annoyed manner. But he lingered. "I won't give it away," he said; "that there story."

"That story?" she queried. "Oh, my friend's story! My friend is dead, you know."

"That's why you cried," he said. "Is that why you wear a white flower—out o' memory o' her, because she liked 'em, and they was on her dead mother's hand when she was a child?"

She looked at him with a sort of terror.

"Yes," she said. "But I shall never wear one again—never. Good night!"

And she had no white flower the following Sunday. Bart noticed it, as he noticed

BROKE INTO A PASSION OF SOBS.

everything about her, as he noticed how ill she looked and how much worse was her cold. She did not ask him to walk with her, did not ask him anything concerning himself. And he had developed a love for work—had she not told him he ought to love work?—and he wished she knew it. But he could not tell her unless she were interested in the fact.

That day he went with "the gang." His mother had gone out, and there was nothing for him to do in the way of taking care of her.

He did not see her that week. Sunday he thought he would go and make up with "the gang;" but, drawn by a force to which he could not then have given a name, he went to the mission. Miss Calderson was not there. The gentleman told Bart that she was ill, but that he might go into another class. Bart turned on his heel. He went at once to Miss Calderson's.

She was lying back in her chair. Bart could have cried out, she looked so dreary, so lonely, so wasted. She had a doctor, she said, but the sickness had been coming on for a long time, and it ran in her family, her mother having died of it. But she grew cheerful now that Bart had come, and he sat there, her cheerfulness communicating itself to him. When it was time for him to go she said a strange thing.

"Barty," she said, "you have made a better woman of me—poor, lonely boy! You have softened my heart with your belief in me, and—that is all. Come Thursday evening."

He had never been so happy in all his life before. He could have kissed his mother if she would have let him.

Thursday evening he went to Miss Calderson, who was again cheerful in his company. The woman from whom she rented her room was with her now, but went away for awhile. Then the little, pale teacher turned eagerly to Bart.

"Quick!" she said. "That box under the table. There are some dead flowers in it—my friend's roses, those the man gave her. Burn them for me."

Bart took the box and obeyed her. Only, he kept one faded little bud in his folded hand.

She had turned her eyes to the stove; the faint crackling scintillation made by the burning flowers lighted them up. She was ghastly. "Thank you," she said when the dried blossoms were all gone and closed her eyes. "I should like to help you a little, Barty. What shall I do?"

"Read about Simson," he answered in a rush. He wanted to see in her face that look which had first attracted him to her, that look of strength which belied her feeble frame, that look of passionate feeling, and to see that look called forth by something she should do for him.

She held the book in her wasted hands and in a muffled voice read a part of the old story, but the old look did not come into her face.

She closed the book.

"Thank you, Barty," she said. "It is you who have helped, as usual. You saved me from the horse that time, your white rose told me how foolish I was to hold on to an old sentiment, and, reading tonight of Samson, I find I have forgiven a man and a woman whom I had thought did me a great wrong. You are a strong, good fellow, Bart, my Samson. Goodby, dear friend—not good night!"

Of course he did not understand her. He had her hand in his; there was something to say to her, something a man may say to one woman in the world, but he did not know what it was. He wrenched himself away from her. His fingers on the knob of the door, she called him back. "Be an industrious boy, a good man, a Samson without his weakness," she said. "Kiss me!" She held her brow to his lips. Touching her thus, he almost knew what he had to say to her, but she turned her face from him, and, awed, he crept from the room.

He was not prepared for what he should be told Sunday morning at the mission, but he was told it, and he went away. No one knew where he hid till late in the afternoon. Then, with soft, white rose in his hand, he went to Miss Calderson's.

They let him into the room where she lay, one small, cold hand folded over the other. Upon these hands so folded, as she had told him her friend's mother's dead hands had had white roses on them, he laid the pallid flower he had brought, looking down upon the still face that told to no earthly eye the story of the heart as still. And then he went away, his eyes buried in the sleeve of his coat, groping with his free hand for the side of the staircase.

Every Sunday when he has the money to spare a boy buys a white rose and goes and lays it upon a mound unmarked save by the dead flower he has placed there on a former occasion. Against his heart at the time Bart O'Donnell burned the dead flowers of Miss Calderson's friend. But this is not Bart O'Donnell; without act of legislature he has become Bart Simson, and so he is known. Did not Miss Calderson want it so? He has changed his life and his name for the little, pale teacher. Some day he may know that he loved her.

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Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.

E Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Francesville, and running thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL KIMMELL.

11-5t

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.

I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.

TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.

Address for particulars,
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JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.

From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.

Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.

For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 29

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

THE
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CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS
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Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
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Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

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BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

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BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up.

Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?

Only $62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

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This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.

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CALIFORNIA

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

All of the Professions Represented by Employes in the Pension Office.

That the different departments of the government furnish means of employment to hundreds of men who have found it impossible to succeed in other lines of work for which they fitted themselves is shown by statistics gathered by Chief Clerk William H. Bailey, of the Pension Office. The figures are highly interesting, and develop some strange facts. There are 1,200 clerks in the Pension Bureau, and the canvass was made for the purpose of learning the former occupation of these employes. By the canvass it is shown that of these 1,200, nearly 400 had prepared themselves for the professions of law, medicine and theology. In law the number of graduates was 267, in medicine 100, and in theology 20. The literary world also had a fair sprinkling of Pension Office employes. Forty clerks were formerly authors, 43 editors, 18 editors and publishers, 27 printers, 155 correspondents and reporters, 3 proofreaders, 33 magazine writers, and one lone individual, with long hair, acknowledged that he had once been a poet. Of the total number of clerks, 144 are graduates from either colleges or universities. Military titles are not an uncommon thing in the office. There are 1 major general, 1 adjutant general, 5 brigadier generals, 8 colonels (not counting those from Kentucky), 7 lieutenant colonels, 12 majors, 46 captains, 80 lieutenants, 8 second lieutenants and an unlimited number of privates. Added to this distinction, the Pension Office has in its employ a number of men who formerly belonged to state legislatures, although they acknowledge it in no boasting way, and rather endeavor to hide the fact. Nine men there are former members of the House of Representatives of different states, and 4 ex-state senators likewise draw pay. Eighteen justices of the peace, 5 county judges, 7 probate judges, 3 police judges, and 12 sheriffs help to keep the peace in this government department. In addition to this list of distinguished men now working under civil service, and sure of an income each month, there are 21 former surgeons, 2 bankers 9 dentists and 2 elocutionists. Evidently teaching in the public schools is not an overly profitable occupation, for 457 of the 1,200 clerks in the Pension Office were formerly engaged in that profession, which, with driving canal boats, has furnished most of our presidents. The same precentage in regard to employes who were fitted for the different professions will hold good in all of the other departments, so that whatever objection may be urged against the system in vogue, it cannot be denied that educated men and women do a good share of the work.

The National Geographic Magazine recently published some interesting facts in regard to the Island of Guam, now owned by the United States.

Speaking of the forest vegetation of the island, it is stated that among the trees is one bearng a fruit which, when pounded, makes a paste which has a decidedly intoxicating effect.

The natives use the fruit of this common tree to stupefy fish, and then capture them. The paste pounded from the fruit is inclosed in a bag and kept over night. When the tide is low the bag of pounded fruit is taken out on the reef the next morning and sunk into a deep hole in the reef. This immediatly attract the fish, who eat the paste and they become intoxicated or stupified, and they soon appear on the surface of the water. Some of them are almost lifeless. Others attempt to swim or struggle in the water very simular to the manner of a man under the influence of liquor. The natives scoop them up in their hands, sometimes even diving for them. The sight of the fish on the surface of the water is most striking, because of the conglomeration of strange shapes and bright colors of the fish. The fish around Guam are of the brightest and most beautiful hue, scarlet rose color, silver, yellow and blue. The parrot fishes are an intense color, some of them of greenish blue, others looking as though painted of opaque color, while the chaetodonsf called the sea buttersflies by the native, are remarkable for their coloring. The natives of Guam of both sexes are expert swimmers and are as much at ease in the water as on land. As they throw themselves into the sea and come bounding from wave to wave, they remind one of dolphins.

The men are great divers and often catch fish in their hands. The children accompany their parents, and are so expert in the water that it is declared they appear more like fish than human beings.

Rural Router Appointed.

Tuesday Mr. George W. Fulmer was appointed carrier, with his son Henry J. Fulmer, substitute, as carrier on rural route No. 2, running from Oakland to the Red House and the Beckman settlement. Since the route was established the service has been performed by Mr. George Geissman.

Their Only Chance.

Human nature is very much the same way wherever you find it. We have known men who were so much like other people that they went so far as to experience religion in order that they might have the pleasure of talking about themselves at the experience meeting.—Boston Transcript.

Honors Even.

"Would you believe it? Mrs. Jones actually gave the Smiths for a wedding present the same cut glass decanter that Mr. Smith sent her when she was married four years ago."

"Gave him as good as he sent, eh?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

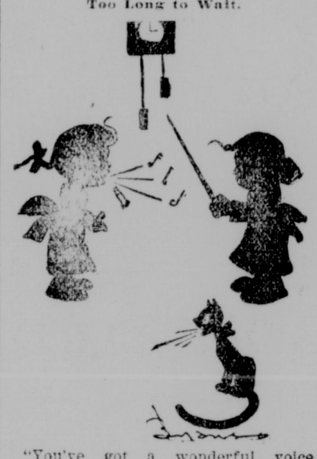
Consent Was No Name For It.

"I called on your father this afternoon," said the young captain of industry to his beautiful stenographer, "and spoke to him about our affair."

"Oh. And—and did he consent?"

"No, he didn't consent. He whooped."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Long to Wait.



"You've got a wonderful voice, Gracie. Some day them notes'll be worth a hundred dollars apiece."

"Oh, dear! I wish they was worth the price of a ice cream soda right now."—New York Evening Journal.

Two Dogs.

I do not like my neighbor's dog.
Were I to size him up,
One brief phrase would express it all—
"A most ill mannered pup!"
He's vicious, and he has no sense,
He even barks at me,
And yet my neighbor seems to think
There's no such dog as he.

Now, my dog, on the other hand,
I'm very fond of him.
He's really gentle as a lamb,
Although he looks so grim.
And yet my neighbor fails to see
His keen intelligence,
"Your dog," he says, "is vicious, and
He hasn't any sense."

—Somerville Journal.

Every woman should send for

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and learn of our plan of sending it fresh from the factory to your kitchen just when you want it. No bother, no trouble. Our plan insures successful baking, as you run no risk of stale yeast. We have been making this yeast for twenty-five years and the demand is greater than ever. Write to-day for sample.

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INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Hinebaugh & Edwards, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hinebaugh & Edwards, of Oakland, in the county of Garrett, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1905, the said bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the law office of G. S. Hamill, at Oakland, Maryland, on the 24th day of June, A. D., 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting

June 12th, 1905. ALBERT A. DOUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
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This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

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STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
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All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract. Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9 3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Executor's Notice!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCKWORTH, Executor, Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

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You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

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—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

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FOR YOUR ROOFS

B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

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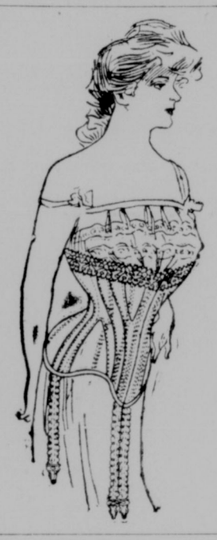
JOB WORK

Is it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.



A NEW LINE OF **Wash Dress Goods**

Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

It is the Universal Verdict of Everybody that

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IS THE BEST THEY EVER ATE

The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland

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Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER, Administrator, Blaine, W. Va.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter- of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF, Administrator, Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON, A. S. TEATS, Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, Maryland, Letters of Administration on personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905

A. G. STURGISS, Administrator, Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
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Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 PER YEAR

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905. NUMBER 16.

TO FIGHT THE POE AMENDMENT

Democrats Will Organize Within Party Lines.

PLATFORM HAS BEEN ADOPTED.

Every Affiliated Voter To Be Asked By Committee To Sign Protest Against The Law.

Every Democrat in the city of Baltimore is to be asked within the next 10 days or so to sign a protest against the proposed Poe disfranchising amendment and a declaration of his intention to vote against the amendment next fall. Later the work of securing signatures to the protest and declaration will probably be extended to all the counties.

This is the first attempt to organize the opposition in the city against the proposed amendment, and it is being confined strictly within party lines to Democrats. It marks the formal inauguration of a campaign within the party against the amendment, and is the result of the widespread opposition among prominent Democrats to the proposed amendment and the certainty that its adoption will mean the perpetuation of ring rule in the city and State and the growth of evils similar to those which led to the political landslide of 1895.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Alfred S. Niles, Archibald H. Taylor, J. Southgate Lemmon, Eugene O'Dunne and Leigh Bonsal has volunteered to start the work of securing signatures to the protest and declaration. This committee is only a temporary one, for it may be found after the work is well under way that a larger committee or a permanent organization of another character is desired, in which event the members of the first committee will be perfectly willing to step aside.

Some such movement to organize the widespread Democratic opposition to amendment has been urged for several week past by prominent Democratic opponents of the amendment, and it was after repeated conferences that the present committee was selected. This committee started to work vigorously and prepared the form of protest.

This form contains blanks for signatures under the following statement:

A declaration by Democrats against the so called Poe amendment to the Constitution.

We, the undersigned citizens of Maryland, affiliated with the Democratic party, hereby record our opposition to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, known as the Poe amendment.

We oppose it for reasons which have been strongly set forth by Governor Warfield, Attorney General Bryan and many other of our thoughtful citizens.

It is not necessary to here set forth in detail these reasons.

We deem it sufficient now to say that the granting of arbitrary powers to the judges of election is clearly undemocratic and will surely result in injuring the liberty and rights of our citizens.

We do not believe that ability to construe our State Constitution should be the test by which the right of suffrage should be determined.

The election judges are not qualified to apply such a test.

We believe that this would be found to be only a cover under which unscrupulous partisans might easily perpetuate their own power.

We have no opposition to an amendment in line with the Democratic platform of 1903, which would restrict the suffrage to intelligent patriotic citizens.

It is entirely unnecessary to say that if ever such a condition should arise, we would oppose negro domination as resolutely as any men in Maryland.

But we do protest, in common with the standard-bearers of our party in 1903, against the particular amendment attempted to be forced upon us, and with them, utterly repudiate it as not only failing to fulfil the pledges of the platform on which they stood, but as directly opposed to its spirit.

We invite all who sympathize with us herein to send in their names to be added to our list.

Copies of this declaration are now being distributed among a selected list of 4000 Democrats, and by them will be presented to all of the 40,000 and odd registered Democrats in the city of Baltimore. It is confidently believed that every Democrat in the city will be canvassed and that the number of signatures of party men opposed to the amendment will surprise even the most sanguine of the leaders in this movement against the attempt to perpetuate the ring's power. Accompanying the declaration is the following circular letter:

At the suggestion of a number of voters affiliated with the Democratic party, we are acting as a provisional committee to organize the widespread opposition which exists against the adoption of the so-called Poe amendment to the Constitution of our State. We inclose a short declaration on the subject, and we would be greatly obliged if you would sign the same, and also get other Democratic friends to sign. It is most important that prompt action be taken. If you should not be registered as a Democrat, we request that you hand these papers to some Democrat known by you to be opposed to the amendment. Please return paper at as early date as possible to Leigh Bonsal, 511 Calvert Building.

Clothing Sale!

NOW is your chance to get extra Bargains in Clothing. We are going to have a big Clothing Sale for the next two weeks, commencing

Saturday, June 24th

Men's single or double-breasted Suits, worth $12.50, for	$8.49
Men's Suits worth $10.00	7.24
" " " 8.00	5.00
" Summer Coats from 75c to	2.00
Young Men's Suits from $2.50 to	7.00
Boys' Suits worth $5.00 at	3.49
" " " 4.00 at	2.75
" " " 3.00 at	1.99
" " " 2.00 at	1.37½
" " " 1,50 at	.90
" Wash Suits from 50c to	1.25
" Knee Pants, worth 65c at	.45
" Caps, worth 35c at	.23
Men's Corduroy Pants, worth $3.00 at	2.25
" Jeans Pants, worth $1.25 at	.95
" Dress Shirts, " 1.00 at	.54
" " " " .50 at	.39

COME AND SEE DIXON & KELSO

WM. R. DAVIS SUED FOR DIVORCE

Alleged to Have Married Meyersdale Girl Under An Assumed Name.

The suit for divorce brought against young William R. Davis by Mrs. Florence Dawson, who alleges that he wedded her under the alias of William R. Dawson last March, has roused the keenest interest in this section, particularly in Grafton, where the suit is to be tried. Davis is a nephew of Henry G. Davis, the former vice presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket.

The prominence of Mr. Davis, no less than the fact that he has a wife and child, has centered the eyes of the entire social world of the state on the case.

Mrs. William R. Davis has not lived with her husband for some time. She is said to be now in New York on her way to Massachusetts to visit relatives, and is accompanied by her son.

She has never sued her husband for divorce. On their seperation it is said that Mrs. Davis received $150,000 in cash.

It is also said that divorce proceedings were held in abeyance by her because of the probable bequeathment of a large estate to her son from his bachelor uncle, Congressman-elect Thomas B. Davis, of Keyser. Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Hamilton of Meyersdale, Pa.

The father of William R. Davis helped to lay the foundation of the great Davis fortune in the iron and lumber trade. The son owns a number of mines and property in several counties of West Virginia.

It was to prevent him from transferring any of this property that the woman who now sues him has secured injunctions preventing him from disposing of it. Davis is said to be fond of sports of all types. He owns a yacht and spends much time on board, having made a number of cruises to the West Indies.

Mr. Davis laughs at the suit of Mrs. Dawson. He points to the fact that the woman has been arrested three times in Grafton; declares he never married her under any name, and that her scheme is one of blackmail, pure and simple.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Arah Wilt, a well known young farmer living near Frankville, and Miss Grace Wilt, daughter of a B. & O. employe, of the same place, were married by Rev. Howard of this place, at the minister's home on last Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Misses Edith Brady and Nettie Seymour, of Cedar Cliffe, were guests of relatives part of last week.

Miss Pleasant Howard started last Monday on a visit to relatives and friends in Washington, D. C., Winchester and other points in the state of Virginia. She expects to be gone all summer, returning in the fall in time to resume her duties as one of the teachers in the Garrett county public school.

Mrs. Herbert Price and little daughter returned home on Tuesday from a very pleasant visit to the family of her father-in-law, Rev. Price of Swanton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Yarnall, of Cumberland, were in town visiting relatives and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen, a few days of last week.

Mrs. Cross, of Tunnelton, was a visitor to her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Simpson, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. Thos. Devine, stenographer for the Dodson Coal Company at Dodson, was home over Sunday and reported the company busy at work building a new store room and fire proof offices to replace those destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

Misses Minnie and Grace Barker, of Swanton, attended the big opening night of the Junior festival on last Thursday.

Large crowds attended the Junior festival on last Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Not quite $400 was the sum realized, which will reduce materially the debt on the new hall. Miss Bessie Wolf was the successful candidate in the contest for the ladies' desk, while Miss Dora Smith captured the ladies' gold ring.

Right to Club a Prisoner.

A jury in the Circuit Court at Fairmont, W. Va., decided that a policeman has the right to use his mace on a prisoner who resists arrest. A few months ago Policeman Henry Hess attempted to arrest Harry Knapp, who it is alleged, resised. The officer clubbed him, and Knapp sued the former for $10.000 damages. The jury found for the defendant.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY

Members of Garrett Lodge Attend Service in a Body Sunday Afternoon.

EXCELLENT AEDRESSES MADE.

Service Consisted of Appropriate Hymns, Addresses by Members the Lodge and By Rev. J. B. Workman, Pastor of the M. E. Church.

Last Sunday afternoon in accordance with an order issued by the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Maryland, the members of the local lodge assembled at their Castle Hall on Alder street and marched from thence to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church where they participated in appropriate services in memory of the deceased brethren here and elsewhere. A like service was held in every town within the Marvland jurisdiction where a lodge of Knights of Pythias is located.

In the march from the Castle Hall to the church there were in line fifty-eight members, which represents about one-half the numerical strength of the organization here.

Arriving at the church the members occupied the center tier of seats reserved for their use when the program arranged for the occasion was carried out, beginning with the reading of a paper by Mr. Samuel Lawton, followed by a hymn.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of the church, led in an appropriate prayer which was followed by an address by Mr. Julius C. Renninger, a Past Chancellor of the lodge, who dwelt at length upon the beauties of a brotherhood linked together as the Knights are and upon the great lessons of friendship, charity and benevolence taught within the lodge as well as the duty one member owed another. Mr. Renninger was followed by Mr. G. S. Hamill, Jr., who spoke extemporaneously upon the lessons taught by the order and the work being done by it in the protection and care of the widow and orphan.

While THE REPUBLICAN would like to give the speeches in full made at the gathering that of Mr. A. Totten Matthews is the only one obtainable at this time and follows:

"Chancellor Commander, Brother Knights and Friends.:

"While I appreciate very much the privilege of taking a part in the exercises of this afternoon. I fully realize my inability to add anything to that which has already been so beautifully said.

"We have met to honor and to mourn the memory of those of our band who have been called into the presence of the Eternal One to answer for the deeds done in the body, and while Pythianism would preach the doctrine that our meed of praise, and our tokens of love and affection should not be withheld until our friends and brothers have joined the host on yonder side the dark flood, but that we should strive to show our appreciation of their kind deeds and noble characters at a time when what we say may encourage, and perhaps inspire, them to the accomplishment of still better thing. Still it is eminently fitting that we should thus specially honor those who have laid aside the armor they so worthily wore, and have left to us the pleasant duty of disseminating and perpetuating the splendid principles of Pythianism which they loved and which in their day they helped to make a powerful influence for good throughout the world.

"It is also peculiarly appropriate, believing, as we do, in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Man, having for our chart and log book the revealed word of God, that this ceremonial should take place within these sacred walls.

"Our brothers, now no longer with us, contributed to the building up of this magificent fabric of fraternal love with which we are so proud to be associated; they were Knights in the true Pythian sense of the word, and we who have taken up the work they can here no longer perform make a mental pilgrimage to their tombs to day, to lay thereon our sincerest offerings in memory of what, in life, they were to our order and to us and to the influence for good that they, though no longer vibrating with life, still wield.

"And let us not in seeking to honor the dead lose sight of the lessons which this hour holds for us, who are still permitted to play our little parts on life's great stage. We have been told, and how true it is, that the most splendid monuments man's ingenuity can devise, finally crumble, and become even as the dust they are intended to commemorate, but he who leaves a record of a life well lived has, in the hearts of those who come after, a never-dying memorial, that time only serves to strengthen and make sweeter. Let us then endeavor to keep untarnished the armor of Pythianism which we are so proud to wear, and let us always wear it in carrying out the highest and noblest ideals of our order, so that when we take our journey into that unexplored country, from whence we shall not return, our memories shall deserve to be cherished, even as we cherish the memories of those we mourn to-day."

Mr. Norman S. Heindel followed Mr. Matthews in a few remarks of a pleasing character, touching upon the certainty of death and the uncertainty of life and the fraternal spirit which binds all Knights in an indissoluble chain of brotherhood.

Another hymn was then sung and the monatorial services of the order was read by Rev. Workman, and Messrs. Henry Lauer and Samuel Lawton, followed by prayer by Rev. J. M. Davis and dismissal by Rev. Workman.

The sermon Sunday night delivered by Mr. Workman to the members of the lodge was of more than ordinary interest and was listened to by many members of the organization, their friends and families. At this service the lodge attended in a body as at the afternoon service.

Broke His Arm.

Mr. Martin Carney, of Hutton, had the misfortune on last Saturday morning to be thrown from a horse that he was riding and striking upon his hand sustained a fracture to the small bone of his right arm. He came down to Oakland the same day and received surgical attention from Dr. Legge who reduced the fracture.

Strange visitors.

JURY OF INQUISITION

Summoned Monday to Make Inquiry Into the Mental Condition of McClelland Friend.

McClelland Friend, a farmer of some means whose home is near Sand Springs, a few miles from Friendsville, was brought to Oakland several days ago by Sheriff Edward J. Frantz and placed in jail upon an order issued by the Court directing the Sheriff to take charge of Mr. Friend until his mental condition could be inquired into and determined by a jury of inquisition summoned for that purpose.

Monday morning Judge Henderson came up to Oakland and Mr. Friend was examined before a jury in the presence of the Court. The testimony showed plainly that Mr. Friend was mentally unbalanced, his condition being caused by an injury to his hand which is verging on blood poisoning, his entire arm being swollen and the inflamnation extending to his neck, which in the opinion of the physicians has affected his brain to some extent, but with the proper treatment it is believed that his mind will be restored.

Judge Henderson signed an order placing Mr. Friend in the hands of Sheriff Frantz and instructing County Physician Legge to render the proper surgical and medical attention.

Wreck at Hitchcock Tunnel.

Extra eastbound engine No. 1873, on the Baltimore and Ohio, had four cars derailed and badly piled up Sunday evening about seven o'clock at a point one-half mile east of Hitchcock Tunnel on the Seventeen-mile Grade. Both tracks were blocked by the wreck. One track was cleared in four hours and the other in eight hours. None of the trainmen were injured. The wreck was caused by a broken flange on a wheel.

Carpenters Wanted

To work at Corinth, W. Va., (six miles west of Oakland on B. & O.) Wages 27 per hour. Apply quick to W. A. Liller. Keyser, W. Va. 2t

FOURTH Of July CELEBRATION At Oakland, Md.

Oakland will have a Grand Celebration of the National Holiday this year that will surpass all previous efforts and demonstrations, for which Oakland is noted. There will be a

Big Trades' Display,

Representing all Business Houses in the Town and Garrett County.

Cowboys and Indians
Mirth Making Clowns

3 Excellent Bands Music 3

A. O. W. Band, of Grafton, Moscow Band and Keyser Band.

Goddess of Liberty and Columbia, States of the Union represented by Children singing Hymns on Floats

BASE BALL in Afternoon. DANCING All Day.

FIREWORKS At Night.

WATCH FOR LARGE POSTERS AND OFFICIAL PROGRAM

HIS HUNTING TRIP

By TROY ALLISON

Copyright, 1905, by Troy Allison

The eligible bachelor braced himself against the shock and stood it like a man.

He had been wandering along the country road for half an hour looking for a field that might prove the hiding place of many rabbits when the thing occurred.

From behind a dilapidated old stone fence that separated the field from the adjoining wood a girl came running pellmell directly into the eligible bachelor's arms.

He got one glimpse of a frightened face before she buried it in the roughness of his hunting coat and clung to him frantically.

"He's after me!" she gasped.

The man's face grew stern, he brought his gun into a more available position and fixed his eyes on the corner of the fence where the girl had first appeared. There was a rattling of

A PLAYFUL YEARLING CALF STOOD BEFORE HIM.

dead leaves—more noise, he thought, than one man's feet could possibly produce. The eligible bachelor had never before had an opportunity to play knight errant, but he suddenly felt himself longing to kill the scoundrel who had frightened this girl.

There was another scurry of leaves, and then—a playful yearling calf stood before him, prancing in the awkward way peculiar to sporting calves, with an expression in its eyes that seemed to wink at the man and ask if he didn't see the point of the joke.

The eligible bachelor stared, then let his gun fall to the ground.

"Good Lord!" he howled. "Was that what frightened you?"

The girl had wriggled out of his arms and stood behind him, peering around him for a safe glimpse of the enemy.

"If he had already knocked you down once and was trying to do it again I don't suppose it would be so funny to you," she said resentfully, evidently not appreciating his ecstasy of mirth.

He sent the calf down the road with a few warlike gestures and turned to look at her, amusement still lurking in his eyes.

She had seated herself on a stone and was pinning up a torn place in her skirt.

"Some people can laugh at nothing," she said icily, fitting the edges of the torn place together.

The man looked at the small face, rosy from the frosty morning air, and noticed the short brown hair that made little curls around her forehead.

"I'm a brute to laugh," he said penitently, "but it was so—er—sudden." He was in danger of offending again.

He took his handkerchief to brush the mud from her dress.

"You are evidently not accustomed to them?" he queried, smiling.

"I have never had such close acquaintance with one before," she said. "I live in the city and am down here to get strong. I am boarding at the farmhouse just above here."

"I'm down here on a little hunting trip," he said, not adding that he was also taking a rest from being hunted during the season by maneuvering mammas. "I wonder if they would give me dinner at your farmhouse?"

"I'm sure they would." She extended the hospitality of a hospitable country. "It's the first house you come to, and they are named Jones—you can't forget it if your memory is any good at all. I'll tell them you are coming to the 1 o'clock dinner." She had repaired the damage to her skirt as best she could and stood up to go.

"I will bring some rabbits if I can—they are good for invalids," letting his eye rest again on the little, short, boyish curls that made him wonder if she were sixteen or twenty. "Maybe you will accept them as a peace offering and forgive me for laughing."

A hint of shyness in her eyes made him understand that her resentment was really a reaction from the embarrassment of having rushed into his arms, now that her fright was over and the cause at a distance seemed so trivial.

She gave a regretful look at the torn place in her skirt. "I never shall be able to mend it so it won't show," she said as she left him.

The eligible bachelor was meditative as he climbed the stone wall to wage war on the rabbits.

"Now, I wonder," he mused, "if that little girl is so poor that a torn place in a blue serge skirt can worry her? It's a shame!" He strode through the tangle of briers and dead weeds thoughtfully.

* * * * * * *

Next day the eligible bachelor's valet went back to town, and his master established himself as a boarder at the Jones farm, with only gun and suit case for baggage.

The gun was in small demand. There seemed much more pleasure in jogging along country roads mounted on clumsy farm horses and hedging a girl regain her strength. She looked so tiny and dainty perched upon the big horse that the eligible bachelor vowed to himself that he had never seen an equestrienne in Central park that compared with her.

"Wouldn't it be just lovely," she began one day when they had stopped to regain their breath after a bounding race on their large limbed steeds, "if one didn't have to work for a living?"

His mind flew to his bank account, enough to last several generations if a man could only get his threescore and ten extended that long.

"Do you find teaching so terrible?"

"It's not the work." She grew confidential. "It's that I want so many things—pretty things like some women have."

"Might a mere man ask what these things may be—as applied to your own desires?"

"Oh, a sable neck piece and a muff, a lovely brass bedstead to sleep on, some long, wrinkly gloves and some soft, traily dresses; lots of violet water, manicured nails, a French maid"—

"Hadn't you better wait till I call a stenographer?" he interrupted.

"But wouldn't it be blissful to have them?" she sighed. "I would give my torn walking skirt to the deserving poor and not bother about it any more," she wound up ruefully.

He let his face assume its most doleful aspect.

"I wish I had all these things to offer you." He broke a twig from the hedge with a vigorous cut from his riding whip.

She sat suddenly erect on her horse, and he watched her from the corner of his averted eye.

"A poor dog of a man feels that he has nothing to offer a girl," he continued morosely.

She looked at him hesitatingly. "I don't want all those things so dreadfully much," she said shyly.

Careless About Money.

An eccentric character of pioneer days in California was a lawyer named Lawrence, an attorney for the firm of Palmer, Cooke & Co. "After a night of drinking and gambling Lawrence one afternoon called upon Palmer at the bank," says Thomas E. Farish's "Gold Hunters of California." "He was dressed in a gray flannel shirt and overalls, a broad brimmed hat, with a belt containing two six-shooters and a bowie knife around his waist. He informed Palmer that he intended to leave on the afternoon boat for Sacramento and the mines. 'Why do you do that?' inquired Palmer. 'Because I have spent all my money and must earn more,' said Lawrence, who never kept any account of how he stood at the bank. 'Why,' said Palmer, 'you have not spent all of your money, surely. Let me see.' And, turning to the book of daily accounts, he continued, 'You have a credit here of $5,000.' 'Have I?' asked Lawrence incredulously. 'Yes, so the books show.' 'Well, then, I will not go,' decided Lawrence, who returned to his office and his practice of law."

One View of Joe Jefferson.

Of one phase of Joe Jefferson's character a writer in the Outlook says:

He was interested in the lighter philosophies. The work of Prentice Mulford greatly attracted him at one time. He had had remarkable communications, as he believed, from the other world—enough, at any rate, to convince him that there was another world and to make him confident that he should see again those he loved. He was a wonderful optimist, always cheerful, always looking for the brightness of life. He once told the Spectator that in all his thousands of miles of travel he had never been in a railway or steamship accident or seen one. The last letter which the Spectator received from Mr. Jefferson was reminiscent of their earlier friendship and closed with these words:

How time goes on, so heedless of us all! What a short lived creature is man (myself excepted—by the bye, seventy-five next birthday)! In a few years we shall be sweet little angels, wings and all, and, as the old gambler said on his deathbed, "If we meet, I'll fly you for $5." Till then, sincerely yours. J. JEFFERSON.

Some Crowns.

When Emperor Napoleon I. was crowned king of Italy at Milan, May 23, 1805, he placed the iron crown of Lombardy upon his head with his own hands, exclaiming, "Dieu me l'a donne; gare a qui la touche" (God has given it to me; beware who touches it), which was the haughty motto attached to it by its ancient owners.

The Hungarian crown, worn at their accession by the emperors of Austria as kings of Hungary, is the identical one worn by Stephen 800 years ago. It is of pure gold and weighs nine marks six ounces (fourteen pounds) and is adorned with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, 1 emerald and 338 pearls.

The crown of the king of France is a circle enameled, adorned with precious stones and heightened up with eight arched diadems, rising from as many fleurs-de-lis, that conjoin at the top under a double fleur-de-lis, all of gold.—Chambers' Journal.

The Co[illegible] And Vo[illegible]stein

He Drops In to Tell the German Shoemaker of an Compliment That Was Not a Success.

"HANS," says Mr. Vodestein as he comes in my place der other day, "I shust saw on hats on de news. You got vhat happened to me last week?"

"Maybe you vhas in sheik," I says.

"Don't be some fools. Eafelybody tells me dot I should haf some museums mit my soda water works, and so last week I put him in. Der first thing as you go in vhas a stuffed lion. I put a sign on him, 'Der King of Beasts,' und last week a man comes in und looks aroundt und looks ugly und says:

"'I vhas no man to take a bluff. Who told you dot lion vhas der king of beasts?'

"'I read it in some books.'

"'Vhell, I dispute it. Take off dot sign or I shall knock him out in one round. I vhas der king of beasts myself.'

"I tried to argue mit him dot he vhas no beast, but he kicks dot stuffed lion all oafer und den cuts off his

"DER KING OF BEASTS."

tail und walks away mit it. For feefty dollars I buys a wax figure of Napoleon crossing the Alps. He vhas climbing up mit his feet und waving a flag in his hand, und it gifs me great pleasure dot all der people praise him. More ash one t'ousand persons vhas delighted vhen a young man mit a black eye comes in und limps aroundt and spits oafer his shoulder und says:

"'Vhell, I don't belief you haf sooch cheek till I see him. How dare you make me oop like dot und call me Napoleon?'

"'My frendt, don't you know sometings?' says I. 'Dot figure vhas der great Napoleon, und he vhas walking oafer some mountains. Don't you neffer hear of Napoleon?'

"'Neffer in all my life. Dot vhas my hair und eyes und body. If you don't give me feefty dollars I shall make him tired.'

"I spheak mit dot man more ash ten minutes, but he gets madder all der time. By und by he shumps in mit a right hand swing und knocks dot Napoleon all to pieces, und he also kicks me three times before he goes out. Nopody finds Napoleon in my place any more. I fix him oop ash well ash I can und mark him, 'Der Tomb of Shakespeare.' If somepody comes in und claims he vhas der tomb himself I can't help it und shall call on der police to put him oudt.

"Dot vhas badt for me, Hans, but two weeks ago a man makes me der figure of Queen Elizabeth, und she vhas so grand dot eaferybody vhas full of praise. Three days ago a man comes in my place und sees dot figure und says:

"'Who vhas dot old girl in der corner, eh?'

"'She vhas Queen Elizabeth.'

"'Vhas she deadt?'

"'Of course.'

"'How long vhas she deadt, eh?'

"'More ash a hoonered years.'

"'I can't belief dot,' he says. 'If she vhas deadt one hoonered years, vhy does she flirt mit me? Don't you see her wink her eyes? I guess I go oafer und talk to her.'

"I beg him to keep avhay, but he goes oafer und lifts dot Queen Elizabeth oop und dances her aroundt dot museum, und pooty queek her head und arms und legs fall off und she vhas in ten pieces. I haf no more queens in my place. I fix dot one oop und call her 'Dot Fisherman's Daughter,' but der pooblic vhas not deceived.

"Und how vhas it aboudt my policemans? Listen to me, now, Hans. For feefty dollars a man says he shall make me sooch a wax policeman ash neffer vhas before, und I gif him der job. I put dot figger in der middle of der museum, und he vhas so lifelike dot I almost ask him to go oudt und haf some beer. In two days a feller comes in und looks around und says:

"'I vhas like a lamb if somebody don't fool mit me, but if dot cop tries to run me in he vhas paralyzed forever more. You shust gif him a pointer not to take me for a spring chicken.'

"I laugh at him und explain dot it vhas only a wax figure, but he walks around und gets mad und says:

"'Vhell, I don't like his looks, und I vhas down on der whole gang. I vhill shust gif him a little token to remember me by.'

"Und what you belief he did, Hans? By golly, but he puts oop his hands und shumps in und hits dot figger on der jaw und lays him oudt. He vhas going to walk on him vhen I buys him off for a dollar. Dot policemans vhas too lifelike, und so I fix him oafer mit his eyes shut. Dot next day der fat po[illegible]

[illegible] sights. [illegible] says.

[illegible] policeman [illegible]sleep?'

"'He vhas.'

"'Vhas he on duty yesterday?'

"'He vhas. He [illegible], but he vhas tired oudt und goes to sleep.'

"Dot makes [illegible]. He says if I insult der police force I vhas pulled in for green goods, und my museum vhas all busted oop. So I haf to take dot figger und put a new suit on him und call him der czar of Russia. In one hour a nihilist comes in und hits him mit a crowbar, und he vhas smashed into ten t'ousand pieces. It makes me awful tired if folks don't know somethings. I haf a bully figger dot vhas Christopher Columbus one day und Judas Iscariot der next. Two days ago he vhas Judas. A man comes in und looks at him a long time und den says:

"'Who vhas dot man here?'

"'He vhas Judas.'

"'I thought so. I vhas down on Judas for more ash ten years, und now you shall see how queek I vhill knock his head off.'

"'But he vhas only wax,' I says.

"'Dot vhas no deeference to me. He goes back on a friend of mine, und wax or no wax he vhas a licked man in two minutes.'

"Und he hauls off und knocks Judas by der middle of next week in one round, und vhen I want damages he knocks me after Judas. I fix der head on again und make him Shakespeare, und yesterday a woman comes in und says he vhas der man who winks at her on a street car.

"I laugh at her, but she goes oudt und gets her husband, und he raises sooch a row ash neffer vhas. He gifs dot Shakespeare an uppercut on der chin, und avhay goes his headt und vhas in twenty pieces in a minute und can neffer be fixed oop again.

"I don't belief I shall stay in der museum peesness, Hans. It vhas too mooch oxplain all der time, und der peoples vhas too strenuous for me. It might do for you, howeffer, und if you say so you shall haf her for half price, und I put him in your back room tomorrow, und you vhas a great man mit some busts on you." M. QUAD.

His Worst Fears Confirmed.

Finding himself standing in front of a doctor's office, Tuffold Knutt yielded to a sudden impulse and stepped inside.

"Doc," he said, "kin a man git sick by jist breathin' a unwholesome atmosphere?"

"He can," answered the doctor. "I shall be obliged, my friend, if you will improve the atmosphere of this office by getting out of here in just three seconds. One, two"—

But Tuffold Knutt was on the outside.—Chicago Tribune.

No Use to Save.

"You should be more economical, my dear, and save something for a rainy day."

"What's the use? I can't go shopping and spend it on a rainy day."—New York World.

Just What He Said.

"I asked that drug clerk if he had any five cent stamps, and he said 'No,' but he could give me 'something just as good.'"

"Ah! Force of habit, eh?"

"No; he meant it. He gave me two twos and a one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Impossible.

"You are threatened with brain fever. What is your business?"

"Nothing. I am merely a society man."

"Lemee look at your tongue again. I am mistaken in that brain fever diagnosis."—Houston Post.

Two Opinions.

"I think the money in the world should be more evenly divided," said the long haired man.

"Well, I think it would be better to more evenly distribute the hair," said the baldheaded one.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Answer.

Teacher—Robert, what does a volcano do with its lava?

Robert (the dullest boy in the class)—I—um—ah—give it up!

Teacher—Correct! Very good indeed, Robert.—Lippincott's Magazine.

At the Conservatory.

Miss Knownit—I can't just recall what a fugue is. Do you know?

Miss Hairbrain—Certainly. It's one of those horrible family quarrels that southerners carry on through generations.—Judge.

Was It?

Was it wrong to let Ned kiss me
As we stood in the hall last night?
With his dear, dear arms around me,
It could not seem but right.

Was it wrong to let him hold me
Clasped tightly against his heart
And to hear his dear voice whisper
That we never again should part?

It seemed so very sweet there,
When the lights were burning dim,
But I guess it must be a wee bit wrong,
For, you see, I'm engaged to Jim.
—Puck.

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The Woes of the Taxpayer

By Governor E. C. STOKES of New Jersey

TODAY the taxpayer is suffering from a high rate and is threatened with INCREASED valuations. Our tax rate in many cases is over 2 per cent, in sixty-two districts over 2½, in fifteen over 3 and in a few cases over 5 per cent. Do you believe that capital and property can pay 2 or 3 per cent in taxes AND GIVE AN HONEST ACCOUNT OF ITSELF? Are not such rates practical confiscation? Are not our citizens leaving the large cities and seeking the country districts as places of residence in order to escape these INTOLERABLE burdens? Is it not time that something was done FOR THE TAXPAYER in this humanitarian age? Is not a tax rate from $1.50 to $1.80 on an honest valuation all that property can stand? The constitution protects property valuations. The law fixes a limitation on bonded indebtedness. SHOULD NOT THE LAW LIMIT THE TAX RATE?

New Jersey leads all the states in the Union in good roads. Her justice is proverbial. Her record in peace and in war is second to none.

LET HER SET AN EXAMPLE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION THAT SERVES BOTH THE TAXPAYERS' INTERESTS AND THE DICTATES OF COMMON HONESTY.

A Poem for Today

JIM BLUDSO OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE

By John Hay

WALL, no! I can't tell whar he lives
Because he don't live, you see.
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike,
One wife in Natchez-Under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk was Jim
And an awkward hand in a row,
But he never flunked, and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had:
To treat his engine well,
Never be passed on the river,
To mind the pilot's bell,
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire
A thousand times he swore
He'd hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississipp,
And her day come at last—
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle, she *wouldn't* be passed;
And so she come tearin' along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she d'ared the bar
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out
Over all the infernal roar:
"I'll hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore!"

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness
And know'd he would keep his word.
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't no saint, but at jedgment
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead sure thing,
And went for it thar and then,
And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

The Military Walk Is All Wrong

By Professor H. L. TAYLOR of the New York Postgraduate Medical School

ONE of the three principles which I insist upon in dancing and physical exercises is that the posture of the foot THAT IS BEARING THE WEIGHT of the body should be such as to give the best leverage against the tendency of the body to fall. Some one has described walking as a series of interrupted falls. Now when the foot is so set that it is in the line of advance it is best able to resist AND CHECK the fall. When, on the contrary, the toe is turned out, it can exert very little leverage against the fall of the body. Walking or dancing on everted toes twists and distorts the NATURAL MOVEMENT of the knee, the ankle and the foot.

That the straight posture for the weight bearing foot is the natural one might seem to be indicated by the fact that it is the posture ALWAYS REPRESENTED IN GREEK ART. It is an interesting fact that though soldiers have for centuries been trained to stand at attention with everted toes, they immediately revert to the straight foot posture AS SOON AS THEY GO INTO ACTION. So athletes at the start or during exertion keep the straight foot posture.

MILITARY TRAINING IN EVERTED FEET HAS DONE MUCH HARM, AS HAS ALSO GYMNASTIC TRAINING IN THE SAME POSTURE.

It is not only the harm that comes from the distortion of the position itself that makes it objectionable, but also the fact that if you are resting with everted feet you must always CHANGE to the straight foot posture if you want to move or exert yourself. Thus it is not only unnatural, but a loss of time. THE MILITARY IDEA IS ALL WRONG.

The Fall of Mobile

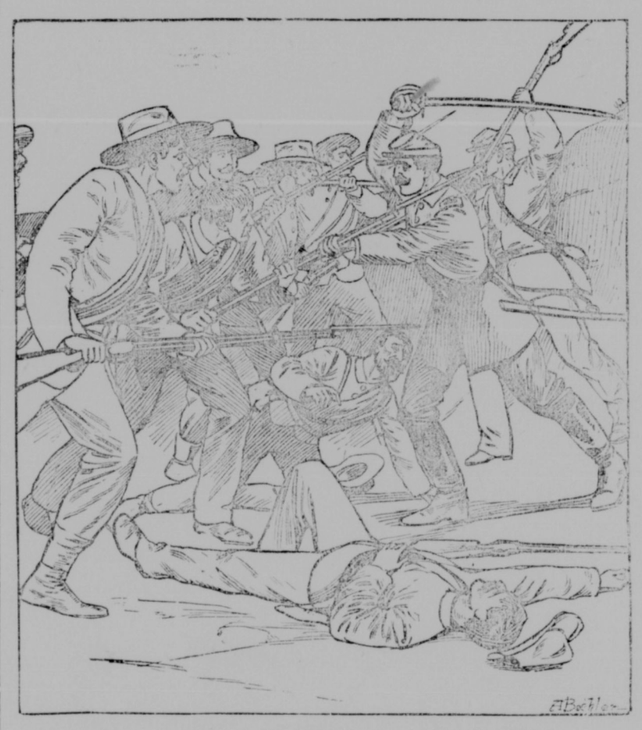
A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 8 and 9, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

APRIL 8 and 9, 1865, simultaneous with the negotiations and surrender at Appomattox, the chief Confederate defenses of Mobile were stormed and taken by General E. R. S. Canby's army. Spanish fort was first to yield. During the siege, which began March 27, nearly 5,000 shots had been hurled into the long inclosed line surrounding the fort proper.

Canby commanded a force of 45,000 men, which attacked Mobile in two columns. The post was defended by about 10,000 Confederates under General D. H. Maury. The principal works east of the city, which was the weakest side, were Spanish fort and Fort Blakely. Canby marshaled a force of 32,000 men in front of Spanish fort and after a long bombardment ordered a general assault for the morning of April 9. Colonel Bell was selected to lead his Iowans close up to the Confederate works as a picket guard for the stormers. Bell advanced the evening of the 8th, first with two companies and then the whole regiment. Some Texas and North Carolina troops in the works confronted by Bell resisted the Federal



HAND TO HAND FIGHTING AT FORT BLAKELY.

advance with a musketry fire, intense and deadly. In fact, the ground which the Iowans had been ordered to take was too hot to hold, and Bell led his command on over the enemy's works without stopping.

The fighting was close and furious after the assailants leaped down from the parapet. They formed as they fought and in compact bodies rushed upon the garrison, demanding surrender. Some threw down their arms, but others refused, even with the bayonet at their breast or the muzzle of a musket at their head. They resisted to the last and died with the words "I never will surrender" on their lips.

Bell's men turned right and left and swept the works for 300 yards, gathering in battleflags and prisoners. The Confederates attempted to expel them; but, re-enforced, they held the ground, and before midnight the garrison evacuated the works, fleeing to Fort Blakely.

The key to Mobile was now in the hands of the besiegers. Prisoners revealed to the Federal navy the location of torpedoes planted in the bay, and after a score of them had been fished up the west gulf squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Thatcher, sailed almost within shelling distance of the city. Fort Blakely remained, and to this Canby turned his attention. The line of defenses at Blakely comprised nine redoubts and was three miles in extent. It was capable of stout resistance, although with the fall of Spanish fort its water communications had been cut.

The siege of Fort Blakely was begun April 2 by a column of 13,000 Federals under command of General Frederick Steele. The work was defended by about 3,000 men with forty guns. Six o'clock the evening of April 9 was the hour fixed for the grand assault. General Kenner Garrard's division held the left of the Federal line and was closest to the enemy's works. The Eleventh Wisconsin advanced as skirmishers and, getting the Confederate skirmishers on the run, followed them to within 100 yards of the ditch. There they encountered a terrible fire of bullets and canister.

Many of the assailants fell, but the survivors in groups rushed on to the parapet and began a hand to hand fight. Lieutenant Angus McDonald, Sergeant Daniel Moore and six others charged together with bayonets. At the parapet five were shot dead, and Moore lost the lock of his gun by a bullet. Moore and McDonald leaped down into the fort, and eight of their nearest foemen surrendered.

A few yards to the right of McDonald's party was a squad of a dozen Confederates firing over the wall at the line of the Eleventh. Seeing what had taken place, they turned upon the intruders, five of them attacking McDonald with bayonets. With his sword he killed two and knocked down others. At last he fell, shot through the thigh and having two bayonet thrusts in the breast. A dead Confederate fell across him as he lay and received a bayonet thrust intended for the brave lieutenant. Moore, also wounded, was at hand and with a Confederate musket shot down McDonald's last assailant.

The Eleventh soon closed up and entered the works, followed by the whole division. Garrard rode at the front on the line of battleflags. For 600 yards the troops dashed over rough and broken ground, moving with the wildest enthusiasm. Ranks separated and melted together again like the waves of a stormy sea. Above all the clamor of battle arose the voices of the troops cheering. They went into the works at the first rush and planted their flags on the walls only a few hours after Robert E. Lee had signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

The Confederate skirmishers in front of Garrard's division at Fort Blakely were lads under sixteen belonging to Thomas' brigade of Alabama reserves. A truce was made with them early in the siege, and the spirit of fraternization went so far that the Confederate commander replaced them by old veterans.

As a preliminary to the general attack some colored regiments from General J. P. Hawkins' division went forward to test the fire. Federal skirmishers near the works overheard the orders inside the fort to "lay low and mow the ground—the niggers are coming." The colored troops entered the works with the rest, and one ex-slave took his old master prisoner. They shook hands cordially and celebrated the event by a drink from the same canteen.

When the besiegers were running their approaches toward the fort they encountered many hidden torpedoes. Sometimes these were exploded by the tools in digging. After the siege it was found that one approach lay the whole distance between two lines of buried torpedoes. Often during the siege shells and bullets which plowed the ground in front of the fort struck and exploded the infernal machines.

In the advance of the colored regiments a party of nineteen officers and sixty-five men found themselves alone at the works. They repulsed a sortie and also a flank attack. Signals and messengers to the rear brought them no support. Finally the officers picked up muskets from the field, and the party charged down the parapet, driving off the Confederate sharpshooters until it reached a position of shelter which could be held. There the gallant fellows remained until the grand assault.

Although the capture of Spanish fort and Fort Blakely rendered the Mobile defenses untenable for the Confederates, General Maury clung to the defenses on the west side until April 12, when he marched out with 4,500 soldiers, twenty-seven field guns and all his camp wagons. Retreating to Meridian, Miss., Maury kept his force under arms until news of the surrender of Johnston to Sherman reached him on the 4th of May. On that day all the Confederate forces under arms east of the Mississippi river, about 42,000 men, formally surrendered to Canby, the victor at Mobile. Canby also received the surrender of the last Confederate force in the field, the trans-mississippi army, commanded by General E. Kirby Smith, numbering at the date of surrender, May 26, 1865, about 17,000 men. The last battle of the war took place in General Kirby's department on May 13 at Palmetto ranch, Texas.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

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For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPETT.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

PRACTICAL POLITICS OF A DIFFERENT KIND.

If things keep going as they are going nowadays, the American political lexicon will have to be modified in some very important particulars. The words "politics" and "politician" have long been habitually used in a sense by no means complimentary, though there has also been room for a meaning to them which implies nothing unfavorable. But when it comes to the term "practical politics" every one in America understands just what it means—and that is something about which very little that is good can be said. But it begins to look as though the phrase were undergoing a process of vigorous fumigation, and if this goes an much longer we may expect to see people talk of "practical politics" when they mean the increase of economy or the elimination of dishonesty, and employ the term "practical politician" as the highest epithet of praise that can be bestowed upon a public officer.

The latest indication in this line comes from Ohio. Here's the way Governor Herrick has been talking about lobbying to the newspaper men gathered at the banquet of the Ohio Association of Dailies: "Lobbying is a deadly poison in the wellspring of legislation. It is responsible, in the main, for the low estimate in which our law-making bodies are held by many throughout the entire country. The professional lobbyist is a criminal—by that I mean the man who offers a fixed bribe to promote or restrict legislatton. His great crime lies in the destruction of the faith in the honesty of mankind. We must do more than arrest; we must exterminate the professional lobbyist." This is not the talk of a mugwump or a preacher or a theoriest; it is the talk of a practical business man and politician, a man who has "been there" and knows all about it. The Governor proposes, he says, to do all in his power to set on foot this extermination of the lobby; and if he keeps his promise, he will be carrying on the most practical kind of practical politics.

In Philadelphia the country has been treated, for the past week or two, to such an exhibition of redhot practical politics as is hardly witnessed twice in one generation. Mayor Weaver, not a reformer or a saint, but a practical politician, suddenly realized that was practical from their point of view, and, under the stimulus of the great popular uprising, proceeded to furnish them just that brand. The more he has been giving them of it, the more they seem to like it, and the more he seems to be convinced that the most practical thing he can do is to fight it out on that line if it takes him all summer. When a self-constituted committee of eminenly respectable Republicans undertook to draw a herring across the trail by diverting attention to the question of strengthening the party's ticket for the fall elections, Mayor Weaver promptly read the riot act to these gentlemen in a shape of a declaration day that just at the present time he wasn't bothering about trifles and didn't think the people were, either. His practical work of getting Philadelphia straightened out demanded all his attention and all the people attention and such unpractical questions as those of machine politics were not to be allowed standing-room.

Those who remember Mr. Roosevelt as a public speaker in the early part of his career will recall with what gusto he used to speak of himself as a practical politician, a practical Republican politician. He has always thoroughly believed in party organization, and has stood by his party organization at times when most men of his general purposes and character have not done so. But he has all along been one of the most powerful promoters of the merit system in the country; and, since he has been President, he has done a vast amount to fix it firmly in the organization of the Government. He is not only a straight party man, and a believer in party organization, but he is an exceedingly shrewd political calculator. This does not, however, strike him as at all incompatible with the other kind of practical politics—the kind that aims at accomplishing useful results through governmental agency. When he started an investigation of administrative methods the other day, with a view to cutting down waste and securing co-ordination between the departments, he undoubtedly felt that he was engaged in politics of the most practical sort. President Roosevelt is doing yoeman work in the line of disinfecting the phrase "practical politics" and making the right kind of practical politics fashionable.

DEMOCRATS REBEL.

The movement for aggressive opposition to the Poe amendment "within the party," has now been formally launched. Following the unselfish leadership of the heads of the state government, a number of prominent Democrats of Baltimore have issued a call for signers to an anti-Poe platform. The Committee in charge consists of Democrats whose party regularity cannot be challenged. They are: Alfred S. Niles, Archibald B. Taylor, J. Southgate Lemmon, Eugene O'Dunne and Leigh Bonsal. Three of these gentlemen hold public office as Democrats. They will find themselves in the excellent company of prominent party men like Richard M. Venable, Albert S. J. Owens, Edgar H. Gans, William Shepard Bryan, Jr., and Edwin Warfield, all of whom are among those who have already put themselves on record against this iniquitous scheme to enthral the Democracy for all time under a covert appeal to race animosity.

Such a plea might have been made successfully in years agone, but with the increase in intelligence, and especially with the growing realization that fair election laws lies at the very root of representative government, any argument resting upon prejudice and implying the baser motives of conduct to the citizen can only recoil against its authors.

Once put the control of the registration lists in the hands of a party organization and even an upheaval like that of 1895 can be made to spend itself in thin air. The will of the people must be free to assert itself through the ballot-box. This cannot be done if the law be such as to allow of partisan manipulation. Realizing the supreme vice of the proposed amendment, the best element in the Democratic party protests against the erection of a barrier to its own influence and power, for in great crises these barriers become the impregnable fortresses of misrule and corrupt government. The landslide is starting.

No Bald-Headed Consumptives.

There are advantages accruing even from balb heads. It is pointed out by a writer in a medical journal that bald-headed men never suffer from consumption, and that a tendency to baldness is an assurance that the dreaded scourge will pass over him whose thatch grows thin. At first glance it would seem absurd to argue that a man's hair is indicative of his immunity from disease, but the writer who advances this novel theory declares that five years during which he seriously added a record of his patients hair or lack of it his case cared have failed to show a single instance of bald being upon the card of a consumptive. He had under treatment more than 700 cases, and he makes the further statment that in a census of more thau 5,000 teberculosis cases he failed to discover a single suffered who was bald. He makes no effort to explain his theory upon medical grounds, but simply offers the results of his observation for the benefit of the profession, and has invited his brother physicians to write him of any case of a bald-headed consumptive coming under their observation.

MINE DRIVER SHOT AT BLOOMINGTON.

George Harding is Wounded in Shoulder By William Rolland During Quarrel.

William Rolland, aged 19 years, a miner of Westernport, this county, yesterday afternoon, during a quarrel shot George Harding, of near Tunnelton, W. Va., in the left shoulder, making an ugly but not serions wound. Harding was brought to the Western Maryland Hospital, this city, and Rolland escaped and is still at large.

The shooting occurred at Bloomington, Garrett county. The men had quarreled about a week ago, and Monday night they had a fight in Piedmont. They met yesterday afternoon and renewed the quarrel, with the aboye result. Harding was a driver at Buxton mine, where Rolland was employed at times.—Cumberland News.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The Oakland District Epworth League convention in the M. E. church of this place Tuesday and Wednesday next. About fifty delegates are expected.

One week from next Saturday the Camp meeting begins, to continue ten days. Bishop Wilson will be in attendance.

A number of young people last Monday evening gave a surprise party to Miss Bessie Sheets, at her home on F street.

Miss Mollie Hamill has Chautauqua cottage ready for guests.

Miss Hicks and Miss Jones, who have charge of the Deaconess' Home at this place, are at their old post and will have the house open for guests in a few days.

Mr. Harry Richardson, of Westernport, was a guest of his father and mother, at this place Sabbath last.

Mr. Lee Hayden spent the Sabbath with his parents at this place.

Warm weather and mosquitoes made a record the past week. The thermometer Sunday registered 86 degrees at 9 a. m.

Mrs. I. C. Binkley has returned to the Park from an extended sojourn at Chicago.

A "merry go round" has been set up near the base ball grounds by the association officials.

Mr. Lloyd Crane is visiting friends and loved ones at this place.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS

Will Meet Tomorrow for the purpose of Appointing Registration Officers.

Tomorrow at their office the Board of Election Supervisors will meet for the purpose of appointing Registration Officers to conduct the fall election in this county.

Under the law these appointments must be made sometime during the present month, hence the meeting for that purpose.

Church Notices.

MT. LAKE AND DEER PARK CHARGES.

At Mountain Lake Park prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m; preaching Sunday, June 25th at 10.30; Sunday school 2.30; Junior League immediately after Sunday school; Epworth League 8 p. m.; Oakland District Epworth League Convention June 27-28. At Deer Park prayer meeting Thursday at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching June 25th 8 p. m. At Wesley Chapel Sunday school 9.30 and preaching June 25th at 10.30 o'clock.

LUTHERAN.

Lutheran services will be held in the Garrett Memorial church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., and preaching at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST.

At Deer Park on Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and Loch Lynn Heights 8 o'clock p. m., by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Faust.

At Elder Sunday morning at 11 and at Thayerville Sunday afternoon at 3.30 by Rev. C. W. Hudson.

DIED.

CLAGETT—On the 16th inst., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebangh, one mile north of Oakland, after an illness of two weeks of inflamation of the stomach, Howard St. Claire, the bright infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clagett, of Manheim, W. Va. The funeral of the little one took place from the home of Mr. Hinebaugh Sunday afternoon, with interment in the Oakland cemetery. The age of the child was eight months and eight days.

"A lamb untasked, untried—
Christ died for thee,
He gained the victory
And thou art glorified."

Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church will give an ice cream and strawberry festival in Offutt's Hall this (Thursday) evening. The public is invited.

Subscribe for The Republican.

ONCE PROMINENT FAMILY.

Descendants On a Visit to Friends After An Absence of 35 Years.

Meshack Shultz and wife of Illinois are now on a home visit in Garrett and Allegany counties. This is the only visit in a number of years. They left Grantsville in 1869 and followed the old Shultz family, who had moved some years previous. He was well situated and prosperous—but wished to be near the immense Shultz family then in the west. He was one of the 18 children of Adam Shultz, by his two wives, seven of the 18 still live and strange to say, the oldest is Mrs. Eliza Rover, aged past 83 years, who resides on Keyser's Ridge, in Garrett county and the last in the old home country. A remarkable fact is the Shultz name here once so numerous and influential in the two counties is now about extinct. All are in the great west.

Meshack Shultz, when he went west settled in Shipman, Ill., and at once embarked in active and successful business of various kinds. He became the owner of a considerable acreage of farm lands, but engaged in other departments of business, including banking. He became independent and wealthy and a few years ago he retired from business with an ample reserve for the contingencies of the future.

In 1853 he was married to a Miss Augustine of a very prominent family in Somerset county, Pa. Two years ago they celebrated their golden wedding, both not only living, but in fine health, spirits and activity, he at 72 and she a little below. There are seven children living, all doing for themselves. Any one who may chance to see him, will be surprised to find one so healthy, strong and vivacious as he really is. He loves to be mirthful over the youthful incidents of the "deep past." The visitor named a few days, made a friendly call upon the author of these incidents but a separation of more than a generation made recognition, at least on the part of one, quite tardy. Still the interview was gladsome once worthy of appreciation and remembrance. J. B.

June 19, 1905, Cumberland.

BITTINGER.

After an illness extending over a period of several months, Mrs. Polly Orendorf died at her home near this place on Sunday, June 18th, aged about seventy years. The deceased was the widow of the late Christian Orendorf and is survived by a number of sons and daughters. The interment was made in the Baptist cemetery on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after impressive services by her pastor.

A good representation of our young folks attended the festival given by the ladies of the Reformed church at New Germany on last Saturday evening.

Miss. Amanda Ellithrope returned last Sunday evening from a short visit with relatives at Rockwood, Pa. She was driven up from Myersdale by Mr. Asa Ordendorf.

Commissioner Stephens was in this section of the county last week looking after the condition of the county roads.

Sheep killing dogs have been doing a large amount of damage to the flocks in this section during the past week, and the farmers are crying loudly for some adequate law to protect them from this abominable nuisance, and it is hoped that our next Legislature will give the dog question its attention.

Mr. N. Custer, of near McHenry, is in this locality this week with a view to securing a permanent location here.

Mr. T. J. Lohr brought a load of fertilizer from Oakland last week which he will use on his farm near here.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Blaine Titchenell. No. 119 on Miscellaneous Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $28.50.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, President
D. R. SLOAN, Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 15th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250.00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Teachers' Examinations

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 3, 1905.

The Garrett county examinations for teachers will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Monday and Tuesday, June 26 and 27.

At ACCIDENT, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.

At OAKLAND, Friday and Saturday, June 30 and July 1.

Those applying for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland.

No other examinations will be held during the year.

By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this petition application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, said road beginning at or near a gate on the road leading to J. T. Geary's house from the county road at the foot of Ryland's Hill and running thence through the lands of J. T. Geary, Capt. E. M. Friend, Frazee's, Nedrow's and Kendall's to intersect the county road at or near Bloomin; Rose church, a distance of about two miles.

T. B. HINERAUGH,
M. TIMBEL,
LEVI J. FIKE, and others.

14-30dpd

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

... NEW ...

Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Walter D. Collier, of Friendsville, was in Oakland yesterday.

Great stock of firewarks, wholesale and retail at Cheap Johns.

Mrs. E. F. Droege, of Deer Park, was it Oakland for a few hours on Tuesday.

Mr. W McCulloh Brown, of near Bayard, was in Oakland on business Monday.

Flags, bunting, fancy paper trimmings, Jap lanterns and parasoles at Cheap John's.

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, was registered at The Oakland Sunday.

Mr. Franklin O. Glotfelty, of near McHenry, was a visitor to Oakland on Saturday last.

Mr. George Loar of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother and other relatives.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump of Bloomington, was a caller at this office last Saturday morning.

Mr. J. C. Thompson has purchased a lot on Proctor street and will erect a dwelling thereon at an early date.

Miss Rebecca Thayer accompanied by her brother Ralph, arrived home from Westminster on Friday night last.

Mrs. Wm. R. Offutt, who visited her parents in Cumberland several days last week, returned to Oakland Saturday evening.

Rev. Henry E. Friend, of Hoyes, spent Monday in Oakland and at Mountain Lake Park, where he visiten his son Mr. Edward E. Friend.

Mr. Elisha Harvey, one of our good friends from the Deer Park community, was in Oakland last Monday and made this office a brief visit.

Mrs. Jessie Davis and daughter Marguerite, of Morgantown, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and are guests of Rev. and Mrs. John M. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. William R Mealey and family who spent the winter in Morgantown, have returned to Oakland where they will remain during the summer.

In Cumberland last Saturday a license to marry was granted Mr. Freeman Francis Garlitz, of Ayilton, and Miss Carrie Belle Durst, of New Germany.

Rev. and Mrs. John A. McClelland arrived here on Friday and for the present are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones at their residence on Second street.

Mr. C. W. Swink has sold his wagon making and repairing shop to Mr. Charles Smouse who will take charge of the shop shortly. Mr. Swink's family will remain in Oakland.

Mr. Wm Haywood, son-in-law of the late Judge Wilson, has gone to Honolulu. His wife and children accompanied him. Mr. Haywood was formerly American Consul General there. He is now interested in the cultivation of sugar, and he and Mrs. Haywood go to Honolulu every season.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Frank E. Rathbun, who graduated from Western Maryland College, Westminiter, last week, arrived at his home in Mountain Lake Park on Friday morning.

Mr. Thomas H. Kimmell, who was employed during the winter at Mannington, returned to Oakland Monday where he will remain during the summer.

Mrs. Benj. W. Billmier and Mrs. Harry M. Humbert, of Baltimore, are here on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Michael at their home on Alder street.

Mr. Howard Hoffman, who has become one of the best as well as the youngest passenger engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio, spent Monday in Oakland with his mother and other relatives.

Mr. Burt Wilson, son of Mr. James H. Wilson, of District No. 13, was in Oakland Tuesday on his way to Somerset, Pa., where he has secured a position on the engineering corps of the Somerset Coal Company.

Mr. Scott Bone, managing editor of the Washington *Post*, and his family, are again occupying the residence of the late Judge Wilson. Mr. Bone and his family like Oakland very much indeed. This is their third season on the mountain top.

Mr. Charles T. Hoff, of Fearer, accompanied by his son Mr. Foster C. Hoff, came up to Oakland on Monday where the former was a witness in the lunacy proceedins determined by His Honor Judge Henderson that day.

A. T. Fraley who has traveled this territory so long for Rubl & Koblegard has been given the Grafton city trade for the same concern and will begin work in his new field July 1. He expects to move his family from Oakland to Grafton September 1.

Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty, of near McHenry, visited Oakland Monday morning, and reported quite a heavy rain in his section Sunday night which freshened up vegatation to such an extent that "you could hear the corn grow," was the way he expressed it.

Mrs. John C. Dunham, who has been at the bedside of her aged father near Acciaent for two weeks, the latter having been stricken with paralysis and in a precarious condition, returned to her home Tuesday morning.

Mr. Edmund L. Manges, a sophomore in Gettysburg College, arrived at the home of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, in Oakland on Tuesday evening and will remain here during the summer. At the class exercises of the school Mr. Manges received honorable mention for general scholarship.

At the commencement exercises of Western Maryland College, Westminster, held last week, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A Thayer, of Oakland, who is a member of the Junior class, received honorable mention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gnagey, who attended the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., stopped over in this city enroute to their home in Accident, Md., to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Gnagey, of Mount street, South Side.—Meyersdale Commerical.

The Lilly Construction Company of Keyser, W. Va., has now under contract the erection of a large coal washer for the Oakland Coal and Coke Company at its plant at Corinth, six miles west of town. The washer will cost a large sum of money and will have a capacity of several hundred tons of coal per day.

Mrs. Shellabarger, widow of the late Samuel Shellabarger, came up to Oakland on train No. 1 last Saturday. Her servants preceded her the day before, and at once prepared the summer residence "Hazelhurst" for her reception. Mrs. Shellabarger was accompanied by her grand-son Samuel Shellabarger. This young gentleman has just passed his final examination for admission to Princeton college and will become a student in that institution next fall. He is a very promising young man.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 43

PASTOR M'CLELLAND INSTALLED.

The Ceremony Was Performed by Rev. Dr. Byers, of Grafton, last Night.

Last night in the Garrett Memorial church Rev. John A McClelland, who has been filling the pulpit for a number of months, was duly installed pastor of the congregation by Rev. Dr. Byers, of Grafton, in the presence of a large congregation composed of the members of the Presbyterian church and those of other congregations of town.

Rev. Robert M. Ramsay, of Kingwood, delivered a very eloquent sermon eminently suitable to the occasion and impressed his hearers greatly with his earnestness.

Mr. James H. Wilson, of District No. 13, who is spoken of as a possible candidate for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket this fall was business visitor to Oakland yesterday afternoon.

While all the rest of the country is howling at the weather man on account of the hot weather which has been prevailing for a few days, Oakland is very well satisfied with present conditions. Here the mercury has been humping itself pretty lively but little suffering on this account has resulted.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt entertained yesterday evening Rev. and Mrs. Robert M. Ramsay, of Kingwood, the former coming here for the purpose of assisting with the installation services of Rev. McClelland as pastor of the Garrett Memorial (Presbyterian) church which took place last night. Rev. Dr. Byers, of Grafton, who installed Rev. McClelland, was the guest of the management of The Oakland.

An entertainment that promises to be very interesting and enjoyable will be a Cantata given in the Oakland Opera House on Friday night next, June 30th. Those taking part in the Cantata will be dressed in the costumes of the different nations they represent. The music will be bright and pleasing. We trust the public generally will give this their generous patronage. Proceeds for the benefit of St. Matthew's P. E. church.

On July 4th the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will run a special Christian Endeavor train from Grafton to Baltimore. The special will leave Oakland at 2.29 p. m. arriving in Baltimore at 9.45 p. m. The rate from this point to Baltimore for the round trip will be $7.95 and tickets will be honored for return passage until July 15th.

Ex-Governor A. B. Fleming was brought to his home near Oakland Tuesday afternoon from Fairmont where he had been quite ill for two week. Within the next two weeks the Governor in company with Mrs. Fleming and Dr. Cook, of Fairmont, will sail from New York for Europe where they will visit the health resorts of that country in hopes of restoring the vigor of the distinguished West Virginian.

A Terrific Wind, Hail and Rain Storm.

Last Tuesday morning about 3.30 o'clock the lower section of Garrett county was visited by one of the most terrific wind, hail and rain storms in its history. In places vegetation was beaten into the ground and the corn fields were either washed entirely out or overed up. Mr. W. H. Jacobs had 160 panels of fence blown down and the stone corners of his fences were blown out of their places. The hail broke the window panes in Mr. Jacob's residence, knocking them half across the rooms, and the rain poured down in torrents. The roads are in a wretched condition as a result of the storm.

Prosperous Times at The Oakland.

At the season of the year when things are just opening with the proprietors of summer resorts and the outlook for patronage is generally hidden behind clouds of uncertainty, the new proprietors of The Oakland are in high spirits with their success thus far and hold rosy views for the future as everything points to a most prosperous season with them.

The hotel was opened on last Thursday morning and on that day more than twenty persons registered. This record has never been equalled since the hotel was first opened to the public. The patrons are loud in their praise of the management and the table service as well as the scrupulous cleanliness of everythieg surrounding the place.

Six Thousand Indictments.

A total of 6,100 indictments were returned by the Marshall county grand jury against six breweries, four in West Virginia and two in Ohio, for failing to take out wholsalers' licenses. This is a record for the state. Next week the grand juries meet in Clarksburg and Wheeling, and will consider like cases. If the Marshall county indictments stand, prosecuting attorney of that county will get $61,000, based on the stipulated $10 for each indictment allowed by the state.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence.
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Ayilton, R. S. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1896, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

C. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneout Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 26th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10 day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $26.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Jason Hess, and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

NOTICE OF Bond Sale!

Notice as to the Sale of Bonds to Pay for the Improvements of the Streets of the Town of Oakland, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, will meet at their Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY,
the 3d Day of July, 1905
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

of said day, to receive and examine sealed bids for the purchase of Four Thousand Dollars of the Municipal Bonds of said Town as authorized by Chapter 24 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1898, for the purpose of paying for the improvement of the streets of said town.

The said Bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Hundred Dollars each. Said Bonds to be drawn in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly and the ordinance of said Town providing for said issue with interest bearing coupon bonds attached at four per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year after the date of said issue, but not to bear interest until after the first day of January, 1906, but none of said bonds will be payable before the first day of January, 1925, after that date they will be paid at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and Town Council of said town.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Garrett National Bank, Oakland, Maryland.

The bonds are to be paid for within ten days after the notice that the same are ready for delivery.

Said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder or bidders at a sum not less than their par value and interest after the first day of January, 1906, said bids to be without conditions or qualifications. All such bids shall be accompanied by the currency or a certified check payable to the order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland without condition for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the amount of said bid and in all cases where said bids are not received or accepted said money or check will be returned to the owner or owners.

In case any of said bonds are awarded to a bidder or bidders and they refuse to accept and pay for the same when ready for delivery and upon being notified of the same either by writing or orally, then the amount of ten per cent. so advanced on said bids shall be forfeited to the town of Oakland, and shall be turned over to the credit of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland as liquidated damages for breach of contract on the part of said bidder and bidders.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Attest: HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.
S. LAWTON, President Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause wherein William Barkholder and others are plaintiffs and Clara Barkholder and others are defendants, the same being No. 1296 Equity, said decree bearing date the 24th day of May, 1905, the undersigned was appointed trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 24th Day of June, 1905,

At the hour of 10:30 a. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett County, Maryland.

1st. All that tract or parcel of land containing about 150 acres and being the home farm of the late JOHN A. BARKHOLDER and situate about three miles North of the town of Bittinger. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, unfinished, a log dwelling house and log barn with other outbuildings. About 40 or 50 acres of said farm is cleared and in cultivation, and has a good orchard thereon. The uncleared portion is well timbered with hemlock and oak. The whole place is well watered.

2nd. All the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit and those holding under them in and to Military lots Nos. 2582, 2336 and 2571, containing 150 acres. These last named lots are situated about one mile South of the above described farm, are unimproved, but are well timbered with hemlock, sugar, white oak, red oak and other timber.

All of said above described lands are supposed to be underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the terms of the decree, one third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser. Possession of the home farm cannot be given before the 1st day of March, 1906.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

Reward $25.00 Reward

A reward of $25.00 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who, on Tuesday night, May 16th, removed from in front of Hinebaugh's restaurant Watchman's Key No. 1, which is the property of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

HENRY W. McCOMAS,
Mayor.

Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Walter D. Collier, of Friendsville, was in Oakland yesterday.

Great stock of firewarks, wholesale and retail at Cheap Johns.

Mrs. E. F. Droege, of Deer Park, was it Oakland for a few hours on Tuesday.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of near Bayard, was in Oakland on business Monday.

Flags, bunting, fancy paper trimmings, Jap lanterns and parasoles at Cheap John's.

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, was registered at The Oakland Sunday.

Mr. Franklin O. Glotfelty, of near McHenry, was a visitor to Oakland on Saturday last.

Mr. George Loar of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother and other relatives.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump of Bloomington, was a caller at this office last Saturday morning.

Mr. J. C. Thompson has purchased a lot on Proctor street and will erect a dwelling thereon at an early date.

Miss Rebecca Thayer accompanied by her brother Ralph, arrived home from Westminster on Friday night last.

Mrs. Wm. R. Offutt, who visited her parents in Cumberland several days last week, returned to Oakland Saturday evening.

Rev. Henry E. Friend, of Hoyes, spent Monday in Oakland and at Mountain Lake Park, where he visiten his son Mr. Edward E. Friend.

Mr. Elisha Harvey, one of our good friends from the Deer Park community, was in Oakland last Monday and made this office a brief visit.

Mrs. Jessie Davis and daughter Marguerite, of Morgantown, arrived in Oakland Tuesday afternoon and are guests of Rev. and Mrs. John M. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mealey and family who spent the winter in Morgantown, have returned to Oakland where they will remain during the summer.

In Cumberland last Saturday a license to marry was granted Mr. Freeman Francis Garlitz, of Ayllton, and Miss Carrie Belle Durst, of New Germany.

Rev. and Mrs. John A. McClelland arrived here on Friday and for the present are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones at their residence on Second street.

Mr. C. W. Swink has sold his wagon making and repairing shop to Mr. Charles Smouse who will take charge of the shop shortly. Mr. Swink's family will remain in Oakland.

Mr. Wm Haywood, son-in-law of the late Judge Wilson, has gone to Honolulu. His wife and children accompanied him. Mr. Haywood was formerly American Consul General there. He is now interested in the cultivation of sugar, and he and Mrs. Haywood go to Honolulu every season.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Frank E. Rathbun, who graduated from Western Maryland College, Westminiter, last week, arrived at his home in Mountain Lake Park on Friday morning.

Mr. Thomas H. Kimmell, who was employed during the winter at Mannington, returned to Oakland Monday where he will remain during the summer.

Mrs. Benj. W. Billmier and Mrs. Harry M. Humbert, of Baltimore, are here on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Michael at their home on Alder street.

Mr. Howard Hoffman, who has become one of the best as well as the youngest passenger engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio, spent Monday in Oakland with his mother and other relatives.

Mr. Burt Wilson, son of Mr. James H. Wilson, of District No. 13, was in Oakland Tuesday on his way to Somerset, Pa., where he has secured a position on the engineering corps of the Somerset Coal Company.

Mr. Scott Bone, managing editor of the Washington *Post*, and his family, are again occupying the residence of the late Judge Wilson. Mr. Bone and his family like Oakland very much indeed. This is their third season on the mountain top.

Mr. Charles T. Hoff, of Fearer, accompanied by his son, Mr. Foster C. Hoff, came up to Oakland on Monday where the former was a witness in the lunacy proceedins determined by His Honor Judge Henderson that day.

A. T. Fraley who has traveled this territory so long for Rubl & Koblegard has been given the Grafton city trade for the same concern and will begin work in his new field July 1. He expects to move his family from Oakland to Grafton September 1.

Mr. Nimrod Glotfelty, of near McHenry, visited Oakland Monday morning, and reported quite a heavy rain in his section Sunday night which freshened up vegatation to such an extent that "you could hear the corn grow," was the way he expressed it.

Mrs. John C. Dunham, who has been at the bedside of her aged father near Acciaent for two weeks, the latter having been stricken with paralysis and in a precarious condition, returned to her home Tuesday morning.

Mr. Edmund L. Manges, a sophomore in Gettysburg College, arrived at the home of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, in Oakland on Tuesday evening and will remain here during the summer. At the class exercises of the school Mr. Manges received honorable mention for general scholarship.

At the commencement exercises of Western Maryland College, Westminster, held last week, Miss Rebecca, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A Thayer, of Oakland, who is a member of the Junior class, received honorable mention.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gnagey, who attended the Annual Meeting at Bristol, Tenn., stopped over in this city enroute to their home in Accident, Md., to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Gnagey, of Fount street, South Side.—Meyersdale Commerical.

The Liller Construction Company of Keyser, W. Va., has now under contract the erection of a large coal washer for the Oakland Coal and Coke Company at its plant at Corinth, six miles west of town. The washer will cost a large sum of money and will have a capacity of several hundred tons of coal per day.

Mrs. Shellabarger, widow of the late Samuel Shellabarger, came up to Oakland on train No. 1 last Saturday. Her servants preceded her the day before, and at once prepared the summer residence "Hazelhurst" for her reception. Mrs. Shellabarger was accompanied by her grand-son Samuel Shellabarger. This young gentleman has just passed his final examination for admission to Princeton college and will become a student in that institution next fall. He is a very promising young man.

Save money by buying your farming implements from Naylor & Co 43

PASTOR M'CLELLAND INSTALLED.

The Ceremony Was Performed by Rev. Dr. Byers, of Grafton, last Night.

Last night in the Garrett Memorial church Rev. John A McClelland, who has been filling the pulpit for a number of months, was duly installed pastor of the congregation by Rev. Dr. Byers, of Grafton, in the presence of a large congregation composed of the members of the Presbyterian church and those of other congregations of town.

Rev. Robert M. Ramsay, of Kingwood, delivered a very eloquent sermon eminently suitable to the occasion and impressed his hearers greatly with his earnestness.

Mr. James H. Wilson, of District No. 13, who is spoken of as a possible candidate for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket this fall, was business visitor to Oakland yesterday afternoon.

While all the rest of the country is howling at the weather man on account of the hot weather which has been prevailing for a few days, Oakland is very well satisfied with present conditions. Here the mercury has been humping itself pretty lively but little suffering on this account has resulted.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt entertained yesterday evening Rev. and Mrs. Robert M. Ramsay, of Kingwood, the former coming here for the purpose of assisting with the installation services of Rev. McClelland as pastor of the Garrett Memorial (Presbyterian) church which took place last night. Rev. Dr. Byers, of Grafton, who installed Rev. McClelland, was the guest of the management of The Oakland.

An entertainment that promises to be very interesting and enjoyable will be a Cantata given in the Oakland Opera House on Friday night next, June 30th. Those taking part in the Cantata will be dressed in the costumes of the different nations they represent. The music will be bright and pleasing. We trust the public generally will give this their generous patronage. Proceeds for the benefit of St. Matthew's P. E. church.

On July 4th the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will run a special Christian Endeavor train from Grafton to Baltimore. The special will leave Oakland at 2.29 p. m. arriving in Baltimore at 9.45 p. m. The rate from this point to Baltimore for the round trip will be $7.95 and tickets will be honored for return passage until July 15th.

Ex-Governor A. B. Fleming was brought to his home near Oakland Tuesday afternoon from Fairmont where he had been quite ill for two week. Within the next two weeks the Governor in company with Mrs. Fleming and Dr. Cook, of Fairmont, will sail from New York for Europe where they will visit the health resorts of that country in hopes of restoring the vigor of the distinguished West Virginian.

A Terrific Wind, Hail and Rain Storm.

Last Tuesday morning about 3.30 o'clock the lower section of Garrett county was visited by one of the most terrific wind, hail and rain storms in its history. In places vegetation was beaten into the ground and the corn fields were either washed entirely out or overed up. Mr. W. H. Jacobs had 160 panels of fence blown down and the stone corners of his fences were blown out of their places. The hail broke the window panes in Mr. Jacob's residence, knocking them half across the rooms, and the rain poured down in torrents. The roads are in a wretched condition as a result of the storm.

Prosperous Times at The Oakland.

At the season of the year when things are just opening with the proprietors of summer resorts and the outlook for patronage is generally hidden behind clouds of uncertainty, the new proprietors of The Oakland are in high spirits with their success thus far and hold rosy views for the future as everything points to a most prosperous season with them.

The hotel was opened on last Thursday morning and on that day more than twenty persons registered. This record has never been equalled since the hotel was first opened to the public. The patrons are loud in their praise of the management and the table service as well as the scrupulous cleanliness of everythieg surrounding the place.

Six Thousand Indictments.

A total of 6,100 indictments were returned by the Marshall county grand jury against six breweries, four in West Virginia and two in Ohio, for failing to take out wholsalers' licenses. This is a record for the state. Next week the grand juries meet in Clarksburg and Wheeling, and will consider like cases. If the Marshall county indictments stand, prosecuting attorney of that county will get $61,000, based on the stipulated $10 for each indictment allowed by the state.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence.
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1880, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of state and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneous Docket, In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10 day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $20.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Johnson Bros., and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

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Notice as to the Sale of Bonds to Pay for the Improvements of the Streets of the Town of Oakland, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, will meet at their Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY,
the 3d Day of July, 1905
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

of said day, to receive and examine sealed bids for the purchase of Four Thousand Dollars of the Municipal Bonds of said Town as authorized by Chapter 24 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1888, for the purpose of paying for the improvement of the streets of said town.

The said Bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Hundred Dollars each. Said Bonds to be drawn in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly and the ordinance of said town providing for said issue with interest bearing coupon bonds attached at four per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year after the date of said issue, but not to bear interest until after the first day of January, 1906, but none of said bonds will be payable before the first day of January, 1925, after that date they will be paid at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and Town Council of said town.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Garrett National Bank, Oakland, Maryland.

The bonds are to be paid for within ten days after the notice that the same are ready for delivery.

Said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder or bidders at a sum not less than their par value and interest after the first day of January, 1906, said bids to be without conditions or qualifications. All such bids shall be accompanied by the currency or a certified check payable to the order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland without condition for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the amount of said bid and in all cases where said bids are not received or accepted said money or check will be returned to the owner or owners.

In case any of said bonds are awarded to a bidder or bidders and they refuse to accept and pay for the same when ready for delivery and upon being notified of the same either by writing or orally, then the amount of ten per cent. so advanced on said bids shall be forfeited to the town of Oakland, and shall be turned over to the credit of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland as liquidated damages for breach of contract on the part of said bidder and bidders.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Attest: HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.
S. LAWTON, President Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

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will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

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Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause wherein William Barkholder and others are plaintiffs and Clara Barkholder and others are defendants, the same being No. 1226 Equity, said decree bearing date the 24th day of May, 1905, the undersigned was appointed trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 24th Day of June, 1905,

At the hour of 10:30 a. m. of said day, in front of the First National Bank building, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett County, Maryland.

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2nd. All the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit and those holding under them in and to Military lots Nos. 2582, 2331 and 2371, containing 150 acres. These last named lots are situated about one mile South of the above described farm, are unimproved, but are well timbered with hemlock, sugar, white oak, red oak and other timber.

All of said above described lands are supposed to be underlaid with valuable seams of coal.

TERMS OF SALE.—As prescribed by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

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FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

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HENRY W. McCOMAS,
Mayor.

Oakland, Md., May 17, 1905.

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Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

If we are to give full credit to the official report of the Surgeon-General of Gen. Oku's army, science has succeeded in robbing war of much of its terrors. Just how many men are in Gen. Oku's army cannot be definitely known at present, but report gives him all the way up to 200,000. In all these who were campaigning in a foreign country, enduring the rigors of a harsh climate and subject to extraordinary hardships, there were only 24,642 cases of diseases, of which but 40 resulted fatally. This seems amazing, because it shows the army to have been a very much healthier place than home, since more than 40 men would have died at home in the seven months from May 6 to Dec. 1. Of the 24,642 hospital cases, 18,578, or three out of four, recovered, and 2,609 were sent home. Probably a large proportion of these died, which will help explain the Surgeons-General's low death rate in the field. There were only 193 cases of typhoid and 342 of dysentery, which shows that there must have been rigid regulations in regard to drinking water and that these regulations were scrupulously obeyed by all. The most serious ailment was that of beri-beri, of which there were 5,700 cases. No statement is given as to the deaths resulting from this terrible disease, and probably it was much larger than the Japanese care to publish. The report show what great strides have been made in the sanitary science,and what can be done by careful attention to camp hygiene, to whichall of this surprising result is

The Surgeon-General's report of the casualties is highly interesting. He says that from May 6 to Dec. 16 the battle losses in the whole army were 210 officers and 4,917 men killed and 743 officers and 20,337 men wounded, with but four officers and 402 men missing. This would make a total of 26,207. The Union loss at Gettysburg in three days' fighting from about 67,000 men, actually engaged, or from one-half to one-third of the number under Gen. Oku, was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing. Total 23,186. A large number of those reported wounded were actually killed. There were enough of these to raise total killed up to about 5,000, or almost exactly the same number that the Japanese lost in their seven months' campaign. Also a large portion of those reported missing were wounded, and many died. Also, apparently, the Japanese lost about as many in seven months out of their from 150,000 to 200,000 men as 55,000 Union soldiers lost in two days at Chickamaugua, or in one day at Antietam.

In giving the history of those struck by bullets, we find the result of advanced sanitary science to be quite as striking as in the treatment of diseases. Only 16 per cent of the wounded died and 19 per cent recovered in the field. About 65 per cent, or two-thirds, were so severely wounded as to be sent home to Japan for convalescence.

The old story is repeated as to the proportion of hurts inflicted by the different arms, since 85 per cent of the wounds, or eight and one-half out of every 10, were inflicted by bullets, only eight per cent by artillery and but seven per cent by bayonet and saber. The precentage of bayonet and saber wounds is somewhat larger than is usual in war, showing that there were occasionally parties who came close enough together to use steel. These collisions must have been quite rare, however, and probably resulted in the victors massacreing all the men they captured, a supposition which is borne out by the small number of the missing. Probably all of these bayonet and saber wounds were made when small parties were surprised, overcome and massacred. That the Japanese officers fought in the ranks with their men, the same as is the custom in the American army, is shown by the remarkable likeness of the proportion of officers killed and wounded to the men, as shown by the same statistics of the American armies. For example, the Japanese lost 210 officers killed to 4,617 men. The Surgeon-General's report of the losses at Gettysburg give 264 officers killed to 20,909 men. The Japanese report 753 officers wounded to 20,837 men. The Surgeon-General's report of Gettysburg give 1,145 officers to 13,384 men. The higher percentage of American officers is due partially to the fact that the Union regiments were numerically small at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and that there is a larger proportion of officers to men in American than in Japanese regiments. The Japanese regiments went into the campaign with full ranks, while at Gettysburg the regiments which had numbered 1,000 were cut down by the time they entered the battle to one-half and in some cases one-third of their original strength.

A. D. Naylor & Co. have a cream separator on hand they will sell at a sacrifice. Capacity 325 lbs. per hour. Will sell on a guarantee. 3t

Subscribe for The Republican.

The German Baptist Brethren Conference, Bristol, Tennessee.

May 30th, on train No. 14, started for Annual Conference at Bristol, Tennessee. It is a city of about 15,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of the town are colored people, some of whom are quite well to do financially, and of a good class.

The trip to the place of meeting was of usual waits and delays. I changed but four times. The country, in the lay of the land, was not what I expected. After leaving the lower portion of the Shenandoah Valley, the country was quite broken with knobs and peak after peak rising skyward, the timber quite ordinary and the land on the slopes untillable, and in some places, rocky places like Shenandoah City, Roanoke, and other towns are an exception. It is not the farming country that I had expected to see. The buildings in the rural district are very ordinary and principally occupied by the colored people.

However, before reaching the city of Bristol the valley widened out and was more fertile and not so knobby. Arriving at our destination two hours late, on the 31st, we took a trolley car for the grounds. Venola Park is a beautiful park, just rolling enough to drain well, densly shaded by trees of 40 years growth. A Tabernacle that would seat from 4,000 to 5,000 people, dining hall, restaurant, ticket office, Gospel Messenger office and stand, committee room, in which I spent the greater part of my time, had been erected on the park for our use.

Our people practically were unknown to the people of Bristol and her surroundings. There was considerable surmising as to what the conference would be. Fifteen thousand people, of whose customs, habits and religion were to these people a blank, came into their midst.

For instance, a miuister of one of the leading churches, (colored) said, "that some of the leading business men advised that the people had better not go on the grounds, and I so advised my congregation from the pulpit. But when your people began arriving, I said to my wife, I shall go up the depot and see what these people are like. I was somewhat dubious, but I went back and told my wife that these people are all right; they seem so cheerful, and manifest so much love among themselves and everybody they met with. I also, said, 'I am not afraid of these people.' If I am to be killed I would rather be killed by these people than any I ever saw." He came to the grounds with his people and enjoyed the meetings.

One of the managers said they had some trouble in getting lodging for our sisters; why this was he did not say. When the churches were opened to us, it was with the request that we preach the gospel. Whether they thought we would preach Mormonism or some other heresy I do not know. I learned afterward that it was said that they never heard the Gospel preached so plainly. The ministry and the congregations were highly pleased. I saw the change before we left the grounds. The Board of Trade of the city, gave us an urgent invitation to meet with them again next year. The accommodations and treatment could not have been better, the meeting was a pleasant one. The open conference had four sessions closing on Wednesday evening. The name question was among the most important ones, but they fell back to the old name.

The weather upon the whole was all that could be hoped for. I arrived home safely on June 7th, greatly pleased with my trip and the meetings.—C. G. L. Myersdale Republican.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

Get your shovel plows and cultivators at Naylor & Co.'s. 3t.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XIII. June, 25, 1905

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW

The twelve lessons of the quarter are like the twelve jewels in the high priest's breastplate. They are of priceless value. Each has its own peculiar charm. After its contents have been apparently exhausted, each is sure to emit an unexpected ray. They are so placed with reference to each other that each enhances the other.

The two parables, "The Good Shepherd," and "The Vine and the Branches," illustrate Jesus' method of teaching.

He spake of lilies, vines, and corn,
The sparrow, and the raven,
And words so natural, so wise
Were on men's hearts engraven,
And yeast and bread and flax and cloth
And eggs and fish and candles,
See how the whole familiar world
He most Divinely handles.

In His parable of the Good Shepherd (Lesson I), Jesus held the mirror before the hierarchy of His day with a fearless hand. He showed it mercenary spirit. It worked havoc in the highest interests of men. Its killed in the realm of spiritual values On this dark background Jesus projected the ideal of the true shepherd. He enters upon His function in the appointed way. His life is spent in care of the flock. He calleth, leadeth, putteth forth, goes before.

The Vine (Lesson VI) was one of most familiar and beautiful of natural objects—the king of fruits in Palestine, source of wealth, joy and strength to the people. In every respect it was worthy of the dignified and emblematic use Jesus made of it. In the allegory Jesus asserts His fundamental relation to humanity. He is source of spiritual life and fruitfulness. Abiding in the stock (Jesus) and pruned by the husbandman (the Father), the branches (the disciples) live and bear fruit. Apart from the stock the branches they wither. Figurative language could not be used more skillfully.

Jesus' parables are miracles in word. His miracles are parables in deed. The miracle of the raising of Lazarus (Lesson II) is the parable which teaches that the resurrection and immortal life are not far off abstractions, but that they are concreted in an immanent Christ. Those who are joined to Him whether dead or living (as we use the words) live (in the higher meaning which Jesus has put into the word). The dead have not lost, the living can not lose this immortal life. He that hath the Son hath life.

Jesus acted out still another parable when He washed His disciples' feet (Lesson V). It was to rebuke the unseemly scramble for place in which His disciples engaged at the last supper, that Jesus performed the most menial task of the scullery drudge. He put an end to caste, place, and precedence. Henceforth His disciples must cherish such a feeling towards one another as would make them willing to perform the most lowly service for each other.

A social occasion and a great popular ovation next arrest our attention. The supper at Bethany (Lesson III) was a high and loving courtesy shown to Jesus. One significant and timely deed lifted this feast to the level of a sacrament. Mary brought out of her boudoir an Oriental cruse of alabaster filled with liquid perfume and poured it upon Jesus' head and feet. Mary gave Jesus a momentary embalming; He embalmed her forever in the incense of His praise. The popular ovation was on His entry into Jerusalem. (Lesson IV.) It was not a mere passing incident—an accident of His approach to the city. Jesus planned this entry, designed to make it effective. He was not captured by the multitude; He captured it and used it for His purpose. The orderly precision of all His movements indicates this. He openly came to His own. The issue was pressed. They must accept or reject. The test was made in no dark corner—nothing could have been more conspicuous.

Jesus puts a period to His ministry with a prayer (Lesson VII), commonly called "the high priestly prayer." The high priest of the old dispensation carried the twelve tribes upon his bosom before the Lord in the twelve precious stones which formed his breastplate. The high priest of the new dispensation carried the twelve apostles upon His bosom. Jesus stands with the little group of men to whom he had made the greatest possible revelation, and whom He expects in their turn to be revealers of His truth. He must needs leave them. If they fail, all is lost. He cries to heaven for them, that they may be kept and sanctified and their unity preserved.

Two types of character comes in sharpest contrast when Jesus appears before Pilate for trial. (Lesson VIII.) Pilate, time-server, whose ruling motive was to keep his place, to do which he would even condemn the innocent. Jesus, King in the realm of truth, whose subjects are the lovers of truth. The outcome of these two types is significant. Pilate's time-serving had small reward. He kept office only six years longer. Jesus' dominion, on the contrary, ever augmenting, has lasted for twenty centuries, and extends from sea to sea.

The procession to the cross (Lesson IX) was the most pitiful earth has ever seen. The evangelists incidentally suggest how we should treat that pitiful scene. Their quadruple description of the crucifixion is a literary marvel. Though a circumstance of transcendent importance, the account is surprisingly condensed. Nature herself drew a veil of darkness around the scene. The seven words from the cross yield richer gains than any morbid spinning out of mere physical pains.

The open tomb (Lesson X) was converted into a bureau of information for the troubled disciples. White-liveried attendants were there to point them to the place where the Lord lay, and to the grave-clothes, laid in such orderly fashion as to preclude the idea of a hasty and clandestine removal, and to announce the blessed truth, "He has risen!"

Prepared message (Lesson XI) always comes to prepared person. It was no accident that this man had this vision. By a long course of schooling, to which he submitted intelligently, he became singularly open to the Divine. By the same process he was prepared to submit what he received. The Apocalypse has been called a "Tract for Bad Times." It was written in an age of persecution. Its purpose was to assure foreboding minds of ultimate victory in spite of current contradictions. It opens the vista of the future, and pictures Jesus triumphant.

Under the material emblem (Lesson XII) of a city adorned and beautified, the spiritual betterment of humanity is shadowed. The plain and fashion of the city is from heaven. The ideals of right human living are Divine. As these ideals are realized, and in that proportion God lives with and in men. In the ratio of righteousness (right living) tears are dried. Wrong living (sin) is the sole cause of tears, painful death, sorrow, and crying.

Kansas Luck.

"When Kansas was born she butted right into hard luck," declared the Lawrence Gazette, which brings an array of its statement. "The war cyclone had its center here, and then there came the grasshoppers and the years of crop failures.

"Then there was a dearth of corn in the nation, and Kansas took the contract for supplying the demand. So well was the job done that corn could not be sold, and had to be used for fuel. From a dollar a bushel it went down to 8 cents, and Kansas fields were covered with unsalable piles of it.

"Then wheat got away up, and Kansas again took a contract to furnish wheat for all men. She broke the records of the world with her crops, but instead of getting a dollar a bushel the price went down to 30 cents, which did not pay the cost of production.

"Then Kansas changed her tactics and went into practical politics. The Populists wave buried the state, and immediately political stock went down until the commonwealth went broke on that commodity.

"Then all at once something new happened. Oil from the earth was worth millions to the people who had it. Kansas dug down and found unlimited quantites. The wealth of Ophar was at our feet. Thousands of wells went down, and millions of barrels of oil came bubbling up. At once the price of oil went down until a barrel of it was worth less than a barrel of water at harvest time. The gas, too, which cost millions to the people of other states and communities, was found, only to be turned loose to poison the atmosphere and wreck the hopes of those who found it.

"As a discoverer Kansas is a hoodoo. If we should find gold in virgin purity that could be mined by the ton gold would at once be demonetized and sold as lead on the market. If a cave of dimonds should be discovered diamonds would be used for paving stones and be sold by the ton. Kansas is original, very original, but her orginality has never brought anything for her save advertising space"—Lawrence (Kan.) Gazette.

Wanted.

50 men for work in saw mill at Crellin, Md., and for general woods work. Apply to

PRESTON LUMBER AND COAL CO.

THE AMERICAN BRAND OF DIPLOMACY.

The choice of Washington as the scene of peace negotiations between Japan and Russia indicates a change in the axis of the diplomatic world. A couple of centuries ago it was the fashion to go to Holland to settle disputes, and down to the last few years Washington was considered quite outside the pale of diplomatic civilization. Then everything centered round London, Paris, Berlin or The Hague, but perhaps the diplomatic chart of the Twentieth Century may have its longitude reckoned from the meridian of Washington.

We hear a great deal these days about "American diplomacy." It is advertised as the only genuine brand, and advice is freely given to ask for it and to take no substitute. Of course, much of that talk is "tommyrot," intended chiefly for the use of Bunkum county. Nevertheless, there are certain qualties about our diplomacy which make it very efficacious. It is built on business principals. The American diplomatist is generaly a hard-headed business man who has been used to dealing practically with large and important questions of commerce, law, politics or what not. When he is confronted with a diplomatic problem he treats it like any other matter of business and goes at it in the most direct and practical way that suggests itself. He does not play the game according to the rules laid down in the books. He does not feel bound down by precedents. This is not because he is ignorant of the protocol, but simply because he takes a large, clear view of the situation and does not bother about trifles. The American negotiator may sometimes do things which unnecessarily shock respectable gentlemen of the "tape and sealing-wax office," but it is the defect which goes with his qualities. In great diplomatic affairs his business instincts generally inspire him to go straight for his object and to get there with both feet—and he succeeds partly by the very audacity of his action.

More over, American diplomacy usually goes right to headquarters, and doesn't waste time on underlings. It has happened more than once that an American has gone straight to a foreign sovereign and arranged affairs with him in a satisfactory way while foreign diplomats of importance and ability have cooled their heels in the ante-room of a comparatively unimportant Minister of State, thereby wasting their time and losing the game through fear of breaking some minor law of diplomatic tradition. Such diplomats follow the carriage roads while the American is riding straight across country almost upon the heels of the hounds.

This vigorous diplomacy comes from the fact that we are still a young and vigorous people. Unfortunately, it will wear off. After we have been in the diplomatic world a while we shall become more timid and more conventional; our diplomatic manners will become more blase, and will lose their dash. But, for the present, we are making the running. With us, in diplomacy as in everything else, "business is business," and in successfully bringing about the peace conference the President has shown the proper American method of picking up a red-hot proposition with a firm grip.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
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Sansbury & Sansbury
ARCHITECTS
CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERS
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 4—Daily		7.11 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 35—Daily		4.53 P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday		5.46 P. M.
No. 1—Daily		6.26 P. M
No. 7—Express Daily		11 54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 6—Daily		12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily		6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 4—Accom., daily ex Sunday		9.07 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.37 P. M
No. 14—Express, daily		5 04 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.52 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusive.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 40†	9 05† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 00	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 88	†4 16
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 10	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 55	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†
No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
x 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 40	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 2t5—

Subscribe for The Republican.

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The Surgeon-General's report of the casualties is highly interesting. He says that from May 6 to Dec. 16 the battle losses in the whole army were 210 officers and 4,917 men killed and 743 officers and 20,337 men wounded, with but four officers and 402 men missing. This would make a total of 26,207. The Union loss at Gettysburg in three days' fighting from about 67,000 men, actually engaged, or from one-half to one-third of the number under Gen. Oku, was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing. Total 23,186. A large number of those reported wounded were actually killed. There were enough of these to raise total killed up to about 5,000, or almost exactly the same number that the Japanese lost in their seven months' campaign. Also a large portion of those reported missing were wounded, and many died. Also, apparently, the Japanese lost about as many in seven months out of their from 150,000 to 200,000 men as 55,000 Union soldiers lost in two days at Chickamaugua, or in one day at Antietam.

In giving the history of those struck by bullets, we find the result of advanced sanitary science to be quite as striking as in the treatment of diseases. Only 16 per cent of the wounded died and 19 per cent recovered in the field. About 65 per cent, or two-thirds, were so severely wounded as to be sent home to Japan for convalescence.

The old story is repeated as to the proportion of hurts inflicted by the different arms, since 85 per cent of the wounds, or eight and one-half out of every 10, were inflicted by bullets, only eight per cent by artillery and but seven per cent by bayonet and saber. The precentage of bayonet and saber wounds is somewhat larger than is usual in war, showing that there were occasionally parties who came close enough together to use steel. These collisions must have been quite rare, however, and probably resulted in the victors massacreing all the men they captured, a supposition which is borne out by the small number of the missing. Probably all of these bayonet and saber wounds were made when small parties were surprised, overcome and massacred. That the Japanese officers fought in the ranks with their men, the same as is the custom in the American army, is shown by the remarkable likeness of the proportion of officers killed and wounded to the men, as shown by the same statistics of the American armies. For example, the Japanese lost 210 officers killed to 4,617 men. The Surgeon-General's report of the losses at Gettysburg give 264 officers killed to 20,909 men. The Japanese report 753 officers wounded to 20,837 men. The Surgeon-General's report of Gettysburg give 1,145 officers to 13,384 men. The higher percentage of American officers is due partially to the fact that the Union regiments were numerically small at the time of the battle of Gettysburg, and that there is a larger proportion of officers to men in American than in Japanese regiments. The Japanese regiments went into the campaign with full ranks, while at Gettysburg the regiments which had numbered 1,000 were cut down by the time they entered the battle to one-half and in some cases one-third of their original strength.

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The German Baptist Brethren Conference, Bristol, Tennessee.

May 30th, on train No. 14, started for Annual Conference at Bristol, Tennessee. It is a city of about 15,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of the town are colored people, some of whom are quite well to do financially, and of a good class.

The trip to the place of meeting was of usual waits and delays. I changed but four times. The country, in the lay of the land, was not what I expected. After leaving the lower portion of the Shenandoah Valley, the country was quite broken with knobs and peak after peak rising skyward, the timber quite ordinary and the land on the slopes untillable, and in some places, rocky places like Shenandoah City, Roanoke, and other towns are an exception. It is not the farming country that I had expected to see. The buildings in the rural district are very ordinary and principally occupied by the colored people.

However, before reaching the city of Bristol the valley widened out and was more fertile and not so knobby. Arriving at our destination two hours late, on the 31st, we took a trolley car for the grounds. Venola Park is a beautiful park, just rolling enough to drain well, densly shaded by trees of 40 years growth. A Tabernacle that would seat from 4,000 to 5,000 people, dining hall, restaurant, ticket office, Gospel Messenger office and stand, committee room, in which I spent the greater part of my time, had been erected on the park for our use.

Our people practically were unknown to the people of Bristol and her surroundings. There was considerable surmising as to what the conference would be. Fifteen thousand people, of whose customs, habits and religion were to these people a blank, came into their midst.

For instance, a minister of one of the leading churches, (colored) said, "that some of the leading business men advised that the people had better not go on the grounds, and I so advised my congregation from the pulpit. But when your people began arriving, I said to my wife, I shall go up the depot and see what these people are like. I was somewhat dubious, but I went back and told my wife that these people are all right; they seem so cheerful, and manifest so much love among themselves and everybody they met with. I also, said, 'I am not afraid of these people.' If I am to be killed I would rather be killed by these people than any I ever saw." He came to the grounds with his people and enjoyed the meetings.

One of the managers said they had some trouble in getting lodging for our sisters; why this was he did not say. When the churches were opened to us, it was with the request that we preach the gospel. Whether they thought we would preach Mormonism or some other heresy I do not know. I learned afterward that it was said that they never heard the Gospel preached so plainly. The ministry and the congregations were highly pleased. I saw the change before we left the grounds. The Board of Trade of the city, gave us an urgent invitation to meet with them again next year. The accommodations and treatment could not have been better, the meeting was a pleasant one. The open conference had four sessions closing on Wednesday evening. The name question was among the most important ones, but they fell back to the old name.

The weather upon the whole was all that could be hoped for. I arrived home safely on June 7th, greatly pleased with my trip and the meetings.—C. G. L. Myersdale Republican.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

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SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XIII. June, 25, 1905

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW

The twelve lessons of the quarter are like the twelve jewels in the high priest's breastplate. They are of priceless value. Each has its own peculiar charm. After its contents have been apparently exhausted, each is sure to emit an unexpected ray. They are so placed with reference to each other that each enhances the other.

The two parables, "The Good Shepherd,' and "The Vine and the Branches," illustrate Jesus' method of teaching.

He spake of lilies, vines, and corn,
The sparrow, and the raven.
And words so natural, so wise
Were on men's hearts engraven,
And yeast and bread and flax and cloth
And eggs and fish and candles.
See how the whole familiar world
He most Divinely handles.

In His parable of the Good Shepherd (Lesson I), Jesus held the mirror before the hierarchy of His day with a fearless hand. He showed it mercenary spirit. It worked havoc in the highest interests of men. Its killed in the realm of spiritual values On this dark background Jesus projected the ideal of the true shepherd. He enters upon His function in the appointed way. His life is spent in care of the flock. He calleth, leadeth, putteth forth, goes before.

The Vine (Lesson VI) was one of most familiar and beautiful of natural objects—the king of fruits in Palestine, source of wealth, joy and strength to the people. In every respect it was worthy of the dignified and emblematic use Jesus made of it. In the allegory Jesus asserts His fundamental relation to humanity. He is source of spiritual life and fruitfulness. Abiding in the stock (Jesus) and pruned by the husbandman (the Father), the branches (the disciples) live and bear fruit. Apart from the stock the branches they wither. Figurative language could not be used more skillfully.

Jesus' parables are miracles in word. His miracles are parables in deed. The miracle of the raising of Lazarus (Lesson II) is the parable which teaches that the resurrection and immortal life are not far off abstractions, but that they are concreted in an immanent Christ. Those who are joined to Him whether dead or living (as we use the words) live (in the higher meaning which Jesus has put into the word). The dead have not lost, the living can not lose this immortal life. He that hath the Son hath life.

Jesus acted out still another parable when He washed His disciples' feet (Lesson V). It was to rebuke the unseemly scramble for place in which His disciples engaged at the last supper, that Jesus performed the most menial task of the scullery drudge. He put an end to caste, place, and precedence. Henceforth His disciples must cherish such a feeling towards one another as would make them willing to perform the most lowly service for each other.

A social occasion and a great popular ovation next arrest our attention. The supper at Bethany (Lesson III) was a high and loving courtesy shown to Jesus. One significant and timely deed lifted this feast to the level of a sacrament. Mary brought out of her boudoir an Oriental cruse of alabaster filled with liquid perfume and poured it upon Jesus' head and feet. Mary gave Jesus a momentary embalming; He embalmed her forever in the incense of His praise. The popular ovation was on His entry into Jerusalem. (Lesson IV.) It was not a mere passing incident—an accident of His approach to the city. Jesus planned this entry, designed to make it effective. He was not captured by the multitude; He captured it and used it for His purpose. The orderly precision of all His movements indicates this. He openly came to His own. The issue was pressed. They must accept or reject. The test was made in no dark corner—nothing could have been more conspicuous.

Jesus puts a period to His ministry with a prayer (Lesson VII), commonly called "the high priestly prayer." The high priest of the old dispensation carried the twelve tribes upon his bosom before the Lord in the twelve precious stones which formed his breastplate. The high priest of the new dispensation carried the twelve apostles upon His bosom. Jesus stands with the little group of men to whom he had made the greatest possible revelation, and whom He expects in their turn to be revealers of His truth. He must needs leave them. If they fail, all is lost. He cries to heaven for them, that they may be kept and sanctified and their unity preserved.

Two types of character comes in sharpest contrast when Jesus appears before Pilate for trial. (Lesson VIII.) Pilate, time-server, whose ruling motive was to keep his place, to do which he would even condemn the innocent. Jesus, King in the realm of truth, whose subjects are the lovers of truth. The outcome of these two types is significant. Pilate's time-serving had small reward. He kept office only six years longer. Jesus' dominion, on the contrary, ever augmenting, has lasted for twenty centuries, and extends from sea to sea.

The procession to the cross (Lesson IX) was the most pitiful earth has ever seen. The evagelists incidentally suggest how we should treat that pitiful scene. Their quadruple description of the crucifixion is a literary marvel. Though a circumstance of transcendent importance, the account is surprisingly condensed. Nature herself drew a veil of darkness around the scene. The seven words from the cross yield richer gains than any morbid spinning out of mere physical pains.

The open tomb (Lesson X) was converted into a bureau of information for the troubled disciples. White-liveried attendants were there to point them to the place where the Lord lay, and to the grave-clothes, laid in such orderly fashion as to preclude the idea of a hasty and clandestine removal, and to announce the blessed truth, "He has risen!"

Prepared message (Lesson XI) always comes to prepared person. It was no accident that this man had this vision. By a long course of schooling, to which he submitted intelligently, he became singularly open to the Divine. By the same process he was prepared to submit what he received. The Apocalypse has been called a "Tract for Bad Times." It was written in an age of persecution. Its purpose was to assure foreboding minds of ultimate victory in spite of current contradictions. It opens the vista of the future, and pictures Jesus triumphant.

Under the material emblem (Lesson XII) of a city adorned and beautified, the spiritual betterment of humanity is shadowed. The plain and fashion of the city is from heaven. The ideals of right human living are Divine. As these ideals are realized, and in that proportion God lives with and in men. In the ratio of righteousness (right living) tears are dried. Wrong living (sin) is the sole cause of tears, painful death, sorrow, and crying.

Kansas Luck.

"When Kansas was born she butted right into hard luck," declared the Lawrence Gazette, which brings an array of its statement. "The war cyclone had its center here, and then there came the grasshoppers and the years of crop failures.

"Then there was a dearth of corn in the nation, and Kansas took the contract for supplying the demand. So well was the job done that corn could not be sold, and had to be used for fuel. From a dollar a bushel it went down to 8 cents, and Kansas fields were covered with unsalable piles of it.

"Then wheat got away up, and Kansas again took a contract to furnish wheat for all men. She broke the records of ths world with her crops, but instead of getting a dollar a bushel the price went down to 30 cents, which did not pay the cost of production.

"Then Kansas changed her tacties and went into practical politics. The Popul ists wave buried the state, and immediately political stock went down until the commonwealth went broke on that commodity.

"Then all at once something new happened. Oil from the earth was worth millions to the people who had it. Kansas dug down and found unlimited quantites. The wealth of Ophar was at our feet. Thousands of wells went down, and millions of barrels of oil came bubbling up. At once the price of oil went down until a barrel of it was worth less than a barrel of water at harvest time. The gas, too, which cost millions to the people of other states and communities, was found, only to be turned loose to poison the atmosphere and wreck the hopes of those who found it.

"As a discoverer Kansas is a hoodoo. If we should find gold in virgin purity that could be mined by the ton gold would at once be demonetized and sold as lead on the market. If a cave of dimonds should be discovered diamonds would be used for paving stones and be sold by the ton. Kansas is original, very original, but her orginality has never brought anything for her save advertising space"—Lawrence (Kan.) Gazette.

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The choice of Washington as the scene of peace negotiations between Japan and Russia indicates a change in the axis of the diplomatic world. A couple of centuries ago it was the fashion to go to Holland to settle disputes, and down to the last few years Washington was considered quite outside the pale of diplomatic civilization. Then everything centered round London, Paris, Berlin or The Hague, but perhaps the diplomatic chart of the Twentieth Century may have its longitude reckoned from the meridian of Washington.

We hear a great deal these days about "American diplomacy." It is advertised as the only genuine brand, and advice is freely given to ask for it and to take no substitute. Of course, much of that talk is "tommy-rot," intended chiefly for the use of Bunkum county. Nevertheless, there are certain qualties about our diplomacy which make it very efficacious. It is built on business principals. The American diplomatist is generaly a hard-headed business man who has been used to dealing practically with large and important questions of commerce, law, politics or what not. When he is confronted with a diplomatic problem he treats it like any other matter of business and goes at it in the most direct and practical way that suggests itself. He does not play the game according to the rules laid down in the books. He does not feel bound down by precedents. This is not because he is ignorant of the protocol, but simply because he takes a large, clear view of the situation and does not bother about trifles. The American negotiator may sometimes do things which unnecessarily shock respectable gentlemen of the "tape and sealing-wax office," but it is the defect which goes with his qualities. In great diplomatic affairs his business instincts generally inspire him to go straight for his object and to get there with both feet—and he succeeds partly by the very audacity of his action.

More over, American diplomacy usually goes right to headquarters, and doesn't waste time on underlings. It has happened more than once that an American has gone straight to a foreign sovereign and arranged affairs with him in a satisfactory way while foreign diplomats of importance and ability have cooled their heels in the ante-room of a comparatively unimportant Minister of State, thereby wasting their time and losing the game through fear of breaking some minor law of diplomatic tradition. Such diplomats follow the carriage roads while the American is riding straight across country almost upon the heels of the hounds.

This vigorous diplomacy comes from the fact that we are still a young and vigorous people. Unfortunately, it will wear off. After we have been in the diplomatic world a while we shall become more timid and more conventional; our diplomatic manners will become more blase, and will lose their dash. But, for the present, we are making the running. With us, in diplomacy as in everything else, "business is business," and in successfully bringing about the peace conference the President has shown the proper American method of picking up a red-hot proposition with a firm grip.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 4—Daily	7.17	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M
No. 35—Daily	4.53	P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46	P. M.
No. 1—Daily	6.26	P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27	A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.05	A. M.
No. 2—Accom daily except Sun	5.37	P. M
No. 14—Express, daily	5.04	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32	P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusive.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 50	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25X	9 50X ar	Elk Garden lv	X8 10	X4 25
5 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 50† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m

No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Bellington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50X	8 30X	lv Weaver ar	X7 50	X10 10

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
X9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	X2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	X10 10	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
X8 00	X12 35	lv Elkins ar	X2 35	7 00X
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 10	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.
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VIOLETS

By

A. M. DAVIES OGDEN

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Miss Anstruther touched the purple blossoms at her breast with caressing fingers.

"They are lovely," she said; "so fresh and fragrant. I think them the only flower for a man to send a woman."

Carrollton laughed. The dinner had reached the stage where general conversation glides imperceptibly into monologues or duets. The soft shaded lights, the odor of flowers, tempted to confidences.

"Then you agree with a friend of mine who declares it is deceitful for a girl to buy violets for herself, thus creating a false impression of owning a 'young man,'" he answered lightly. Miss Anstruther's lips curved into a slow smile.

"I am not sure that I should go so far as that."

"Well, perhaps not. And yet"—Carrollton's voice grew more serious—"I suppose the sending of violets does mean more than the gift of other flowers. When a man begins to associate a girl with violets, it's usually all up with him."

Miss Anstruther, a faint hint of disquietude creeping into her dark eyes, glanced quickly around.

"But—but couldn't he have sent them for any other reason—because he knew she liked them—for congratulations?" she asked in a troubled tone. Carrollton shook his head.

"Oh, no; he would send roses in such a case," he answered with conviction.

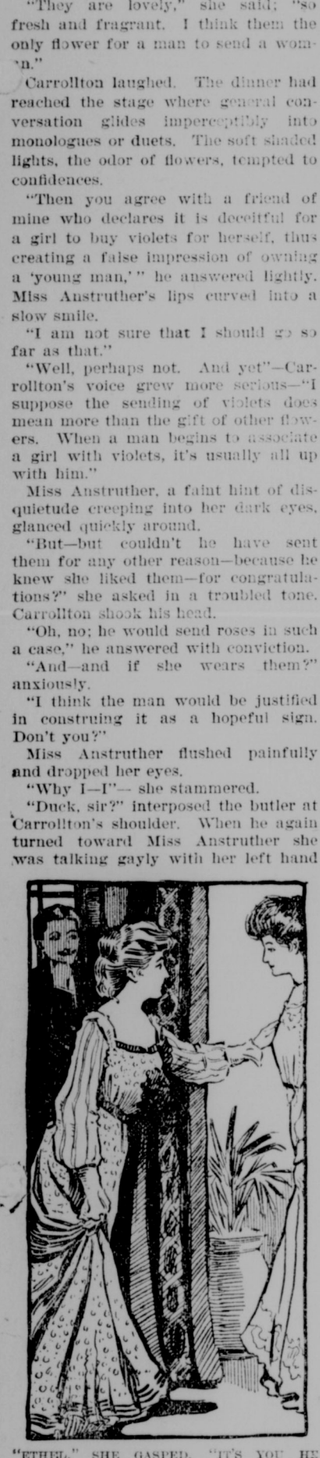
"And—and if she wears them?" anxiously.

"I think the man would be justified in construing it as a hopeful sign. Don't you?"

Miss Anstruther flushed painfully and dropped her eyes.

"Why I—I"— she stammered.

"Duck, sir?" interposed the butler at Carrollton's shoulder. When he again turned toward Miss Anstruther she was talking gayly with her left hand



"ETHEL," SHE GASPED, "IT'S YOU HE MEANS—NOT ME!"

neighbor. Carrollton, free to let his eye wander, fell to watching the eager, beautiful face of a girl across the table—a face that sparkled and changed with every varying thought.

"And if she doesn't wear them?" he mused a bit ruefully.

Miss Anstruther finished her dinner with a the consciousness of having in all probability answered the greater part of her companion's remarks with utter irrelevance. She could only trust that Mr. Morris, a fluent talker himself, might not have noticed. The girl's thoughts were hopelessly tangled. Carrollton's words about violets had startled and disturbed her. Did he really attach such significance to the little flower? She had never dreamed of such a thing and pinned on the odorous cluster before dinner with enjoyment of their beauty, indeed, but without any idea of occult meaning to the act. But now her eyes sought him doubtfully, a little wistfully. Did other men feel that way about violets too? She must speak to him again, but not now.

After dinner, however, the house party scattered. Miss Anstruther felt herself borne along to the billiard room, while Carrollton sat down for a rubber of bridge. It was not until some time later that Carrollton, walking down the hall, absorbed in worrying as to why Ethel Wheatley had so persistently avoided him all the evening, heard his name being called softly. Turning, he found Miss Anstruther facing him within a curtained window embrasure, her cheeks scarlet, her eyes full of a new shyness. She was breathing rapidly.

"Forgive me for stopping you," she said. "But—but I wanted to tell you something," avoiding his glance as she spoke. "It—it isn't announced yet, but I—I am going to marry Joe Wright. I—I felt that I must tell you," she ended half beseechingly. Carrollton, conscious of a vague expectancy in her attitude, hesitated.

"It's awfully good for you to let me know," he answered. "I congratulate you both most heartily. Joe's a bully chap, and mighty lucky too," he added a little awkwardly. "Of course I am to be an usher." What was it the girl wanted, Carrollton wondered. He noticed that she had grown quite white.

"You—you and Joe are such friends that I was sure you knew," she struggled. Why was he making it so hard for her? "It was only at dinner that I began to suspect—when you spoke about the meaning of violets." Her voice was unsteady. "I—I never dreamed that you cared; I thought you had sent me them because"— She stopped, startled by the change in his face. Carrollton jumped.

"I—I sent you!" he stammered, staring. Miss Anstruther stared in turn.

"But—but didn't you?" she demanded. "I found them in my room. Your card was in the box. To be sure, it was not addressed. Tell me," with a quick inspiration; "there was some mistake, then?"

Carrollton, taken aback, was striving to regain his wits.

"I—I sent them to the blue room," he muttered stupidly, then bit his lip. What a brutal speech! A sudden flash of comprehension lighted the girl's face.

"To the blue room," she repeated in undisguised relief. "Why—oh!" Darting impulsively into the hall, Miss Anstruther seized a girl standing by the billiard room door, and before either she or Carrollton could realize what was intended had whirled her behind the curtain.

"Ethel," she gasped, "here's Mr. Carrollton proposing to the wrong girl. It's you he means—not me," breathlessly. The next moment she had vanished down the hall. Miss Wheatley, startled and a little indignant, turned to follow, but Carrollton caught her by the hand.

"It's—it's true," he murmured incoherently. "I've been trying all the evening to tell you, only you wouldn't let me."

"What made Patricia think you were making love to her, then?" demanded the girl, still resentful. Carrollton shook his head.

"I don't know," he groaned bewilderingly. "She—she began talking about some rot that I had said at dinner, and then burst out that she was engaged to Joe, and said I had sent her violets. You are in the blue room, aren't you? Mrs. Mortimer said you were to be," doggedly. "I—I brought them down from the city myself." But Miss Wheatley's soft laugh had rippled out.

"Why, I was to have had the blue room," she explained, "but it had no fireplace and Patricia, who doesn't mind the cold, insisted on changing with me. And then, when she came in wearing those flowers and saying that you had sent them"— with a delicious pout. Carrollton, whose face had cleared, joined in her laughter.

"There seems to have been a mixup all around," he declared. "Now, see here, Ethel, that was a pretty narrow escape, and the next time the girl might not be engaged. Don't you think that you could do something toward claiming your own property? It isn't much good, perhaps, but still—hadn't I better tell Patricia that we have been engaged for some time too? That would remove finally from her mind any lingering idea that I was in love with her, and, besides, I'd hate to have her think you second choice," artfully. "What do you say, dear." There was a pause—a long pause—then Carrollton thrust his head from between the curtains. "Patricia," he called.

Compassion.

Among the stories which were told by certain aged physicians at a reunion of medical men of the times when surgical operations were conducted without anaesthetics none was more touching than the following:

A little girl not more than eight years old was injured in such a way that it was necessary to amputate one of her legs. She proved to be of wonderful pluck, and instead of binding her, as was customary in such cases, she was given her most cherished doll to hold. Pressing it in her arms, she submitted to the amputation without a single cry.

When it was done the physician in charge, seeking to brighten matters up with pleasantry, said, "And now, my dear, we will amputate your doll's leg."

Then the little girl burst into tears.

"No, no!" she gasped between her sobs. "You shall not; it would hurt her too much."

King James' Books.

Some very fine binding was executed for King James I., who during his entire life was an enthusiastic patron of letters and art. In some of his books the thistle is introduced with heavy corner pieces and the arms in the center. One fine piece of work now in the British museum is in bright brown calf powdered with fleur-de-lis. Another folio in crimson velvet has the arms of England embroidered on both sides with gold thread on a groundwork of yellow silk. The king's initials are worked above. The lettering is in leather, and the boards are tied together by red ribbon, constituting a regal book in every particular. John Gibson, in Scotland, and the Barkers, in England, were appointed to be the king's binders, but there is little trace of their work now extant.—Chambers' Journal.

Running Amuck.

A Malay is intolerant of insult or slight; it is something that to him should be wiped out in blood. He will brood over a real or fancied stain on his honor until he is possessed by the desire for revenge. If he cannot wreak it on the offender he will strike out at the first human being that comes in his way, male or female, old or young. It is this state of blind fury, this vision of blood, that produces the amuck. The Malay has often been called treacherous. I question whether he deserves the reproach more than other men. He is courteous and expects courtesy in return, and he understands only one method of avenging personal insults.—"Malay Sketches."

Some Pike County Doings

Abe Shorter Tells Colonel Harper About His Many Chances to Climb the Ladder of Fame.

IT was a hot day, and Abe Shorter sat on a chair under the awning of Skinner's grocery, with his feet on the head of a barrel and his head nodding with drowsiness. Colonel Harper, who had come into town and left his mule hitched in front of the postoffice, came along on his way to the drug store and halted to say:

"That yo', Abe? I declar' to goodness but I didn't know yo' at first sight. Powerful hot day in town."

"Bless me, kurnel; bless me!" exclaimed Abe in reply as he slowly lowered his legs to give the colonel the benefit of the barrel. "I was jest a-thinking about yo', kurnel—jest a-thinking and a-pondering. How's co'n a-gitting on this weather?"

"Ought to be a little mo' rain mebbe, but co'n isn't looking 'tall bad."

"And mewls hold their own, I reckon to consider?"

"Jest about hold their own, Abe; jest about."

"That's good, kurnel. If I can't hold my own I'm still glad to see other

"HAVE I BEEN ENCOURAGED IN THIS TOWN, KURNEL?"

folks do it. Things are looking up a bit for me, however. These yere Pike county scandalizers seem to have got tired of throwing me down and jumping on my body, and mebbe I'll get a chance to draw a long breath. Dawg gone folks who ain't willing for other folks to get along!"

"Scandalizing ain't right," said the colonel as he removed his hat to mop his forehead.

"Of co'se it ain't; of co'se not. Can't make a man better by scandalizing him—can't possibly do it. Can't put ambition into a man's soul by throwing him down every week or two. He's got to be encouraged if yo' want him to do his best. Have I been encouraged in this town, kurnel? Has Pike county ever extended her hand to help me climb up?"

"Reckon not, Abe."

"No, suh; no, suh, 'cept by one solitary human being, whose name is Kurnel Harper. Yo' run to co'n and mewls, an yo' work twenty-two men on yo'r plantation the year round, but that don't prevent yo' from seeing and realizing all sorts of situations. Firstly, I went into the late wah as a private soldier. I came out the same thing. Drat their pesky hides, but they were making captains and majahs and kurnels while I was pouring out my blood for love of country—that is, I was willing to pour, which is the same thing, I take it."

"'Bout the same, Abe," paternally replied the colonel, "except that the bullets don't hit yo'."

"When the wah ended I run for office, same as all the rest. They owed me an office for having laid down my life for my country, but what was my reward? Kurnel Harper, I reckon yo' can remember that I was knocked out—h'isted twenty feet high—snowed under till yo' couldn't see the top of my hat. That's the way Pike county encouraged me to grab hold with both hands and climb to the top!"

"Yes, I remember about that," mused the colonel as he watched a dog rolling over and over in the dusty street.

"Then I turned to law," continued Abe as he hitched his chair over to get a brace for his feet on a post of the veranda. "Kurnel Harper, nobody on the face of this big earth will ever know how I pinched and saved and starved and worked to get that law business down to a fine point. Did anybody encourage me? Not a critter. Not a pesky varmint had a kind word for me. If I'd known yo' during them struggling times yo'd have been the man to open yo'r wallet and hand me out $30 or so and tell me to pay it back in my own good time. Yes, that would have been yo', kurnel."

"Yes, mebbe," doubtfully replied the colonel.

"Waal, I got to be a lawyer. Then what? I wanted practice. I finally got a case and went into court with it, but the pesky jury was lying in ambush to throw me down. Yes, suh—had the purtiest, nicest, cleanest case yo' ever heard tell of, and that jury was bound by law and evidence to bring in a verdict for me, but I got the cold flop instead. They brought my client in guilty of stealing a hawg when he was thirty miles away at the time at the bedside of his dying mother. Do yo' call that encouraging a young man, kurnel? Was that giving me a show to climb up?"

"Can't skassly call it that, Abe, but

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AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.
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New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E. Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and ruoning thence through the lands of Walter o. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL MIMMELL.

11-5t

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.
I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.
TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.
Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
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JOHN W. ASH
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GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.
From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.
Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 8, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.
For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

THE
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CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.
NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.
Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.
Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.
Bills payable monthly in advance.

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BRICKS
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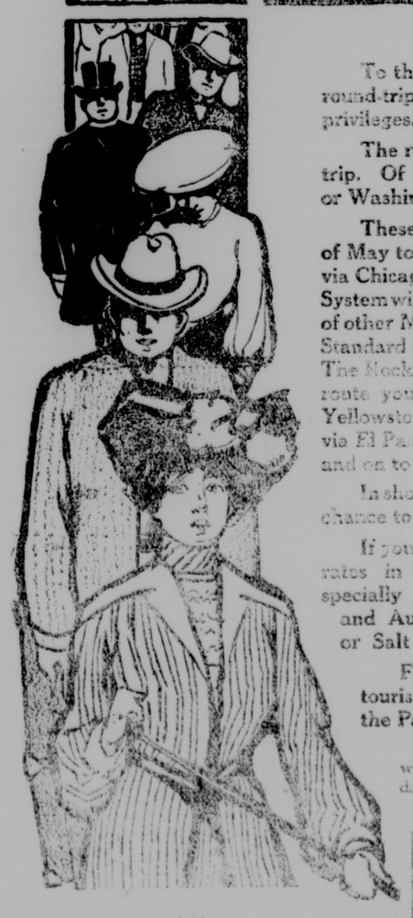

To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.
The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit *both* California and *Oregon* or Washington, the cost is slightly more.
These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thru New Mexico, then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Seattle if desired.
In short, these Pacific Coast excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our western country in a comprehensive manner.
If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.
From September 15 to October 31, 1905, one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.
If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.
Address
JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Pass. Traffic Mgr. Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.
Send Colorado / California booklet and rates.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
EL PASO ROUTE

Wanted an Up to Date Auto or None at All

"SHALL we buy a new automobile?" The young husband looked at his wife anxiously. The voice had a strange tremor in it.

"The one we have is in perfect running order," he continued. "The engine is not worn a bit. The bearings are like new. The tires have all been renewed. Everything about it is in first class shape, and we can, I think, get along beautifully. Don't you dear?"

The wife rose to her full height. It was evident that her indignation was fully aroused.

"You amuse me," she said, with a slight sneer. "Are you aware, sir, that they are not now using those bodies? Do you know that mauve awnings have gone out? Can you get it through your dull brain that nothing but a limosanaum body is au fait? And do you suppose for one moment that I would ever demean myself by entering my machine from the rear? Why, I would just as soon wear last year's hat."

Whereupon her stricken husband immediately telephoned to have the back number taken to the iron factory.—Puck.

Which Was Which?

Artist—Do you suppose you could pose for an idiot?

Model—Sure! I'll be glad to pose for you.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Returning the Photograph.

Marshall P. Wilder tells of a quarrel between a couple of his acquaintance who had been engaged for some months. The two lovers since have "made up," but while their quarrel was at its height no recrimination was too severe for either of them to put upon the other.

Of course the first thing the girl did after the breaking of the engagement was to write to the young man, requesting the return of various souvenirs, and she particularly desired him to send back her photograph, which, she declared in her note, she had given to him "in a moment of girlish folly."

The young man's reply was amusingly cruel. Said he: "I regret exceedingly that at present I am unable to find the photograph requested. However, I send you my entire collection of young ladies' photos, numbering some forty or fifty, among which, no doubt, you will find your own. The rest I shall thank you to return by the bearer of this."—St. Louis Republic.

Profitable Work.

"I believe every man ought to eat good and plenty always," said the fat man. "It never pays to work on an empty stomach."

"I disagree with you," remarked the quiet stranger. "I've found that it often pays very well."

"That so? What kind o' work do you do?"

"I'm a surgeon."—Philadelphia Press.

Not Wholly Inexperienced.

Hewitt—I hear that you have a new stenographer.

Jewett—Well, I don't think she is so very new. When she left the office at the end of the first day she asked me if I wasn't going to kiss her good night.—Judge.

Sentiment.

"You demand a quarter of a million for breach of promise?"

"Yes," answered the determined woman. "Sentiment demands it. I would not have him think, even now, that I valued his affections lightly."—Washington Star.

Best They Could Do.

Mrs. De Style—Where are your stables?

Mrs. Highupp—We have not room for stables. We board our horses, but the boarding stables are very exclusive—very exclusive indeed. — New York Weekly.

He's After the Lawn Mower Now.

Nordy—Yes, I know Borroughs. I live next door to him, in fact.

Butts—Is he a desirable neighbor?

Nordy—Well, yes. Off and on he has desired the loan of everything we have.—Pittsburg Post.

Appearance Everything to Her.

Young Maid—Which would you prefer in your future husband—honor, ability or appearance?

Old Maid—Appearance every time, but he's got to appear pretty soon, I tell you.—Judge.

Natural Deduction.

"All flesh is grass," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"I suppose," rejoined the cheerful idiot, "that is why death is sometimes called the grim reaper."—Chicago News.

GRANTSYILLE.

Warm weather has come with a vengeance, the thermometer standing at 85° F. for the last few days.

Strawberries are fast ripening. The crop will be fairly good, although nearly one-half of the berries were destroyed by frost.

We are pleased to note the return of Mr. C. T. Keller, from Lancaster, Pa., where he had been attending college.

Last Saturday evening quite a number of our young people attended the lawn fete at New Germany. They all report a very fine time.

Miss Nellie Broadwater has returned from Ohio, where she had been attending college. We bid her a hearty welcome to the old town among the hills.

The members of the Reformed church of Grantsville will hold a lawn fete at the church lawn, on Saturday evening, June 24.

The C. M. W. A. Society of the Grantsville Normal will rendered the following program on June 26, at 8 p. m.:

Song, "Happy Welcome," Mixed Quartette.

Recitation, "Picnic at Salina," Mr. G. W. Weltzell.

Solo, Miss Ethel Broadwater.

Recitation, "Knee deep in June," Master Arley McCoy.

Talk, "The formation of a Mental Concept," Prof. C. E. Bender.

Reading, "The Volunteer's Wife," Miss Emma Cochrane.

Solo, "Coax Me," Miss Mary Broadwater.

Reading, "Lady Clare," Miss Nannie Yutzy.

Song, "My Old Mountain Home," school.

Debate, *Resolved*, That War is in no Case Justifiable," affirmative, Messrs. Lawrence Greene and N. E. Miller; negative, Messrs. S. K. Fike and J. D. Miller.

Duet, "Sam and Tige," Mr. A. J. Miller and Miss Gertrude Louder (aught).

Reading, "Oh, Nan," Miss Blanche Miller.

Reading, "The Last Hymn," Miss Savannah Tressler.

Solo, "The King of the Mighty Deep," Prof. C. E. Bender.

Reading, "The Schooner Hesperus," Miss Alice Beal.

Solo, "Mamma's in Heaven," Mr. A. J. Miller.

Address, Prof. E. A. Browning.

Solo, "Whistling Coon," Mr. Asa Fresh.

Reading, "A Night of Troubles," Miss Mary Broadwater.

Recitation, "The Kiss Sociable," Master Willie Keller.

Song, "Luxuries," Mixed Quartette.

SCRIBE.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22. July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tfag31

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is the product of twenty-five years' experience. You will have better bread, more of it, and just when you want it. Be sure to send for a sample anyhow.

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Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., June 22, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 11th, 1905,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Hinebaugh & Edwards, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hinebaugh & Edwards, of Oakland, in the county of Garrett, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1905, the said bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the law office of G. S. Hamill, at Oakland, Maryland, on the 24th day of June, A. D., 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
June 12th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Designated United States Depository

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
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MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
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All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

93t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the subcriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCKWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

Paroid Roofing

—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

Send For Free Sample

and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

FOR YOUR ROOFS

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Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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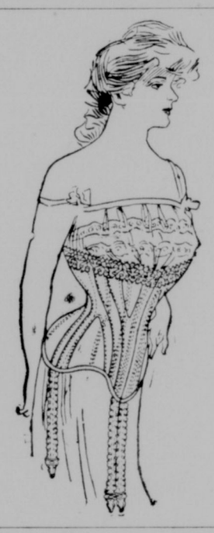
Who Does Your

JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.



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Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c

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IS THE BEST THEY EVER ATE

The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland

Ice Cream
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Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

GEORGE W. KITZMILLER,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1905.

MARY E. KITZMILLER,
Administrator,
Blaine, W. Va.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

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THE
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Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for smallinvestors.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905. NUMBER 17.

GOOD ROADS ARE IN GREAT FAVOR

Counties Everywhere Taking Advantage Of Law.

GARRETT CO.'S LACK OF INTEREST

Meanwhile Engineer Crosby And His Assistants Are Busy Preparing Specifications.

Reports come from all parts of the State that the Commissioners of the various counties have taken up, with very few exceptions, the question of good roads under the provisions of the Shoemaker law in some form or other.

Meanwhile the highway engineer, Mr. W. W. Crosby, and his corps of assistants have been as busy as possible preparing specifications of those counties that have already applied for State aid in the matter of building good roads on a basis of economy and efficiency. From the present outlook, it would seem that next year, when petitions will again be received for the State aid which the Shoemaker law provides for every county, the Department of Highways will have to keep the "busyday" sign continually on the outer door.

Dr. William Bullock Clark, chief of the Maryland Geological Survey, who has general supervision of all the road-building of the State said:

"The people of the State are fast awakening to the fact that the poor condition of roads, wherever they occur has not been altogether the result of shortness of road appropriations, but due in part to the manner in which the money has been applied, and that the same amount of money scientifically applied will in comparatively few years guarantee a system of satisfactory roads which the outlay and toil of years has failed to produce. The State-aid road law has already aroused more than ordinary interest, as is shown by the many applications to the Maryland Geological Survey for plans and estimates of the cost of modern macadam roads, which many of the boards of County Commissioners purpose to make under the new road law.

"The most earnest advocates of scientifically built roads have never urged that a system of modern roads could be secured at once, but it has been repeatedly pointed out and demonstrated by experienced that a system of good roads can be gradually and conveniently built up by adding each year small pieces of modern roads wherever the conditions most demand improvement. As an example of the comparison between the results of scientifically built roads, it has been shown that had Montgomery county spent one-half of the amount of money its roads have cost in the past 15 years in the building of modern roads during the same length of time, 45 miles of good macadam road would now furnish easy access to all the main points of the county. But such is not the case.

"It has been shown also that should the counties of Maryland take up the total amount of State aid under the Shoemaker law it would be possible to build 1000 miles of modern, or State roads within 10 years—enough to insure easy traffic between all parts of the State. And the residents of the counties under the new law have the matter entirely in their own hands, for they know that by the pledge of two-thirds of the property owners along a piece of road to pay 10 per cent. of the cost of building the road commissioners of the county can be forced to petition for the allotted share of state aid. Again, it is well to emphasize the fact that the Shoemaker law puts within reach of the real producers in a community a very good thing at a very reasonable price to the county, namely, one-half the actual expense.

"Recent mention has been made of movements in Montgomery, Harford, Prince George's and Caroline counties to take advantage of the State-aid road fund. A number of the counties have provided themselves with expert road engineers to handle or direct most of their work. Prince George's county is planning on a large scale; Harford county has actually begun some of its work, and Baltimore county wants to build a mile of State road in each of its 15 districts."

Testing Eggs in Mexico.

It is a common sight in the plaza to behold a stall woman, who is selling two reals' worth of eggs, pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation.

To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremeties of the egg. As a matter of fact, they never touch the egg with the tongue.

The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell—Mexican Herald

Special sale of Wash-Waist Suits at Sincell's June 29 to July 3rd.

OUR FLAG

By C. M. RATHBUN

UP with our flag to the breezes of heaven,
There, in its splendor, to flash in the sun—
Its stars brightly gleaming—its stripes brightly streaming—
All hail to Old Glory—the many in one!

Brightly it beams, like the rainbow, in promise,
Heralding freedom and justice and right;
Its glory-crowned beauty, inspiring the duty
That hallows and holds it unsullied and bright.

Beacon of liberty, shine on in gladness!
Beaming with hope for the days yet to be;
May heaven defend thee, its blessings attend thee
And guide thee forever, oh flag of the free!

God of the nations! through darkness and tempest,
Thou hast upheld us, and guided our ways;
Mid trials unnumbered, thy grace never slumbered—
To thee, then be glory and honor and praise!

CAMP MEETING TO BEGIN SATURDAY

Bishop Wilson, D. D. LL. D., Will Deliver Sunday Morning Sermon.

The great international and undenominational camp meeting at Mountain Lake Park, will begin on Saturday next with an array of brainy preachers and speakers. The sermon Sunday morning will be delivered by Bishop Wilson, D. D. LL. D., in the new auditorium. A great crowd of people is expected to be present at this and other services of the metting which will be continued until the 10th of July.

Take a Trip West. Special Inducements This Season.

Spend your vacation on the Pacific Coast or in almost any of the western states this summer at low cost. Round trip excursion tickets via Rock Island System are on sale certain dates throughout the summer. You can go out via Colorado, visting Yellowstone Park and returning southern route by way of El Paso, or vice versa. A long return limit and cheap rates for side trips to every point of interest. Full particulars, literature of Chicago and Rock Island, folder from John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Cannot Announce Drawings and Raffles.

Under a recent ruling of the Post-office Department at Washington newspapers are forbidden to publish any announcement of or reference to any drawing or raffle, under penalty of exclusion from the mails.

The order says that the terms of the law bar "endless chain" enterprises, socalled "gift concerts" or similar enterprises offering prizes depending on lot or chance, including "guessing" or "estimating" contests for prizes, as well as drawings and raffles of every kind, whether general or local, for money or otherwise, for private gain or in aid of charities, educational or religious objects.

Publications, circulars, cards or pamphlets containing advertisements or other information relating to such enterprises are required to be withdrawn from the mails.

THE REPUBLICAN'S friends, therefore, will understand why we cannot announce anything in connection with drawings or raffles hereafter in these columns.

Registration Officers Appointed.

The Board of Election Supervisors, composed of Messrs. C. M. Miller Edmund Jamison and Edward E. Sollars, met at the Board room on last Saturday when they appointed registration officers, who will also serve as judges of election, for the registration and election this fall. The official list, published by order of the Board, will be found elsewhere in these columns today.

LUTHERANS WILL BUILD.

Plans for New Church Adopted Last Thursday Night.

The building committee of St. Mark's Lutheran congregation met on last Thursday night when the plans for the proposed new church were adopted and the contract for specifications, drawings, etc., was awarded Mr. J. C. Fulton, of Uniontown, Pa., who met with the committee and explained in detail the preliminary plans submitted to the committee several weeks ago by Mr. Fulton.

The building will be erected of Ohio gray brick and will contain a basement for Sunday school and social purposes, besides a kitchen, coal room, heaters, toiler room, etc. The upper floor will contain the auditorium, forty feet square, and will be capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. Above the cloister, which will be open, will be a balcony with a capacity of one hundred persons. The altar will be in the rear of the pulpit, to the right of which will be the pastor's study fitted with a grate for heating purposes and to the left will be the organ alcove. The floor of the auditorium will be slightly elevated. The windows will be pivoted at top and bottom.

Horse or Automobile.

You read every day of horses being frightened by automobiles, but you never hear of an automobile being frightened by a horse. That simple statement settles the question of the permanency of the automobile's advent. The mechanical way is surer than any which trusts to an animal. You can drive an automobile for hours as fast as the law allows, and even faster than that, and it will be even a bit fitted to go on doing more than when you started, but treat a horse in that way and the human society would be after you. You can stop an automobile almost instanter, but when you try that on a horse you are liable to throw him down, and almost certain to strain him to his permanent injury. The few people who still insist that the automobile is a fad, merely mean that it is a thing that passes them on the road. It is a thing that has already become indispensable.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A Card of Thanks.

The members of Acme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, located at Gormania, desire to thank all those who assisted in making their recent festival a success. Their thanks are especially due and are tendered the ladies for the interest they took in the affair.

Carpenters Wanted

To work at Corinth, W. Va., (six miles west of Oakland on B. & O.) Wages 27 per hour. Apply quick to W. A. Liller. Keyser, W. Va. 2t

HE WILL RETURN TO THE BENCH

Senator McComas Has Been Appointed By the President.

WILL QUALIFY ON NEXT SATURDAY

Justice Morris of the District Court of Appeals, Whom Mr. McComas is to Succeed, Applied to the Department for Retirement.

Associate Justice Martin F. Morris, of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, on Monday made formal application to the Department of Justice for retirement and sent his resignation to the White House. Immediately after the receipt of the resignation the President signed the appointment of ex-Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, to the vacancy thus created on the bench, a position which the President had promised to Mr. McComas some months ago.

The signing of Mr. McComas' certificate of appointment took place five minutes after the receipt of Justice Morris' resignation and was the last official act of the President prior to his departure for Oyster Bay. The resignation of Judge Morris will take effect next Friday, June 30, and Senator McComas will qualify as his successor on Saturday, July 1.

Ex-senator McComas was at his K street residence late Monday afternoon when his appointment was announced. When he was asked as to his plans Mr. McComas said that he would spend the time up to July 15 winding up his law affairs and attending to certain personal matters. He will divide his time about equally between his Springfield farm home in Western Maryland, between Hagerstown and Williamsport, and the office of his law firm in Baltimore and in Washington. About July 15 he will go to Detroit, Mich., to visit his only daughter, formerly Miss Mary McComas, now the wife of Clinton G. Edgar, of Detroit. Judge McComas will spend six weeks at the home of his daughter and son-in-law. Part of the time that he is away will be spent across the border in Canada. Judge McComas will return to Washington about September 1, in anticipation of the opening of the fall term of the court, in October.

Devotion To American Ideals.

At the annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut, June 13, Bishop Brewster delivered a sermon in which the following remarks are found: "Our fellow citizens of foreign birth often shame us by their devotion to American ideals and by their spirit of sacrifice. The real danger to American institutions lies in our degenerate men of American birth. It is they, who to use the words of one of them, 'want to know what there is in it for me.'"

Every one who has been brought into contact with a large number of foreign-born citizens will acquiesce in the truth of the Bishop's statement. The native citizen has always exercised the right of voting and he does not value it as highly as those who never took part in the government of the country of their birth. The great masses of the foreigners are generally more enthusiastic about our institutions than we are ourselves. One of the most remarkable incidents of our time is the readiness by which these great masses of strangers becomes incorporated in the body of our people. Nothing exactly like this has ever occurred in the history of the world hitherto, nor does the transportation of strangers so readily take place in any other country as it does in the United states.

America does not want the "scum" of the old world, but there is plenty of room in this fair land for men of industry, thrift and character—men who love liberty and who are willing to leave home and country and friends and cast their lot in this land of the free.

Clothing Sale!

NOW is your chance to get extra Bargains in Clothing. We are going to have a big Clothing Sale for the next two weeks, commencing

Saturday, June 24th

Men's single or double-breasted Suits, worth $12.50, for	$8.49
Men's Suits worth $10.00	7.24
" " " 8.00	5.00
" Summer Coats from 75c to	2.00
Young Men's Suits from $2.50 to	7.00
Boys' Suits worth $5.00 at	3.49
" " " 4.00 at	2.75
" " " 3.00 at	1.99
" " " 2.00 at	1.37½
" " " 1,50 at	.90
" Wash Suits from 50c to	1.25
" Knee Pants, worth 65c at	.45
" Caps, worth 35c at	.23
Men's Corduroy Pants, worth $3.00 at	2.25
" Jeans Pants, worth $1.25 at	.95
" Dress Shirts, " 1.00 at	.54
" " " " .50 at	.39

COME AND SEE DIXON & KELSO

FOURTH Of July CELEBRATION

At Oakl nd, Md.

Oakland will have a Grand Celebration of the National Holiday this year that will surpass all previous efforts and demonstrations, for which Oakland is noted. There will be a

Big Trades' Display,

Representing all Business Houses in the Town and Garrett County.

Cowboys and Indians
Mirth Making Clowns

3 Excellent Bands Music 3

A. O. W. Band, of Grafton, Moscow Band and Keyser Band.

Goddess of Liberty and Columbia, States of the Union represented by Children singing Hymns on Floats

BASE BALL in Afternoon. DANCING All Day.

FIREWORKS At Night.

WATCH FOR LARGE POSTERS AND OFFICIAL PROGRAM

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XIII. June, 25, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

A Review For The Half-Year.

Under the International System, which undertakes to complete the circuit of the Bible once in seven years, a return is now made to the Old Testament after six months spent upon the life of Jesus. The narrative is taken up just where it was dropped; namely, with the history of Judas, which is brought down to the latest date. The kingdom of Israel had passed out of existence through the Assyrian conquest. Rome was only half a century old. Kings had ceased in Greece, and the chief magistrates (archons) were ruling in their stead. Assyria was the supreme world-power. The discovery of the royal library at Nineveh, with its ten thousand inscribed tablets, furnishes remarkable confirmation of the records. Sennacherib, Hezekiah, Isaiah, Josiah, Jehoiakim, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Ezra, Zechariah, Esther, Nehemiah, Malachi, are some of the characters, good and evil, that will pass in review. The Assyrian invasion, the finding of the Bible (the book of the law), the Babylonian captivity, the return from exile, and rebuilding of the temple are some of the events.

Sennacherib's Invasion.

The Nile was Sennacherib's real destination. But to reach Egypt he must need pass through the tiny realm of the Hebrews. Nothing there could prove more than a momentary impediment. So thought the Nineyite. He was ignorantly omitting however, one invincible factor from his calculations. That factor was the religious faith of the people whose country he was invading.

One courageous, patriotic soul stood out against the threatening tide of invasion. The accident of royal office gave him added prestige. It was Hezekiah the king. He proceeded with utmost discretion, taking into his counsel the princes and other men of influence. While he increased the water supply of the city, he destroyed that of the district in which the enemy must needs camp. He strengthens the outer and inner fortifications of the city, and filled the arsenals with newly-made armor, offensive and defensive. He mobilized the army. He infused his own devout and dauntless spirit into the garrison, in an address which for faith and patriotism has never surpassed.

Every precaution which the king had taken to preserve the morale of the garrison was necessary. The servants of Sennacherib, captian eunuch and cup-bearer, appeared upon the neighboring hillsides and addressed the people, who crowded to the walls.

They were sappers and miners sent to honeycomb the courage of the defenders of the city. They showed Machiaveline skill; but they failed. Even the threatening letters of Sennacherib fell short of there purpose. All fiery darts were quenched by the faith of the people in God and His servant, their king.

In the last extremity Hezekiah betook himself to prayer. He believed the as yet unwritted Scripture, "The fervent effectual prayer of a righteous man availeth much." He took every precaution, as if everything depended upon himself. Then he prayed as if everything depended upon God.

We may never know the precise way in which the Assyrian host was destroyed. But deliverance came to Jerusalem. The crimson shield of Assyria covered the pillars of the temple, so lately stripped of their gold to buy a worthless truce. Sennacherib returned in defeat, to die at the hand of an assassin. A great page of world-history turned that day. On the under side Assyria disappeared, and on the upper Babylonia came into view.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The prophet Isaiah decribes the approach of the world-conqueror with nervous and poetic picturesqueness. Like a desolating tide his army reaches the height of Lebanon. The cedars feel his fire at their roots. Damascus is a heap. Hamath, Arpad, Sepharvaim, Hena, Ivah, Calmo, Carchemish, are the milestones in his march of ruin. He pauses at Michmash, the Rubicon of sacred history. Rannah, Gibeah, Geba, Benjamite cities fall in one day. Two score "fensed cities" of Judah are taken. Jerusalem alone remains inviolate, and the ruthless invader even now stands at Nob and shakes his hand defiantly at the daughter of Zion.

* * * * *

The extremity is reached. Jerusalem is an oasis in a desert of desolation. The destroying floods break in angry roar and foam about the rock of Zion. Hezekiah is as a bird shut in a cage. Sennacherib is about to thrust his hand into the holy city, as he has into the nest of every nation, and despoil it.

The dilemma is fixed. To resist means defeat, and that involves suffering, inhuman and ferocious barbarities unsurpased in history. The Assyrian bas-relievi tell how cruelly conquerors treated their prisoners of war.

* * * * *

On the other hand, surrender without resistance meant denationalization and deportion of the entire population, according to the fixed policy of Eastern conquerors. The exile would be further embittered by the importation of a heathen colony (also a part of the Eastern policy) into Judea, a motley people who would be encouraged to imitate the Hebrew ritual after the manner of the Samaritans.

* * * * *

In this darkest hour the partriotism of Hezekiah shines with incomparable splendor. He was no stoic—he was keenly sensitive to the situation. He was no hair-brained zealot, ready to impale himself on the enemy's pike. He maintained his poise. He had what has been aptly called the greatest possession; namely, self-possession.

* * * * *

Hezekiah at prayer for his nation is a scene worthy the greatest artist. Justified by the awful emergency, he probably entered the Holy of Holies, and, casting himself before the mercy-seat, spread out before the Lord Sennacherib's grevious letter.

For three thousand years the destruction of Sennacherib has stood as a glorious memorial of answer to prayer.

* * * * *

Napoleon's retreat from Russia is a modern analogy to that of Sennacherib from Jerusalem. A scant twenty thousand out of five hundred thousand French survived. The account of the fall of Sennacherib is still read in the churches of Moscow on the anniversary of the French retreat.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is proyided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

All The Money in California.

is not from its gold fields. Fortunes are made from the wheat fields and the fruit farms. Why not investigate the chances there? Through train service Chicago to California, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. Rate for double berth, $7 Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angles, Santa Barbara or Sacramento Tourist folder, with complete information, sent free on request. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

CONTEND 'PHONE IS FROM SATAN

Old Order German Baptists Against Modern Invention.

A dispatch from Indianapolis states that the National Conference of the Old Order German Baptists, better known as "Feet-Washing" Baptists, or Dunkards, passed a resolution ordering all members of the Church to have telephones removed from their homes and to refrain hereafter from using the same. The resolution came after a long discussion, during which it was argued that the telephone is but another ocular manifestation of the devil, whereby he shares the unwary into laziness and sloth. It was further argued that in the Scriptures there is to be found no warrant for the use of the telephone by the elect. This dispatch further states that there was but little opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Rev. J. A. Bricker, pastor of the Dunkard Church known as the Fulton Avenue Brethern, Fulton avenue, near Presstman street, Baltimore, was seen at his home Thursday, and gave the following interesting data, which lead up to the action of the Dunkard Conference:

"The Conference that passed the telephone resolutions has no representative membership in Baltimore. It is not generally known, but there are three kinds of German Baptists, or Dunkards, as we are called. The Conference known as the Progressive Dunkards left our Church some years ago, declaring that we were not moving along fast enough. They formed their own Conference, and have remained seperate since. A short time thereafter another party in the Church held that we were moving too fast, and decided to establish a Conference of their own. They were known as the Old-Order Brethren, or Dunkards. We have continued as the main Church, but are called Conservatives as a matter of distinction. All of the congregations in Baltimore are members of the Conservative body, the nearest representative of the Old Order Dunkards being at the Union Bridge, Md.

"When the Old-Order Conference was established it was decided to go back to a mode of living that was practiced by the Dunkards of 50 years before. As that has been 20 years ago, you can readily see that they intend cutting off many of the comforts of life. They decided not to have carpets in the house, no ornamentation of any kind, and in the rural districts in some cases they even took the springs out of their wagons, just because their former brethren had not been able to get hold of any.

"They refused to have any musical instrument in their homes, holding organs and pianos instruments of the devil. For some years there has been a discussion of the telephone question, not because of the fact that all of their members were using the telephone, but as a preventative measure.

"We conservative Dunkards are held to be as eccentric as our Old-Order Brethren by those who do not know. In our Church we have flourishing young people's societies and Sunday schools, and we have good singing. Our chapel on Fulton avenue is open to all, and any Christian man or woman will feel at home with us.

"There are few Old-Order Brethren in Baltimore, but they worship with us. They are old and, while they hold the views of the Old-Dunkards they are too few to organize a church of their own, so remain in the churches they belonged to before the split."
—Baltimore Sun.

A. D. Naylor & Co. have a cream separator on hand they will sell at a sacrifice. Capacity 325 lbs. per hour. Will sell on a guarantee. 3t

Get your shovel plows and cultivators at Naylor & Co.'s. 3t.

The Man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Some Pike County Doings

Abe Shorter Tells Colonel Harper About His Many Chances to Climb the Ladder of Fame.

IT was a hot day, and Abe Shorter sat on a chair under the awning of Skinner's grocery, with his feet on the head of a barrel and his head nodding with drowsiness. Colonel Harper, who had come into town and left his mule hitched in front of the postoffice, came along on his way to the drug store and halted to say:

"That yo', Abe? I declar' to goodness but I didn't know yo' at first sight. Powerful hot day in town."

"Bless me, kurnel; bless me!" exclaimed Abe in reply as he slowly lowered his legs to give the colonel the benefit of the barrel. "I was jest a-thinking about yo', kurnel—jest a-thinking and a-pondering. How's co'n a-gitting on this weather?"

"Ought to be a little mo' rain mebbe, but co'n isn't looking 'tall bad."

"And mewls hold their own, I reckon to consider?"

"Jest about hold their own, Abe; jest about."

"That's good, kurnel. If I can't hold my own I'm still glad to see other

"HAVE I BEEN ENCOURAGED IN THIS TOWN, KURNEL?"

folks do it. Things are looking up a bit for me, however. These yere Pike county scandalizers seem to have got tired of throwing me down and jumping on my body, and mebbe I'll get a chance to draw a long breath. Dawg gone folks who ain't willing for other folks to get along!"

"Scandalizing ain't right," said the colonel as he removed his hat to mop his forehead.

"Of co'se it ain't; of co'se not. Can't make a man better by scandalizing him—can't possibly do it. Can't put ambition into a man's soul by throwing him down every week or two. He's got to be encouraged if yo' want him to do his best. Have I been encouraged in this town, kurnel? Has Pike county ever extended her hand to help me climb up?"

"Reckon not, Abe."

"No, suh; no, suh, 'cept by one solitary human being, whose name is Kurnel Harper. Yo' run to co'n and mewls, an yo' work twenty-two men on yo'r plantation the year round, but that don't prevent yo' from seeing and realizing all sorts of situations. Firstly, I went into the late wah as a private soldier. I came out the same thing. Drat their pesky hides, but they were making captains and majahs and kurnels while I was pouring out my blood for love of country—that is, I was willing to pour, which is the same thing, I take it."

"'Bout the same, Abe," paternally replied the colonel, "except that the bullets don't hit yo'."

"When the wah ended I run for office, same as all the rest. They owed me an office for having laid down my life for my country, but what was my reward? Kurnel Harper, I reckon yo' can remember that I was knocked out—h'isted twenty feet high—snowed under till yo' couldn't see the top of my hat. That's the way Pike county encouraged me to grab hold with both hands and climb to the top!"

"Yes, I remember about that," mused the colonel as he watched a dog rolling over and over in the dusty street.

"Then I turned to law," continued Abe as he hitched his chair over to get a brace for his feet on a post of the veranda. "Kurnel Harper, nobody on the face of this big earth will ever know how I pinched and saved and starved and worked to get that law business down to a fine point. Did anybody encourage me? Not a critter. Not a pesky varmint had a kind word for me. If I'd known yo' during them struggling times yo'd have been the man to open yo'r wallet and hand me out $30 or so and tell me to pay it back in my own good time. Yes, that would have been yo', kurnel."

"Yes, mebbe," doubtfully replied the colonel.

"Waal, I got to be a lawyer. Then what? I wanted practice. I finally got a case and went into court with it, but the pesky jury was lying in ambush to throw me down. Yes, suh—had the purtiest, nicest, cleanest case yo' ever heard tell of, and that jury was bound by law and evidence to bring in a verdict for me, but I got the cold flop instead. They brought my client in guilty of stealing a hawg when he was thirty miles away at the time at the bedside of his dying mother. Do yo' call that encouraging a young man, kurnel? Was that giving me a show to climb up?"

"Can't skassly call it that, Abe, but if I remember right they found fresh pork in yo'r client's house."

"They found meat there, of co'se, but was it the meat of that yere hawg or some other? They never stopped to consider, kurnel—never stopped to consider—but throwed the verdict agin me in order to crush me out. Same way in the second case and the third and fo'th. No matter how many witnesses I had or how plain I made my case, no Pike county jury would find for me. How many times have yo' got to flop a young man, Kurnel Harper, to kill off his ambition and take the fight out of him?"

"'Bout fo' times, I reckon."

"Jest about fo' times, kurnel. After that fo'th flop I realized that Pike county was agin me as a lawyer, and I went into politics. There I was flopped ag'in. I took to the lecture platform, and how many times did I lecture? Jest once, kurnel. Then came the flop. It has been flop, flop, flop right along, no matter what I've turned to, and how much longer do yo' think I can stand it?"

"But yo won't have to go to work, will yo', Abe?" queried the colonel, with a tinge of sarcasm in his voice.

"Never in this world, kurnel; never in this world! That's what Pike county wants to drive me into, but she shall never succeed. I've got ideas, suh; ideas. I've a scheme for putting mo' water in whisky and thus doubling production. I've invented a bar'l with fo' bungholes instead of two. I've got a horseshoe with a spring to it to help start the horse off. I've got a scheme to do away with all doorknobs and save $30,000,000 a year. I've got a scheme to make all forks with two tines only and thus save every household $10 a year. I've got fo'ty different good things to work on, Kurnel Harper, and I'm telling yo' I'll yet see the day I can buy and sell this crowd that's trying to keep me down. I'll do it for shore, kurnel; do it for shore."

"I reckon yo' will, Abe—leastwise I never saw yo' so stirred up befo'. What yo' got in yo'r throat to make yo' gasp and gurgle that way?"

"Can't you understand, kurnel?"

"Not skassly. Haven't swallowed one of these pesky hoss flies, have yo'?"

"No, it's not hoss flies. It's half an hour over my regular time, kurnel, and I've got a thirst to me. No, I don't mind stepping around with yo' for a nip, being yo' are a man who don't like to nip alone and have had the goodness to ask me. Jest lead the way, kurnel, and I'll be along a minute late—same as if I sort of overtook yo' by accident, yo' know." M. QUAD.

For All Possible Emergencies.

"This is glorious!" exclaimed the fair maid as the automobile struck a smooth stretch of country road and the young man let the machine go at full speed. "But who are those two men that have been following us in a runabout all morning?"

"Never mind them," he replied. "One is the repair man and the other's the surgeon."—Chicago Tribune.

Fish Stories.

MR. BLACK.

WHITE and I went out for trout about a week ago;
White's catch wasn't very heavy;
mine was great, you know.
One I hooked—a fine two pounder—nearly got away;
Here's a picture of the beauty, taken yesterday.
White was pretty sore, I reckon, at my streak of luck;
Said I was the luckiest fisher he had ever struck.
Guess I'll go again next week if I can spare the time;
Last week's trip was elegant—the weather was sublime.

MR. WHITE.

Black and I went out for trout about a week ago.
I was lucky from the start; Black didn't stand a show.
Sixteen speckled beauties—sixteen! Isn't that a few?
Poor old Black, he tramped all day and only landed two.
Here's a picture of a corker; two pounds flat he weighed—
Thought that I would lose him, though—a rattling fight he made.
Black and I went out for trout about a week ago.
I was lucky from the jump; Black didn't stand a show.

THE URCHIN.

Two swell guys came out for trout about a week ago.
All deir tackle it was great, and, gee, dey had de dough!
See dis paper dollar? Well, dem fellers gave me two
Jes' fer givin' dem some trout I caught in Mason's slough.
One of dem was mighty fresh; he called me "little brat."
Jes' de same, I got his dough, so let it go at dat.
Two swell guys came out for trout about a week ago.
All deir tackle it was great, and, gee, dey had de dough!
—William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Wholesale.

"Say, Harker, are you going to the same resort this summer that you went to last summer?"

"No, there are too many bills. I received about ten thousand last summer."

"Ten thousand!"

"Yes; one hotel bill, three doctors' bills and the rest were mosquito bills."
—Chicago News.

The Pleasure of It.

Knox—We went to see the Kokel last night and enjoyed ourselves hugely.

Cox—The idea! Why, they usually fail dismally at entertaining people.

Knox—Exactly. We enjoyed ourselves talking about them on the way home.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hard.

Hicks—What's the matter, Grimes? You look awfully down in the mouth.

Grimes—Well, why shouldn't I? I have nothing that I can call my own. Even this plaguy catarrh I inherited from my father, and I only hold it in trust for my children.—Boston Transcript.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5:46 P. M.
No. 1—Daily	6.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10:07 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.37 P. M
No. 11—Express, daily	5 04 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from point west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, Piedmont and Cluslev,

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

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General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN.
Manager Passenger Traffic
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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 25	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 54	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†
No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

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ADMIRAL DICK

By BISSELL BRICE

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THE battlefield was in a Pennsylvania valley through which the Badger river flowed between the two flanking chains of hills. This valley was a natural highway between two populous sections. On the western bank a railroad had already spun its threads of steel and become one of the best paying lines in the country, the amount of business handled by it having caused the general superintendent to remark, "The B. and R. E. isn't very long, but she's mighty wide."

Two other lines had cast envious glances at the traffic of the B. and R. E. and planned to extend their tracks so as to tap this rich section. This was especially desirable, as it would give them a short cut into Pittsburg.

The western shore being already occupied, each of the new companies had run a survey along the precipitous side

"PRICE, I WANT TO DO A BIT OF HUSTLING TOMORROW."

of the eastern hills and was rapidly pressing construction work.

The B. R. had been the first to commence work and had run their grade close to the river and but a few feet above high water mark. The B. F. and N. grade stakes were set about twenty feet higher up. For about half a mile the hillside was almost perpendicular and of solid rock. The B. R. had completed a considerable stretch of their grade when the B. F. and N. began cutting out the hill above them, scattering rocks and consternation among the men below.

The latter road was part of a very wealthy system whose board of directors had determined to use every effort to prevent the B. R. from completing their road. Every step, both in the courts and on the ground, had been hotly contested with the hope of tiring out the B. R., which was much weaker financially and less able to stand the strain of a wasteful struggle.

They hoped to force them into abandoning their claim. Already a number of the members of the B. R. board were in favor of giving up the fight and selling out to their rival, which had offered a sum sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred. The president and a majority of the board had, however, insisted upon standing upon what they knew to be their rights and not surrendering to the unjust domineering of their powerful enemy.

An injunction had been obtained by the B. R. restraining the other road from interfering with them until the matter could be determined in court. They had even agreed to suspend any further work on their own line until such legal decision was rendered. The other company, knowing the weakness of their claim, had refused to do this and had succeeded in having the injunction set aside upon a technical irregularity in the proceedings.

Steps were immediately taken by the B. R. for a rehearing in the matter of the injunction, and it was while this was in course of preparation that the B. F. and N. redoubled their efforts to crush their weaker neighbor.

The last setback had discouraged others of the B. R.'s directors, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that the president of the company could get them to continue the struggle.

The enmity existing between the two roads had spread to the workmen, who looked upon each other with bitter hatred.

Dick Gallagher's father was foreman of a gang on the B. R. which was working at a point where the battle raged most fiercely. This was a mile or so below Houseton, where the Gallaghers lived. It was a hot July day, and Dick had been kept busy with the water pail. He had just brought a fresh supply and was passing it among the men when his father, who had been keeping a watchful eye on the gang above, called out: "Look out, b'ys! They're sittin' off another blast up thar, th' murtherin' devils. Run!"

The men dropped their tools and hurried down the grade just in time to escape a shower of rocks which came hailing down in torrents.

The men on the upper level laughed to see their undignified flight. Their ridicule exasperated Gallagher's men, and as soon as the stones ceased falling they went back and attacked the foot of the slope of the enemy's grade with fury.

Everybody was out of harm's way before another charge of dynamite heaved its chest and sent a portion of the hill down in fragments.

"Everybody," did I say? No. Dick's dog, a common, homely little black cur, but Dick's only possession and pride, had not understood the warning and stood watching their flight in astonishment. Dick saw it all. He saw the great stone that came hurtling down upon poor Jop's head, crushing the life out of him.

He didn't cry—that is, not there, although there wasn't a thing in all this world that he would have taken in exchange for Jop. He picked up his pail without a word and started for the spring. What if his eyes were red when he returned? He had sworn eternal enmity to the B. F. and N., and that mangy little dead dog cost them their road later.

Four days later Dick was sitting on the bank about a half mile above the scene of Jop's taking off, watching the Badger river.

Who would have thought that the peaceful dreamy little Badger of a week ago could have changed to this coffee colored torrent that was rushing so madly by, carrying logs, rafts, henhouses, sheds, shocks of corn and pumpkins in a bewildering jumble?

It looked like a procession of vegetables taking themselves to market. Dick watched the panorama with boyish interest. It was the annual "fall rise"—the rise which, when the flood began to subside a little, would send the coal fleets scurrying, puffing and snorting down the Ohio.

There had been floods before, but none in the memory of man like this. It was already above high water mark and still rising.

Near where Dick sat a small creek entered the Badger through a deep ravine which cut the hill at that point.

The B. F. and N. were erecting a trestle over this ravine. To the north of it they already had tracks laid and construction trains running, as had also the B. R. The hill there not being so precipitous as it was on the south, there was room for the two by a little crowding.

An engine had just stopped a little above where Dick was sitting, and a short, stocky man stepped from the cab.

"Humph," muttered Dick. "Ther walkin' boss 's come to take a look at their old road."

As the general foreman alighted he called to the foreman of the gang which was at work there, and the two walked down toward the trestle. They stopped just behind a boy who was apparently intent upon throwing stones into the river, oblivious to all else.

"Price," said the new arrival, "I want to do a bit of hustling tomorrow. Rogers says he will have this trestle so we can run trains over it by 9 tonight. Now is our chance to clinch our hold and make the B. R. sick of their job. I want you to get your men out by daylight in the morning and work them to the limit. I am going to run trains over here and dump riprap down on the B. R. I'll make them a present of more ballast than they ever saw. I'll bury them clear out of sight, and there won't be any resurrection for them.

"They have had the advantage of us heretofore because they could run trains in from both ends. Since they got that culvert completed down there they were in a position to couple up their track right off and run trains clear through, if this flood hadn't stopped them. But I wouldn't have had them get a train through for the world."

The general foreman rubbed his fat hands in gleeful anticipation of the things he would do to and the surprises he had in store for the B. R.

The two men walked back over the trestle and on up the track, leaving a small boy throwing stones at a big yellow pumpkin that seemed to be in a great hurry to get somewhere, closely pursued in this commendable effort by an old farmyard gate. They did not know the boy—in fact, gave him no thought. Their minds were full of weightier matters, for were they not fighting a great battle—a battle in which fortunes were at stake?

That was where the construction boss made his mistake, for the spy is often more dangerous than the general, and that small boy was likewise thinking of other things than the pumpkin which seemed to absorb his attention.

Dick was thinking of Jop and the bitter contest waged for so many days between his father's gang and the men in the cut above. He watched the general of the opposing forces disappear into the cab again after the train had been unloaded.

His brain had been in a whirl. What should he do? Their own tracks—his own tracks he almost considered them—were under water here and no trains running. It was already 5 o'clock, and none of the B. R. men about, and construction headquarters were at Barnstable, twenty miles up the road. As he heard the whistle of the engine on the rival company's train calling in their flagman preparatory to starting back a firm resolve took possession of him. He hurried across the trestle and caught the last car just as it was moving off. It was a gondola. He pulled himself over the side and crouched down on the floor out of sight, bound for Barnstable.

The engineer of construction of the B. R. was just leaving his office when he heard some one running down the platform and calling: "Mr. Bent! Mr. Bent!"

He turned about, thrust his hands deep into his pockets and looked from under the peak of his cap to see who was calling.

Dick came up out of breath.

"Well, what is it?" inquired the engineer.

"I—I've got—eh—a somethin' to tell ye," puffed the boy.

"All right. Catch up with your breath as quick as you can and let's have it. But who are you?"

"I'm Dick—Dick Gallagher. I live down at Houseton. My father's foreman at—at the rock cut."

"Oh, Jerry Gallagher's boy, eh? Well, what's up?"

"The B. F. and N. is goin' to run over their trestle tonight and start dumpin' on our tracks. They say they will bury us out of sight by the time the water goes down."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Bent incredulously, looking intently at Dick. "Who told you?"

Between gasps for breath Dick told his story. The engineer thrust his hands deeper into his pockets. His eyes seemed to retreat under his shaggy brows. His chin was thrust forward, and he bit savagely at his mustache.

"Come with me," he said, leading the way back to the depot and into the telegraph office. The operator had his lunch basket open in front of him and was already about half through with his supper.

"Call up C. D. as quick as you can," said Mr. Bent, taking a chair by the operator's side. "Clickety, click," went the instrument.

"I have him, sir."

"Ask him if the superintendent is in and say I want to talk with him."

After a short pause there came an answering stutter in the receiver.

"He is there now, sir," was the interpretation given by the man at the wire.

Then began an exciting lot of jabber, as though the instrument had gone crazy. After it had continued for about fifteen minutes back and forth Mr. Bent said: "That's all right. Now call up A. Y. and tell John Connolly that I want him to bring his work engine down here with a gondola of stone tonight and to be here at 11. C. D. will notify the dispatcher's office, and his crew will get their orders at A. Y. in time to start."

After this order had gone out and the instrument had again ceased its clatter the engineer said, "Now get Moro and ask how the river is up there."

Again the operator bent over the board, pressing the metal tongue and making it speak. Then, inclining his head and listening, he said, "Water is reported falling four inches an hour."

"Good!" ejaculated Mr. Bent. "Good! Then it must be nearly stationary here. The fall ought to reach here"—placing his hand on his chin and making a mental calculation which required a tense wrinkling of his forehead—"about—let's see—about midnight. Have you had any supper?" addressing Dick.

"No, sir; I just got here when I saw you."

"Well, then, come over to the hotel." And he led Dick across the tracks and into the dining room of the Continental.

True, he looked a little out of place there with his old clay soiled clothes and rumpled hair, but so long as Mr. Bent was his sponsor it was all right.

Shortly after midnight an engine, caboose and a gondola moved out of the station at Barnstable. The gondola was in front and the caboose behind the engine. The caboose was filled with men. In the cab of the locomotive were the engineer and fireman, also two others. On the seat with the engineer was Mr. Dumond, the general superintendent; with the fireman was Mr. Bent.

The special flew through the darkness until that part of the road was reached where the track was lost in the water. Here the pace was slackened to a mere crawl as the heavy monster felt its way over the hidden rails.

The gondola had been heavily loaded with stone and placed ahead so that it could be shoved over the track as a sort of feeler to see whether the road bed had been weakened by the flood or whether it would stand up under the weight of the engine.

The water began to splash and swirl about the wheels. It rose higher and higher. It touched the bottom of the fire box and there was an ominous hiss. On pushed the train, and higher came the water until it was almost up to the cab floor.

"Bent," said the superintendent, "do you think we can make it?"

"I don't know," was the engineer's reply as he peered out into the darkness, trying to get the exact location. "I think we are at about the lowest point now. We run on a level for a short distance here and then strike a 2 per cent grade which will lift us up again."

"What's that?" exclaimed Mr. Dumond, gazing ahead.

"Where?" inquired his companions.

"Out there on the gondola."

The engine man looked over his shoulder. "Looks like a boy," he said.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" was Mr. Bent's comment after drawing in his head. "If that isn't that young rascal, Dick. He's bound to see the thing through sure enough."

And Dick it was, standing in the gondola. He had crouched down among the stone inside and hidden before the start, but now the swishing of the waters had aroused his curiosity, and he was standing erect, peering into the waters ahead like a ship's lookout.

"That boy will make a hustler, all right, if he only has the right sort of training," said Mr. Bent. "Looks like an admiral taking his fleet into action, doesn't he?"

And "Admiral Dick" he was called from that day.

The up grade was soon struck, and by the time the scene of action was reached there were scarcely six inches of water on the rails.

Out of the caboose tumbled the men with heavy iron cables, chains and hooks. They crept cautiously up the bank to the rival road's trestle. The chains and cables were passed around the timbers of that structure and made fast. A great saw was judiciously applied in certain well selected places. The cables were made fast to the drawhead of the engine and the word given.

"Puff! Puff! Puff!" It seemed as if the whole hillside was breathing. The valley echoed with the sound as the monster gasped for breath. The cables swished up out of the water and grew taut. Dick, standing on the upper level at a safe place, watched breathlessly.

There was a sputter and roaring stutter as the driving wheels slipped and went whirring round. Again the steam was let into the cylinders cautiously, again that echoing snort and straining of wires, but this time the drivers took a good grip on the track. There was a cracking sound, then a crash and roar as the structure gave way and went crashing into the ravine.

"I guess there won't be many trains run over that trestle this week," chuckled Mr. Bent as the train swept back toward B.

"It looks to me as if the water was falling, and I'm going to have the rails laid over that culvert and see if we can't get a train through to Pittsburg in the morning, if it's nothing but a switch engine and a flat car."

* * * * * * *

The first faint streak of dawn found Dick still on the spot, anxious to see the downfall of his enemies.

Below him a gang of men were laying the rails over the culvert. The water had receded rapidly, and the entire B. R. line was above water. Off to the north he

OUT OF THE CABOOSE TUMBLED THE MEN.

heard the whistle of the locomotive on the rival road's construction train. It drew into view around the curve, where it was stopped by a flagman. Cautiously it pushed on to the edge of the ravine and stopped again. The superintendent, the foreman of the rock gang and a number of others came and looked down upon the debris of their wrecked trestle.

The superintendent, whose line had been reported short of explosives, seemed to have plenty left in his vocabulary, and he poured forth upon the head of his general foreman a scathing shower of words selected from the muddy end of the dictionary, not exactly complimentary, but expressive of his opinion of that gentleman's failure to have the structure watched.

When the superintendent had gone back up the track his unhappy victim added a few specimens of his own linguistic accomplishments and passed the pleasantries on to the division foreman.

"Hello, you fellers!" shouted Dick. "Why don't you run your train over here and dump them rocks on us? Why don't you bury us out of sight, eh?" Then, addressing the foreman and shaking his dirty little fist at him, "You will kill my dog, will you?"

There was a rumble on the track below, and an engine, southbound, with a passenger coach attached, stopped by the new culvert. The defeated group on the bank above (they were defeated, for the courts decided against them a week later) heard an exasperating laugh and then the voice of Mr. Bent called out: "Ho, there, Dick! You here yet? Come down here. The superintendent wants the admiral to ride into Pittsburg with him. Come on. He wants to introduce you to the board of directors."

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.
MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.
Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.
New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION
This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and ruoning thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.
WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL KIMMELL.
11-5t

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.
I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.
TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.
Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.
From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.
Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.
For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.
NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.
Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.
Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in ex- charge for tuition. Refererences quired.
Bills payable monthly in advance.

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face
BRICKS
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks
BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.
80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Opportunities in California
The trade in the Orient is opening up.
Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.
There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.
Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?
Only $62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.
Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line
This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.
Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.
W. S. HOWELL,
Gen'l Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY,
or
F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.
Name_____
Street address_____
City_____ State_____
Probable destination_____
CALIFORNIA

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

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For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. If I should receive the nomination I will give my entire time during the winter months and use my earnest endeavors at all times to advance the political, the educational and the material interests of Garrett county in every possible way.

W. McCULLOH BROWN.

District No. 8.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

THE Poe amendment has no friends but its makers

THERE is some strenuous life left in Washington even during these hot June days.

THE Japs are clearly averse to any truce with "Adam Zad, the bear that walks like a man."

IF THE colleges keep it up President Roosevelt will have as many degrees as a thermometer.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

We call attention to the announcement of the candidacy of Mr. W. McCulloh Brown for the office of State Senate.

After graduating from college, some 24 years ago, Mr. Brown came to Garrett county and settling in the woods went to work to clear out a farm, the lumber for building being sawed upon the place. As the farm improved he turned his attention to surveying and engineering, having charge of the survey of our Western Boundary Line in the suit of Maryland against West Virginia. He assisted in the survey of the line between Allegany and Garrett counties and during the summer of 1900 was working in the west for the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

His family upon his mother's side, were from Baltimore and have been large land owners for upward of 65 years. His father, the late Wm. [illegible] Brown, was a 'Squire in District No. 8.

Mr. Brown is Vice President of the State Horticultural Society from our county; has been active in furthering farmers' institute work, and has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of Garrett, and if elected would earnestly work for the advancement and welfare of the county.

ROADS—MARKS OF CIVILIZATION.

In the United States the best auahorities state that there are 212,000 miles of railroad, whereas, the whole of Europe has only about 190,000. We have, therefore, 22,000 miles more than the most densely settled countries of the civilized world. The reason for this lies in the fact that the United States came into possession of vast tracts of unpeopled land in the west, and there development came after the invention of the locomotive, whereas Europe was all settled before the application of steam power to locomotive. The steam railroad means much more to us than it does to Europeans. The Europeans had a system of roadways by which commerce could be conducted prior to the use of steam power. Our roadways came after steam and so far as they have been developed, have been on the basis of making them feeders to the railways. Roads of all kinds are the great marks of a civilized State and both kinds will continue to be used, as one is a supplement of the other. Maryland must keep well to the front in the national movement for improved highways. Other States are authorizing large expenditures and are getting rich returns on the investment.

Close of the Oakland Normal.

Yesterday at noon the Oakland Normal School closed after a very successful session of ten weeks under the management of Prof. J. Frank McBee, assisted by Mr. A. L. Lee. Prior to the closing of the school Prof. McBee was presented with engrossed resolutions adopted by the school of which the following is a copy and was handed this paper by the committee of scholars having the drafting of the same in charge:

WHEREAS, It has been the pleasure of the trustees of the Oakland school to remove from the principalship of the school Prof. McBee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his students, among whom he has labored so faithfully, extended to him our heartfelt thanks for his untiring efforts among us and the assurance that the love and respect of each and every pupil goes with him; and be it further

Resolved, That we after spending a pleasant and profitable term of ten weeks under the matchless leadership of Prof. J. Frank McBee, as a body of students loathe to give him up. His kindness, his professional ability, his up-to-date methods, his frank and manly conduct and his manifested interest in us that we witness the close of this normal term with many sad regrets, but we assure Prof. McBee wherever his field of labor leads him that he has the sympathy and good wishes of Oakland Normal of 1905. Be it

Resolved, That the foregoing be adopted by the Normal and presented to Prof. J. Frank McBee as a memento of our appreciation for his untiring efforts in our behalf

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to Prof. A. L. Lee for his faithful and untiring efforts in preparing us for examination and future usefulness, and we assure him that the good will and best wishes of the entire Normal are his.

E. R. HAUSER,
BLANCHE CHANCE,
ODESSA FRIEND,
GEO. W. FRIEND,
MARSHALL WOLFE.

BITTINGER.

Bags and bundles of fun at Bitinger on the "Glorious Fourth", a day filled with sociability and real old fashioned enjoyment. Donkey races, ball games, and other sports to interest you and make you laugh. Music by a band from the Keystone state, vocal and instrumental productions that will make your heart ache. Addresses by Hon. Ruckel of Somerset Pa., and others who will be here to entertain you. Don't fail to come over and share these good things with us.

Mr Frederick M. Bittinger of this place, has signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the honors of Sheriff of this county, and is frequently seen button-holeing his friends about town. We hope this his first political venture may not be without merited success.

Squire Wade Hampton Lohr, of Swanton, was seen among his friends here the first of the week.

Messrs. W. A. Althers and Simon Orendorf came over from Pocahontas Pa., last Saturday to spend Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brenneman were shopping in Jennings last Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Orendorf of this place, were visting their sons, Messrs. Daniel and Jonas, who reside near Oakland, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Nelson Custer, of McHenry, has been employed by Dennis Deitriech, as mail carrier of this route, and will move his family to this place this week.

Could the members of the Board of County Commissioners hear the many imprecations called forth by the receipt of tax bills within the passed week, they would indeed see the decline of their popularity.

Ancient Wheat Straw.

George Livengood of near Cuzzari, this county, one of the prominent farmers of that section, has about a wagon-load of wheat straw in his barn, cut and bound in sheaves, that has been there over forty-six years. It was grown on the farm and killed by the big frost of June 5, 1850, just when it had headed out, but no grain. The frost killed it and they cut and bound it for feed. It was hauled into the barn and being the first crop of the season was in the bottom of the mow and has been there ever since, and is still in good condition and shows that Mr. Livengood certainly lives good and always has plenty of feed not to have needed that in all these years.—Kingwood Argus.

KENDALL

Mr. Roy W. Shank, the popular book-keeper of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, has accepted a similar position with the Ohiopyle Lumber Company at Ohiopyle, Pa., and will leave for his new field of labor July 1st. Roy as he is called, is very popular with all our people and hence his departure is much regretted.

J. C. Kendall, secretary and treasurer of the Yough Manor Lumber Company is at California, Pa., attending the commencement exercises of the South Western State Normal School of which institution he is an alumnus.

Miss May Frazee and cousin, the latter from Illinois, visited Mrs. Henry K. Friend one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vansicle are the proud parents of a ten pound boy who gladdened their home Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Jesse Reed returned from a ten day trip to her home at Casselman. She was accompanied by her little daughter.

S. A. Kendall, president of the Yough Manor Lumber Company is at Atlantic City, New Jersey, with his family. They are having a fine time at this popular ocean resort.

Many of our people will spend the Fourth out of town. Some will go to Friendsville, others to Accident and some to Confluence.

D. H. Shank, general superintendent of the Yough Manor Lumber Company spent Sunday with his family at Confluence.

Too much rain has retarded the work of our people for a week or more. Farmers declare that crops are backward on account of the wet weather.

Our citizens cannot complain for want of church facilities. We have three denominations, Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist, and regular services each Sabbath.

The Manor Land & Oakland Railroad tracks are being relaid with heavy rails and when completed will be a fine roadbed. Jesse Reed, the competent supervisor of the road, knows how to lay track and keep it in repair.

Married.

WHITE — BUNCUTTER — A pretty wedding occurred yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Buncutter, a few miles south of Oakland, when Mr. Wesley L. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rolla C. White, was united with Miss Myrtle Buncutter by Rev. J. B. Workman, of the Oakland M. E. church. The ceremony was performed on the lawn in front of the residence in the presence of quite a large crowd of well-wishing friends and relatives of the contracting parties, after which refreshments were served. To these young people THE REPUBLICAN extends its congratulations and wishes them a long and happy life.

FOWLER—FRIEND—At the home of the bride in Friendsville on June 21st, Miss Flora A., daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Friend, was united in marriage with Dr. W. Frank Fowler, of Rochester, N. Y. The officiating minister was the father of the bride, Rev. D. A. Friend.

ASHBY—TERRY—The marriage of Miss Gertrude E. Terry and Mr. Joseph Ashby of Crellin Md., took place Tuesday evening, June 13, 1905, at 8 p. m., at the bride's home, Lincoln flats. Rev. Nicholson officiated. The ceremony was sweet in its simplicity. No invitations were issued, the guests being limited to the members of the families of the bridal pair. The bride, who is an attractive brunette, was attired in gown of white organdy and lace and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations tied with flowing ends and loops of white gauze ribbon. Mrs. R. L. Bradfield, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor, and Mr. Frederick Hodge was best man. The couple entered the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin, rendered by Miss Leitha Hane. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the dining room, where a collation was served.—Washington Star.

Only $1.00 to Grafton and return, $1.25 to Clarksburg and Fairmont and return, Sunday, July 2, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special train will leave Oakland at 8:47 a. m. Returning Special Train will leave Fairmont 6:00 p. m.; Clarksburg 6:00 p. m., and Grafton 7:00 p. m. Call on ticket agents for full details.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Capital City Will Entertain Many Notables at the Peace Conference.

Washington has been chosen as the meeting place of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries and if, as the President confidently believes they will, they negotiate a convention providing for a lasting peace in the far East it will be known as the treaty of Washington, taking its place in history with those international conventions known as "the Treaty of Ghent," the "Treaty of Berlin," the "Treaty of Paris" and many others.

The selection of Washington as the meeting place of the commissioners of the belligerents was the natural outcome of the difference which had developed between the two nations. Japan steadfastly declined to send representative to any meeting place in Europe, other than London, fearing that they would be more or less hostile sentiment with which they would be surrounded in Paris, Geneva and perhaps even at the Hague. Russia was on the other hand, entirely opposed to a meeting in Asia, and the United States seemed the natural ground of compromise, being too, more nearly half way between the two nations than any other country suggested. President Roosevelt, although he had personally favored the Hague, was not loath to have the conference held here for it must emphasize the diplomatic importance of the capital of "the new world."

It is authoritively stated that if the climate in Washington proves too warm for the comfort of the plenipotentiaries every facility will be afforded them to meet elsewhere for a time. That is, they may meet and organize in Washington, then adjourn to some northern summer resort and return to the national capital for their closing sessions. If the commissioners determine to adjourn to some cooler point the President will place at their disposal two small naval vessels, presumably the Sylph and the Dolphin. He will himself return from Oyster Bay to welcome them to America but expects to remain but a short time, after which he will again retire to his summer home.

With the question of a place of meeting disposed of the President and the diplomatic representative of the belligerents have now turned their attention to the question of the date for convening the conference and an announcement on this subject may be looked for daily. It is recalled that when commissioners from the United States and Spain met in Paris it required from October 1 to December 10 to complete their work, although the problems which confronted them were simple by comparison with those which will confront the Russian and Japanese diplomats.

The President has taken a step which does not meet with the entire approval of some members of his cabinet but which is likely to be commended by the public at large. He has appointed a committee consisting of his most trusted friends in the government service and placed Charles H. Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at its head. To this committee he has confided the duty of making a thorough investigation of the business methods of every executive department in Washington with two purposes in view, first to ascertain if lax methods of handling finances exist and if so to make recommendations for their remedy, second, to discover, if possible, what, if any methods can be adopted to contribute to economical administration. Such over hauling of their affairs is not generally welcomed by the heads of the various departments but the President believes that the Postoffice scandals, which grew out of lax methods in the Postoffice Department, the recent defalcation in the Smithsonian Institute, the recent manifest maladministration in the General Land Office, etc., amply warrant a thorough probing of all executive methods with a special view to preventing further misappropriations of the government's fund, lands and privileges.

In the direction of economy the investigators are certain to find themselves confronted by numerous instances where material economy of administration would be effected could Congress be induced to adopt rational and business like methods in place of the irrational except from a "spoils" standpoint now in vogue. For instance under the existing statutes each executive department is compelled to compile, at great expense for compilation and printing, a complete statement of every item expended throughout the year. Nor is this all, for members of Congress, fearful that one will secure something that the other does not, insist that several hundred copies of these be printed for each and every Senator and Representative. Of course they are of no possible use to the members of Congress except to make something to frank to their constituent as an evidence that the beloved constituents is not forgotten. The reports are of no use to the constituents either except, possibly as a shaving paper or to light their fires.

As a matter of fact there is no good reason why these elaborate and detailed compilations of innumerable petty expenditures should be compiled at all. They are all a matter of record in the Treasury Department and no one ever reads the reports themselves. No business house regards it as necessary to print a transcript of its entire expenditures for the year which can be ascertained by consulting the proper books and no one has thus far advanced any good reason for the government's doing so. The extravagent waste of money, resulting from provisions inserted by Congress in every bill authorizing a government publicatian, that each and every member of Congress shall have from 50 to 100 copies, absolutely irrespective of the appropriateness of the publication for general distribution is enormous.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Christian Endeavor—Special Train via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

For the benefit of Endeavorers who will attend the convention the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets on July 3 4 and 5; for all Regular Trains and on July 4 Special Train of through Coaches will leave Oakland at 2:29 P. M. arriving Baltimore, Mt. Royal Station, 9:45 P. M. Only $7.95 Round Trip. Tickets good returning not earlier than July 5, nor later than July 15. Call on Ticket Agent for details.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

There will be no preaching service on Sunday morning so that all may have an opportunity to hear Bishop L. B. Wilson who preaches at Mountain Lake Park at that time. Preaching Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. We are making an efforts to secure the Bishop for that service.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pestor.

BAPTIST.

Services Sunday at Deer Park at 11 o'clock and 8 o'clock. At Friendsville in Allen's Hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Rush school house Sunday at 11 and at Elder at 8 p. m.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

On Sunday in the Garrett Memorial church Rev. Manges will preach at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Services for next Sunday will be preaching at Hoyes at 10.30; Elder 3 p. m.; and League service at Friendsville at 7.45. Sunday school at the usual hour in the churches of the cureuit. Children's Day will be observed at Hoyes at 8 o'clock in the evening. An interesting program was rendered at Selbysport last Sunday evening at the Children's Day services and $8 was received for the education of the poor. Children's Day services at Friendsville is announced for July 16th.

On Friday night, June 30th, there will be a lawn fete on the village green at Deer Park in behalf of the Deer Park Village Impovement Society.

Hon. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, was in the city this morning for a few hours.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this petition application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, said road beginning at or near a gate on the road leading to J. T. Geary's house from the county road at the foot of Ryland's Hill and running thence through the lands of J. T. Geary, Capt. E. M. Friend, Frazee's, Nedrow's and Kendall's to intersect the county road at or near Blooming Rose church, a distance of about two miles.

T. B. HINEBAUGH,
E. M. UMBEL,
LEVI J. FIKE, and others.

14 30dpd

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around

Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

... NEW ...

Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

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I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

THE Poe amendment has no friends but its makers.

THERE is some strenuous life left in Washington even during these hot June days.

THE Japs are clearly averse to any truce with "Adam Zad, the bear that walks like a man."

IF THE colleges keep it up President Roosevelt will have as many degrees as a thermometer.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

We call attention to the announcement of the candidacy of Mr. W. McCulloh Brown for the office of State Senate.

After graduating from college, some 24 years ago, Mr. Brown came to Garrett county and settling in the woods went to work to clear out a farm, the lumber for building being sawed upon the place. As the farm improved he turned his attention to surveying and engineering, having charge of the survey of our Western Boundary Line in the suit of Maryland against West Virginia. He assisted in the survey of the line between Allegany and Garrett counties and during the summer of 1900 was working in the west for the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

His family upon his mother's side, were from Baltimore and have been large land owners for upward of 65 years. His father, the late Wm. I. Brown, was a 'Squire in District No. 8.

Mr. Brown is Vice President of the State Horticultural Society from our county; has been active in furthering farmers' institute work, and has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of Garrett, and if elected would earnestly work for the advancement and welfare of the county.

ROADS—MARKS OF CIVILIZATION.

In the United States the best authorities state that there are 212,000 miles of railroad, whereas, the whole of Europe has only about 190,000. We have, therefore, 22,000 miles more than the most densely settled countries of the civilized world. The reason for this lies in the fact that the United States came into possession of vast tracts of unpeopled land in the west, and there development came after the invention of the locomotive, whereas Europe was all settled before the application of steam power to locomotive. The steam railroad means much more to us than it does to Europeans. The Europeans had a system of roadways by which commerce could be conducted prior to the use of steam power. Our roadways came after steam and so far as they have been developed, have been on the basis of making them feeders to the railways. Roads of all kinds are the great marks of a civilized State and both kinds will continue to be used, as one is a supplement of the other. Maryland must keep well to the front in the national movement for improved highways. Other States are authorizing large expenditures and are getting rich returns on the investment.

Close of the Oakland Normal.

Yesterday at noon the Oakland Normal School closed after a very successful session of ten weeks under the management of Prof. J. Frank McBee, assisted by Mr. A. L. Lee. Prior to the closing of the school Prof. McBee was presented with engrossed resolutions adopted by the school of which the following is a copy and was handed this paper by the committee of scholars having the drafting of the same in charge:

WHEREAS, It has been the pleasure of the trustees of the Oakland school to remove from the principalship of the school Prof. McBee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his students, among whom he has labored so faithfully, extended to him our heartfelt thanks for his untiring efforts among us and the assurance that the love and respect of each and every pupil goes with him; and be it further

Resolved, That we after spending a pleasant and profitable term of ten weeks under the matchless leadership of Prof. J. Frank McBee, as a body of students loathe to give him up. His kindness, his professional ability, his up-to-date methods, his frank and manly conduct and his manifested interest in us that we witness the close of this normal term with many sad regrets, but we assure Prof. McBee wherever his field of labor leads him that he has the sympathy and good wishes of Oakland Normal of 1905. Be it

Resolved, That the foregoing be adopted by the Normal and presented to Prof. J. Frank McBee as a memento of our appreciation for his untiring efforts in our behalf

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to Prof. A. L. Lee for his faithful and untiring efforts in preparing us for examination and future usefulness, and we assure him that the good will and best wishes of the entire Normal are his.

E. R. HAUSER,
BLANCHE CHANCE,
ODESSA FRIEND,
GEO. W. FRIEND,
MARSHALL WOLFE.

BITTINGER.

Bags and bundles of fun at Bitinger on the "Glorious Fourth", a day filled with sociability and real old fashioned enjoyment. Donkey races, ball games, and other sports to interest you and make you laugh. Music by a band from the Keystone state, vocal and instrumental productions that will make your heart ache. Addresses by Hon. Ruckel of Somerset Pa., and others who will be here to entertain you. Don't fail to come over and share these good things with us.

Mr Frederick M. Bittinger of this place, has signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the honors of Sheriff of this county, and is frequently seen button-holeing his friends about town. We hope this his first political venture may not be without merited success.

Squire Wade Hampton Lohr. of Swanton, was seen among his friends here the first of the week.

Messrs. W. A. Althers and Simon Orendorf came over from Pocahontas Pa., last Saturday to spend Sunday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brenneman were shopping in Jennings last Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Orendorf of this place, were visting their sons, Messrs. Daniel and Jonas, who reside near Oakland, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Nelson Custer, of McHenry, has been employed by Dennis Deitriech, as mail carrier of this route, and will move his family to this place this week.

Could the members of the Board of County Commissioners hear the many imprecations called forth by the receipt of tax bills within the passed week, they would indeed see the decline of their popularity.

Ancient Wheat Straw.

George Livengood of near Cuzzari, this county, one of the prominent farmers of that section, has about a wagon-load of wheat straw in his barn, cut and bound in sheaves, that has been there over forty-six years. It was grown on the farm and killed by the big frost of June 5, 1850, just when it had headed out, but no grain. The frost killed it and they cut and bound it for feed. It was hauled into the barn and being the first crop of the season was in the bottom of the mow and has been there ever since, and is still in good condition and shows that Mr. Livengood certainly lives good and always has plenty of feed not to have needed that in all these years.—Kingwood Argus.

KENDALL

Mr. Roy W. Shank, the popular book-keeper of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, has accepted a similar position with the Ohiopyle Lumber Company at Ohiopyle, Pa., and will leave for his new field of labor July 1st. Roy as he is called, is very popular with all our people and hence his departure is much regretted.

J. C. Kendall, secretary and treasurer of the Yough Manor Lumber Company is at California, Pa., attending the commencement exercises of the South Western State Normal School of which institution he is an alumnus.

Miss May Frazee and cousin, the latter from Illinois, visited Mrs. Henry K. Friend one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vansicle are the proud parents of a ten pound boy who gladdened their home Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Jesse Reed returned from a ten day trip to her home at Casselman. She was accompanied by her little daughter.

S. A. Kendall, president of the Yough Manor Lumber Company is at Atlantic City, New Jersey, with his family. They are having a fine time at this popular ocean resort.

Many of our people will spend the Fourth out of town. Some will go to Friendsville, others to Accident and some to Confluence.

D. H. Shank, general superintendent of the Yough Manor Lumber Company spent Sunday with his family at Confluence.

Too much rain has retarded the work of our people for a week or more. Farmers declare that crops are backward on account of the wet weather.

Our citizens cannot complain for want of church facilities. We have three denominations, Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist, and regular services each Sabbath.

The Manor Land & Oakland Railroad tracks are being relaid with heavy rails and when completed will be a fine roadbed. Jesse Reed, the competent supervisor of the road, knows how to lay track and keep it in repair.

Married.

WHITE — BUNCUTTER — A pretty wedding occurred yesterday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Buncutter, a few miles south of Oakland, when Mr. Wesley L. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rolla C. White, was united with Miss Myrtle Buncutter by Rev. J. B. Workman, of the Oakland M. E. church. The ceremony was performed on the lawn in front of the residence in the presence of quite a large crowd of well-wishing friends and relatives of the contracting parties, after which refreshments were served. To these young people THE REPUBLICAN extends its congratulations and wishes them a long and happy life.

FOWLER—FRIEND—At the home of the bride in Friendsville on June 21st, Miss Flora A., daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Friend, was united in marriage with Dr. W. Frank Fowler, of Rochester, N. Y. The officiating minister was the father of the bride, Rev. D. A. Friend.

ASHBY—TERRY—The marriage of Miss Gertrude E. Terry and Mr. Joseph Ashby of Crellin Md., took place Tuesday evening, June 13, 1905, at 8 p. m., at the bride's home, Lincoln flats. Rev. Nicholson officiated. The ceremony was sweet in its simplicity. No invitations were issued, the guests being limited to the members of the families of the bridal pair. The bride, who is an attractive brunette, was attired in gown of white organdy and lace and carried a shower bouquet of white carnations tied with flowing ends and loops of white gauze ribbon. Mrs. R. L. Bradfield, sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor, and Mr. Frederick Hodge was best man. The couple entered the parlor to the strains of Lohengrin, rendered by Miss Leitha Hane. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the dining room, where a collation was served.—Washington Star.

Only $1.00 to Grafton and return, $1.25 to Clarksburg and Fairmont and return, Sunday, July 2, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special train will leave Oakland at 8:47 a. m. Returning Special Train will leave Fairmont 6:00 p. m.; Clarksburg 6:00 p. m., and Grafton 7:00 p. m. Call on ticket agents for full details.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
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50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Capital City Will Entertain Many Notables at the Peace Conference.

Washington has been chosen as the meeting place of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries and if, as the President confidently believes they will, they negotiate a convention providing for a lasting peace in the far East it will be known as the treaty of Washington, taking its place in history with those international conventions known as "the Treaty of Ghent," the "Treaty of Berlin," the "Treaty of Paris" and many others.

The selection of Washington as the meeting place of the commissioners of the belligerents was the natural outcome of the difference which had developed between the two nations. Japan steadfastly declined to send representative to any meeting place in Europe, other than London, fearing that they would be more or less hostile sentiment with which they would be surrounded in Paris, Geneva and perhaps even at the Hague. Russia was on the other hand, entirely opposed to a meeting in Asia, and the United States seemed the natural ground of compromise, being too, more nearly half way between the two nations than any other country suggested. President Roosevelt, although he had personally favored the Hague, was not loath to have the conference held here for it must emphasize the diplomatic importance of the capital of "the new world."

It is authoritively stated that if the climate in Washington proves too warm for the comfort of the plenipotentiaries every facility will be afforded them to meet elsewhere for a time. That is, they may meet and organize in Washington, then adjourn to some northern summer resort and return to the national capital for their closing sessions. If the commissioners determine to adjourn to some cooler point the President will place at their disposal two small naval vessels, presumably the Sylph and the Dolphin. He will himself return from Oyster Bay to welcome them to America but expects to remain but a short time, after which he will again retire to his summer home.

With the question of a place of meeting disposed of the President and the diplomatic representative of the belligerents have now turned their attention to the question of the date for convening the conference and an announcement on this subject may be looked for daily. It is recalled that when commissioners from the United States and Spain met in Paris it required from October 1 to December 10 to complete their work, although the problems which confronted them were simple by comparison with those which will confront the Russian and Japanese dipiomats.

The President has taken a step which does not meet with the entire approval of some members of his cabinet but which is likely to be commended by the public at large. He has appointed a committee consisting of his most trusted friends in the government serviee and placed Charles H. Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at its head. To this committee he has confided the duty of making a thorough investigation of the business methods of every executive department in Washington with two purposes in view, first to ascertain if lax methods of handling finances exist and if so to make recommendations for their remedy, second, to discover, if possible, what, if any methods can be adopted to contribute to economical administration. Such over hauling of their affairs is not generally welcomed by the heads of the various departments but the President believes that the Postoffice scandals, which grew out of lax methods in the Postoffice Department, the recent defalcation in the Smithsonian Institute, the recent manifest maladministration in the General Land Office, etc., amply warrant a thorough probing of all executive methods with a special view to preventing further misappropriations of the government's fund, lands and privileges.

In the direction of economy the investigators are certain to find themselves confronted by numerous instances where material economy of administration would be effected could Congress be induced to adopt rational and business like methods in place of the irrational except from a "spoils" standpoint now in vogue. For instance under the existing statutes each executive department is compelled to compile, at great expense for compilation and printing, a complete statement of every item expended throughout the year. Nor is this all, for members of Congress, fearful that one will secure something that the other does not, insist that several hundred copies of these be printed for each and every Senator and Representative. Of course they are of no possible use to the members of Congress except to make something to frank to their constituent as an evidence that the beloved constituents is not forgotten. The reports are of no use to the constituents either except, possibly as a shaving paper or to light their fires.

As a matter of fact there is no good reason why these elaborate and detailed compilations of innumerable petty expenditures should be compiled at all. They are all a matter of record in the Treasury Department and no one ever reads the reports themselves. No business house regards it as necessary to print a transcript of its entire expenditures for the year which can be ascertained by consulting the proper books and no one has thus far advanced any good reason for the government's doing so. The extravagant waste of money, resulting from provisions inserted by Congress in every bill authorizing a government publicatian, that each and every member of Congress shall have from 50 to 100 copies, absolutely irrespective of the appropriateness of the publication for general distribution is enormous.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

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IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Christian Endeavor—Special Train via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

For the benefit of Endeavorers who will attend the convention the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets on July 3 4 and 5: for all Regular Trains and on July 4 Special Train of through Coaches will leave Oakland at 2:29 P. M. arriving Baltimore, Mt. Royal Station, 9:45 P. M. Only $7.95 Round Trip. Tickets good returning not earlier than July 5, nor later than July 15. Call on Ticket Agent for details.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

There will be no preaching service on Sunday morning so that all may have an opportunity to hear Bishop L. B. Wilson who preaches at Mountain Lake Park at that time. Preaching Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. We are making an efforts to secure the Bishop for that service.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pestor.

BAPTIST.

Services Sunday at Deer Park at 11 o'clock and 8 o'clock. At Friendsville in Allen's Hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Rush school house Sunday at 11 and at Elder at 8 p. m.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

On Sunday in the Garrett Memorial church Rev. Manges will preach at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Services for next Sunday will be preaching at Hoyes at 10.30; Elder 3 p. m.; and League service at Friendsville at 7.45. Sunday school at the usual hour in the churches of the curcuit. Children's Day will be observed at Hoyes at 8 o'clock in the evening. An interesting program was rendered at Selbysport last Sunday evening at the Children's Day services and $8 was received for the education of the poor. Children's Day services at Friendsville is announced for July 16th.

On Friday night, June 30th, there will be a lawn fete on the village green at Deer Park in behalf of the Deer Park Village Impovement Society.

Hon. U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, was in the city this morning for a few hours.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this petition application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, said road beginning at or near a gate on the road leading to J. T. Geary's house from the county road at the foot of Ryland's Hill and running thence through the lands of J. T. Geary, Capt. E. M. Friend, Frazee's, Nedrow's and Kendall's to intersect the county road at or near Blooming Rose church, a distance of about two miles.

T. B. HINEBAUGH,
E. M. UMBEL,
LEVI J. FIKE, and others.

14 30dpd

We're
Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around
Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

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Garrett
National
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Oakland, Md.

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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
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THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Mahlon Miller, of Grantsville, visited this office last Thursday afternoon.

Messrs. J. Arthur Chisholm and Harry Black, of Friendsville, were in Oakland Tuesday night.

Miss Blanche Anderson, of Morgantown, is in Oakland visiting Rev. and Mrs. John M. Davis and other friends.

WANTED—A suitable girl for general house work, good wages. Apply to Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, Oakland, Md.

Don't miss the opportunity of seeing the new line of Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's. Special sale June 29th to July 3rd.

C. H. Jennings, the well known lumberman from Jennings, Md., was transacting business in this city, on Friday.—Meyersdale Republican.

On the page following is a descriptive letter from the pen of G. W. Haulenbeck of Deer Park. June 22 is the date of the paper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson have gone to Pittsburg where they will visit friends a week or two and before returning to Oakland will visit other points in Pennsylvania.

Mr. W. M. Junkins, of Beckman was a visitor to Oakland Monday in company with a number of other persons from Swanton and Beckman who were summoned here to testify in an action before Justice Teats.

The first page of the New York *Tribune Farmer*, one of the best agricultural weekly papers that comes to our exchange table, is devoted to illustrations of Altamont Springs Farm.

Miss Blanche Schoolman Boardman is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeck, at Uplands Farm, near Deer Park. Miss Boardman's home is at Englewood, New Jersey.

A car load of curbing to be used on Liberty street, has been received and will be placed in position as soon as the contractor arrives. The grading on this street will be completed within the next week or ten days by Mr. James O. Hinebaugh, who has the contract for this part of the work.

Dr. C. G. Keiler and son Bayard, of Crantsville, Md., were in town on Thursday. The former on his way home from Cumberland, and the latter from Lancaster, Pa., where he had been attending the Academy for the past few months.—Meyersdale Republican.

Let every young man remember that sowing wild oats is a species of moral agriculture whose harvest always insures a bumper crop. This crop may be sown promiscuously and broadcast and in company, but the day of reaping must be endured alone in shame and humiliation.

A train one mile long started from station "A." The engine leaves the station and the conductor waits until the caboose comes. He jumps into the caboose and walks forward over the train. When the engine reaches the next station, "B," four miles distant from "A," the conductor steps from the engine. How far does the conductor ride, and how far does he walk?

Mr. James P. Wiley, of near Grantsville, was a business visitor to Oakland on last Saturday.

Rural route No. 2 has been ordered established on September 1 at Swanton, Garrett county, serving 900 people and 120 houses.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Ravenscraft, of Oakland, who spent two weeks with relatives and friends at and near Kingwood, returned here Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Louis Bush, who was so seriously injured several weeks ago by being kicked in the face by one of his horses, was in Oakland yesterday, being accompanied by Mrs. Bush.

Messrs. Charles E. Hilleary, E. M. Mickey, John W. Wolf and James Chisholm, of the Gorman country, were in Oakland Tuesday night where they attended a meeting of the Masonic lodge held that night.

Mr. L. L. Loar and daughter, Miss Ethel, left this morning for Oakland, where they will spend several days with relatives. Miss Ethel has been in ill health for some time past and goes to Oakland in the hope that she may be greatly benefited by the fine climate of that well known summer resort.—Grafton Sentinel.

Miss Catharine Manges, who taugh school at York, Pa., during the winter and since the close of the term has been visiting friends in Philadelphia and Baltimore arrived in Oakland on Monday and will remain here during the summer with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. on Tuesday closed the contract with Mr. L. McBride for the installation of a complete acetyline gas plant to furnish light at Brookside. The illuminant will be used in all the buildings and grounds surrounding the hotel and cottages. Work upon putting the plant in will begin at a very early date.

Miss Grace Loar, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks past, has almost entirely recovered from her serious siege of the malady and has gone to Mountain Lake Park, where she will spend the summer with her mother. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. S. K. White, who will remain at the Park for a few days.—Grafton Sentinel.

In this issue we publish the detailed program of the Mountain Chautauqua for the present year. The program is as complete as it is possible to make it so far in advance of the opening of the Assembly. Some slight changes may possibly be made in it, but the management does not anticipate that they will be many or important. Save this paper and you will always know what to expect from day to day at the Chautauqua.

Rev. J. H. Moore, of the Presbyterian church, has resigned his charge here to accept a call to become pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pocomoke City, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and will enter upon his duties there about the first of July. Rev. Moore has been in Keyser for fifteen years, coming here in July, 1890, and during that time his earnest efforts to help his people to a more consistent and devout worship of God have been crowded with success.—Keyser Echo.

3,000,000 American Flags Annually

Patriotism has become the basis of a great American industry. Because of the amazing increase of patriotic sentiment in this country during the last decade the manufacture of American flags has quadrupled. More than three million Star Spangled Banners annually are made of silk and bunting, but these form only a small portion of the total number of United States flags that are born, that live and die between January and January.

In remote farming districts where ten years ago the national colors were rarely seen every suitable occasion witnesses a flag display. The flag has been added to the household gods from Maine to California and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian line.

Get a bargain in Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's.

WILD TURKEY EGGS

Wanted by Secretary of W. Va. Board of Agriculture for Breeding Purposes.

Secretary J. O. Thompson, of the W. Va. board of agriculture, has been trying for some time to get some wild turkey eggs for the Rhode Island experiment station. In a recent interview on the subject he said:

"These eggs are wanted for the purpose of crossing with the breeds of turkeys in Rhode Island and the eastern states. The turkey raisers in that section of the country find it necessary to run in a brood to breed out disease or the turkey family will soon disappear from the face of the earth. The turkeys in that country, where heretofore the finest turkeys have been raised, are fast running out and it is estimated that in a few years at the prevailing rate, they will totally disappear, unless a strain of wild brood can be obtained and bred into them. This great decrease in the number is due to inbreeding."

Many Visitors at Deer Park.

Deer Park Hotel opned auspiciously on Saturday last with a full complement of guests. The hotel had really been open to the public from the middle of June, consequent upon demands on Manager Burwell for accommodation. Five pages of the register were required to record the names of the officials attending the Baltimore and Ohio conference, and complimentry remarks were made on the improved condition of the hotel and grounds.

The Deer Park water is a feature calling for special commendation. It is piped to the hotel from the famous Boling Springs, three miles distant.

General Manager Thomas Fitzgerad, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Pearl Robinson, of Baltimore; General Superintendent C. C. F. Bent and Assistant General Manager L. G. Haas and Mrs. Haas were Sunday visitors.

Grange Meeting.

A meeting of Garrett Pomona Grange was held Saturday, June 24th, with the Oak Grove Grange. The weather was such as to try the "pluck" of the Garrett Grangers, but many came from a distance to hear the highly appreciated addresses of Prof. Hutt, the State Horticulturalist, and Prof. Morton, the state Pathologist, of College Park, Md.

It is a great treat to get these men here from the college to enlighten our farmers along their lines of work.

The Pomona Grange will meet again July 24th at Painter schoolhouse near Swanton. Prof. Mortimer Whitehead, one of the best orators of the National Grange, will address the meeting there.

Grangers should make a general rally and come out to hear him.

An Awful Prospect.

Concentrated foods—turkey dinners which are compressed within the limits of a capsule and three-course luncheons comprised within a globule the size of a quinine pill—have had their day of exploitation and failed to fascinate the hungry. But now comes a Wisconsin chemist with a proposition which, by appealing to man's natural depravity, may stand a chance of achieving a greater popularity than fell to the lot of concentrated foods. This inciter of evil offers to mankind vest-pocket jags and half ounce saturnalias in the form of a concentrated extract of hops, malt and fermentation-producing material which is 11,000 times stronger than ordinary beer. One drop of it in water produces a glass of the finest lager and an ounce vial of the extract, easily carried in the vest pocket is equal to 30 gallons of beer, he says. This is a decided blow to the growler trade, and when the discovery is viewed with regard to the traveling public, it opens up a vista of hideous possibilities at which the imagination shudders. Clearly the W. C. T. U. should forget the army canteen for a while and get after the Wisconsin chemist.

For Sale!

One
Steam
Saw Mill

With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.

For particulars apply to

THOS. F. SMOUSE,
Cumberland, Md.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Dichl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Engelhart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence
" 28, Merrill
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneout Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16 day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $26.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Johnson Bruce, and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

NOTICE OF Bond Sale!

Notice as to the Sale of Bonds to Pay for the Improvements of the Streets of the Town of Oakland, Maryland.

Notice is hereby given that the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Maryland, will meet at their Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY,
the 3d Day of July, 1905
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

of said day, to receive and examine sealed bids for the purchase of Four Thousand Dollars of the Municipal Bonds of said Town as authorized by Chapter 21 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1898, for the purpose of paying for the improvement of the streets of said town.

The said Bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Hundred Dollars each. Said Bonds to be drawn in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly and the ordinance of said town providing for said issue with interest bearing coupon bonds attached at four per cent. interest payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year after the date of said issue, but not to bear interest until after the first day of January, 1906, but none of said bonds will be payable before the first day of January, 1925, after that date they will be paid at the rate of one thousand dollars per year, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and Town Council of said town.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Garrett National Bank, Oakland, Maryland.

The bonds are to be paid for within ten days after the notice that the same are ready for delivery.

Said bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder or bidders at a sum not less than their par value and interest after the first day of January, 1906, said bids to be without conditions or qualifications. All such bids shall be accompanied by the currency or a certified check payable to the order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland without condition for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the amount of said bid and in all cases where said bids are not received or accepted said money or check will be returned to the owner or owners.

Increase any of said bonds are awarded to a bidder or bidders and they refuse to accept and pay for the same when ready for delivery and upon being notified of the same either by writing or orally, then the amount of ten per cent. so advanced on said bids shall be forfeited to the town of Oakland, and shall be turned over to the credit of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland as liquidated damages for breach of contract on the part of said bidder and bidders.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved to the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.

Attest: HENRY W. McCOMAS, Mayor.
S. LAWTON, President Town Council of Oakland, Maryland.
Test: J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular favor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al

No 1296 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 20th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of July, 1905 provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Blaine Titchenell

No. 119 on Miscellaneous Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $28.50.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.
True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations

For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Strange visitors.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend
& SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend
& SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

THE MOUNTAIN CHAUTAUQUA

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK MD.

The fame of this unique and attractive mountain resort has spread throughout the nation. It is no longer an experiment but an established fact. More than $300,000 have been invested in permanent improvements. 200 cottages, 5 comfortable and commodious hotels, auditorium seating 2,000, a school hall with comfortable and attractive rooms, Hall of Philosophy seating 300 people, the finest Chautauqua amphitheatre on the continent seating 4,500 people, a lake of 19 acres well supplied with boats and launches, and the finest athletic park in Western Maryland are some of the attractive features. The Park includes 800 acres situated on the summit of the Alleghany mountains 2,800 feet above sea-level. The mountain views are superb. There is ampleness every-

A MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK SCENE

where; the streets of the Park are wide, the cottages are separated from each other, there is elbow room and a chance to rest and gather strength.

Mountain Lake Park is situated on the Main Line of the picturesque B. & O. R. R. Fast express trains with Pullman accommodations put the Park within easy reach of the prominent cities of the country. Half rates prevail during the Chautauqua season.

Mountain Lake Park is surrounded by a multitude of attractive spots which are within easy access. The roads are kept in perfect condition and journeys to Swallow Falls, Alleghany Heights, Eagle Rock, Boiling Springs, and a dozen other charming retreats, will never be forgotten by those who take them.

Mountain Lake Park is a children's Paradise. The sign: "Keep off the grass" does not stare you in the face at every step.

In the amphitheatre during August the best lecturers, concerts and entertainments which genius can devise and money procure can be enjoyed.

The "Mountain Chautauqua" is now one of the foremost Chautauquas in the United States. Its program is equal to the best.

Cottages may be secured thoroughly furnished at reasonable rates.

The general stores at the Park furnish the comforts and necessities of life.

In a word Mountain Lake Park is the most superb and sensible summer resort in America. You have the delightful companionship of the best people. Recreation and profit are happily combined.

The expenses are moderate and the advantages incomparable. It is a place for thoughtful and earnest people of limited means as well as a place for the wealthy with sensible views of life. High in the mountains it is equally high in its aims.

More than 26 states of the Union are annually represented in its patronage. It brings pleasant memories to carry through all the years and furnishes a vacation which invigorates but does not enervate.

Board can be had from $5 to $15 per week according to accommodations. In the advertising columns you may find the information which you need.

For information of every character as to cottages and boarding houses, schools and programs address Thomas S. Long, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

THE PLATFORM.

Splendid Array of Talent Secured for the Chautauqua Season

LECTURERS.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the Great Englishman. Known to both hemispheres. Brought over specially by Dr. Davidson for the Chautauquas.

REV. MARK GUY PEARSE.

Dr. Robert S. McArthur, without a peer on the platform.

Dr. Chas. Eastman, the Sioux Indian, an unparalleled platform attraction.

Jahu DeWitt Miller, a supreme favorite.

Rev. William Spurgeon, nephew of the great Spurgeon, one of the most popular men of the British Isles.

Rev. Geo. Wood Anderson, a platform success.

Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp, the "Laughing Philosopher."

A. W. (Sunshine) Hawks, one of the greatest wits of the platform.

Hon. D. K. Watson, a gifted attorney and a brilliant lecturer.

DR. GEO. L. COLE.

Rev. Thos. McClary, a striking personality. Immensely popular.

Dr. Thos. E. Green, fills more Chautauqua dates than any man in America.

Dr. Frank M. Bristol, well known as McKinley's pastor, and a truly great lecturer.

Rev. Charles Laing Herald, superb in his description of "Life on a man 'o war."

Rev. Milton W. Brown, who is winning great fame as a lecturer.

Rev. H. C. Risner, very popular everywhere.

Rev. Alex. Corkey, a western man who is achieving great fame.

Prof. Chas. Scanlon, Field Secretary Temperance Committee Presbyterian Church.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURERS.

Miss Anna Deloney Martin, in two superb illustrated lectures with Moving Pictures, "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Parsifal."

Rev. A. H. Zimmerman, in two beautiful illustrated lectures, accompanied also by Moving Pictures. Speaks of "Our Country, Its Crowning Glory," and Sunday evening a talk on "The Man of Galilee."

Mr. W. H. H. Smith, of the Navy Department, Washington, on "The New American Navy," with original stereopticon views

Dr. Geo. L. Cole, the best American authority on the Cliff-dwellers with a series of superb illustrations.

Frederick William Unger, the war correspondent, in two illustrated lectures on "The Russian-Japanese War" and "The Boer War."

REV. W. H. WILLIAMS.

LECTURE COURSES.

These will fill in a measure the Round Table hour in the afternoon and will be the most attractive and helpful ever offered to the patrons of the Chautauqua.

Rev. A. H. Zimmerman.

Dr. Geo. P. Bible, in a series of studies in Psychology for teachers and others.

Prof. J. W. Crook, in a series on Political Economy.

Dr. Geo. L. Cole, in a number of studies on the Cliff Dwellers.

Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey for a week will present afternoon readings using the greatest creations in literature.

MUSIC.

Wesleyan Male Quartette, emphatically the best ever organized.

Amphion Male Quartette, a superb company of musicians.

Netz Sisters Quartette, perfectly blended voices.

MEXICAN TRIO SERENADERS.

Meneley Quartette, they stand in the lead and are the first mixed quartette ever used at Mountain Lake Park.

Western University Glee and Banjo Club, 26 members. A truly great novelty which will make bright and attractive one of our excursion days.

Mexican Trio Serenaders, instrumentalists and vocalists, they dress in picturesque costume.

Mr. Floyd Featherstone, making music on 20 different instruments. A rare genius.

A well-known BAND will give daily concerts, lead processions and make the woods ring with their melody.

Miss Sybil Sammis, unquestionably the most attractive soprano soloist in America, will be present for ten days. No engagement could give more satisfaction.

Miss Alice May Harrah, a delightful soprano of Detroit, Mich., has also been secured.

Ernest Gamble Concert Company, a most important engagement. Mr. Gamble is America's leading basso and Miss

NETZ SISTERS QUARTETTE.

Verna Page, who accompanies him is one of the most attractive violinists on the platform.

READERS.

Miss Edna George, a true artist.

Mr. "Bill" Bone, in his own unique productions.

C. Edmund Neil, well known to the platform.

Geo. P. Bible, of the National School of Oratory.

Fred Emerson Brooks, in his own splendid Poetry.

And others.

NOVELTIES.

American Vitagraph with its wonderful Moving Pictures.

Smith and Marshall, the "Royal Entertainers," readings, impersonators, crayon sketches, sand pictures, etc.

Hoy's Royal Marionettes, perfect stage, heroic mechanical figures doing wonderful and astonishing things. This is the greatest novelty Mountain Lake ever had.

DEVOTIONAL STUDIES.

These will fill the morning hours and will be conducted by the Evangelists: **Rev. W. H. Williams** and **Chas. F. Barrett.**

The afternoons will be given to excursions, Athletic Features, Base Ball, Croquet, Golf, Tennis Tournaments, races on the lake for boys and other interesting features.

DETAILED PROGRAMME.

DR. W. L. DAVIDSON, Supt. of Instruction.

This Program is subject to slight changes.

Thursday, August 3rd.

6.30 p. m. Concert, Stephens' famous Band.
7.30 p. m. Opening of the 23rd annual session of the Mountain Chautauqua. Brief words of welcome by President C. W. Baldwin, Supt. W. L. Davidson and distinguished visitors.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert, Cecelian Lady Quartette. Solos, Miss Sybil Sammis, New York City. Readings, Miss Edna George, Boston, Mass.

Friday, August 4th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Man's Original Condition—The Fall," Charles F. Barrett, Delaware, Ohio.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The School of Savagery," Dr. Chas. A. Eastman, (Ohiyesa), Amherst, Mass. The only North American Indian on the lecture platform.
2.30 p. m Base Ball, Athletic Park. Music by the Band.
4.30 p. m. Reading Hour, (a) "Marpessa," Stephen Phillips. (b) "Cradle Poem," Mrs. McClusky, with music setting by Mr. Gates. Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey, Evanston, Illinois.
7.50 p. m. Musical Prelude, Cecelian Quartette.
8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Baldheads—Inside and Out," Rev. Geo. Wood Anderson, Troy, N. Y.
9.15 p. m The American Vitagraph with Moving Pictures.

Saturday, August 5th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Future of Destiny," Chas. F. Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Real Indian," Dr. Chas. A. Eastman.
2.30 p. m. Band Concert in the Park.
4.30 p. m. Reading Hour, "A Dream of Wild Bees," Schreiner. (b) "Bonaventure," Cable. Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey.
7.40 a. m. Musical Prelude, Cecelian Lady Quartette. Readings by Miss Edna George.
8.30 p. m. Lecture, "The Humor and Poetry of Every Day Life," Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp, Hamilton, Ohio.
9.10 p. m. The American Vitagraph with Moving Pictures.

Sunday, August 6th.

9.30 a. m. Devotional Hour, Chas. F. Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Lecture Sermon, "The Age of the Young Man," Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp, Hamilton, Ohio. Music by the Cecelian Lady Quartette and Miss Sybil Sammis.
2.30 p. m. Assembly Sunday School.
5.00 p. m. Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Service, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.00 p. m. Brief Sunday evening Song service, Chorus, Quartette and solos.
7.30 p. m. "Parsifal," with Moving Pictures and appropriate music. Anna Deloney Martin, New York City. The World's masterpiece.

Monday, August 7th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour. "Reckoning Man Righteous," Chas. F. Barrett. The platform vacant in the morning to permit of excursions to the mountain resorts.
4.30 p. m. Reading Hour, "A Kentucky Cardinal," by James Lane Allen, Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey.
8.00 p. m. Picture Story, "The Prisoner of Zenda," Anthony Hope's great story, illustrated by a multitude of brilliant stereopticon views. Anna Deloney Martin, New York City.

Tuesday, August 8th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Reckoning Man Righteous," continued, Mr. Chas. F. Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Mission of Mirth." Rev. Thos. McClary, Minneapolis, Minn.
2.00 p. m. Match Base Ball game, well known clubs, Athletic Park. Music by the Band.
4.30 p. m. Reading Hour, (a) Sunrise, Lanier. (b) "The Silent Voice," Tadema, Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert, Meneley Quartette, mixed voices, one of the best on the platform. Solos, Miss Sybil Sammis. Readings, Miss Edna George.
9.00 p. m. Vitagraph, with Moving Pictures.

Wednesday, August 9th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Old Things Passed Away," Mr. Chas. F. Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Brains," Dr. Frank M. Bristol, Washington, D.C.
4.30 p. m. Reading Hour, "Ancassin and Nicolette," Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey.
7.30 p. m. Musical Prelude, Meneley Quartette and solos.
8.00 p. m. Lecture, "The New Navy," W. H. H. Smith, Navy Dep't, Washington, D. C. with a multitude of stereoptican views.

Thursday, August 10th.

EXCURSION DAY, WITH SPECIAL TRAINS.

8.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Old Things Passed Away," Chas. F. Barrett.
10.30 a. m. Band Concert.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Man with the Hoe," Rev. Thos. McClary, Minneapolis, Minn.
2.00 p. m. Band Concert. Music by the Meneley Quartette. Readings, Miss Edna George.
2.30 p. m. Lecture, "Americanism," Dr. Frank M. Bristol, Washington, D. C., one of the most popular men on the platform, well known as McKinley's pastor.
3.45 p. m. Base Ball game, Athletic Park. One of the events of the year. Music by the Band.
4.30 p. m. Reading Hour. Short Stories, Mrs. Kate Wisner McCluskey.
6.30 p. m. Eventide Concert, Stephens' famous Band.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert. First appearance of the Western University Glee and Mandolin Club, 26 splendid voices, in rollicking college songs and instrumental selections. Splendid Male quartette. Music by the famous Meneley Quartette. Solos, Miss Sybil Sammis, the great dramatic soprano. Readings by Miss Edna George. An unapproachable concert. Excursion trains leave after all is over.

Friday, August 11th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "As God Would Have Us," Chas. F. Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Readings from his own quaint writings, Mr. Bill Bone, Clinton, Ill., assisted by musical talent.
2.30 p. m. Band Concert in the Park.
4.30 p. m. Round Table. Series on the Modern Cliff Dwellers. "The Unchanged and Unchangable," Geo. L. Cole, Pasadena, Cal., illustrated by charts, photographs, pottery, blankets and other curios.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert, Western University Glee and Mandolin Clubs. Mexican Trio Serenaders, picturesque costumes.

Saturday, August 12th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "As God Would Have Us," continued, Chas. F. Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Readings from his own quaint writings, humorous and pathetic, Mr. Bill Bone, assisted by Assembly talent.
2.30 p. m. Boys' Boat Race, First and Second Prizes to winners.
4.30 p. m. Round Table. Lecture, "Acamo, the Sky City," Dr. Geo. C. Cole.
7.30 p. m. Delightful Saturday Evening Concert. Last appearance of the Western University Glee and Mandolin Clubs and a royal reception will be tendered them. Solos, Miss Sybil Sammis. Readings by Miss Edna George. Mexican Trio Serenaders in costume.
8.15 p. m. Lecture, "Our Country, It's Crown and It's Glory," Rev. A. H. Zimmerman, Cumberland, Md., illustrated by stereopticon views and appropriate moving pictures.

Sunday, August 13th.

9.30 a. m. Devotional Hour, Mr. Charles Barrett.
11.00 a. m. Morning Sermon, "An Idiotic Bargain," Chas. L. Barrett.
2.30 p. m. Assembly Sunday School.
5.00 p. m. Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Services, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.00 p. m. Brief Praise Service. Chorus and solos.
8.00 p. m. Illustrated Sermon, "The Man of Galilee," Rev. A. H. Zimmerman, with a multitude of stereopticon views and appropriate music.

Monday, August 14th.

Platform vacant in the morning to permit of excursions to the delightful surrounding mountain resorts.
4.30 p. m Teachers' Hour, "Expression," Dr. Geo. P. Bible, of the National School of Oratory, Philadelphia, Pa.
8.00 p. m. "Captain Letterblair," Prof. C. Edmund Neil, Morgantown, W. Va., one of the bright lights of the platform, who deftly assumes all the characters in this bright comedy. Musical selections by Miss Alice May Harrah, of Detroit, Michigan. Mexican Trio Serenaders in costume.

Tuesday, August 15th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The World Moves On," Prof. Charles Scanlon, Frederick City, Md.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Shooting an Owl," Rev. H. C. Risner, Baltimore, Maryland.
2.30 p. m. Match Base Ball Game, Athletic Park. Music by Band.
4.30 p. m. Teachers' Hour, "Primary and Advanced Reading," Dr. Geo. P. Bible, Philadelphia, Pa.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert. The famous Wesleyan Male Quartette, assisted by Prof. C. Edmund Neil in readings and Miss Alice May Harrah in solos.

Wednesday, August 16th.

"RECOGNITION DAY."

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Trinity of Beauty," Rev. H. C. Risner.
2.00 p. m. March of Chautauquans, headed by the Band. Passage of the graduates of the class of 1905 under the arches and through the Golden Gate.
2.30 p. m. Recognition Address, "How to Win," Prof. Chas. Scanlon.
4.30 p. m. Teachers' Hour, "Literature," Dr. Geo. P. Bible.
8.00 p. m. Second and final concert by the Wesleyan Male Quartette. Readings by Prof. C. Edmund Neil. Solos, Miss Alice May Harrah. Readings also by Dr. Geo. P. Bible.

Thursday, August 17th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Truth About Ireland," Rev. Alex. Corkey, Fairfield, Iowa.
4.30 p. m. Teachers' Hour, "Cultivation of Memory," Dr. Bible.
8.00 p. m. Concert, Netz Sisters Quartette, Toledo, O., well known for their splendid work.

Friday, August 18th.

LUTHERAN DAY.

"EXCURSION DAY," SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, Dr. J. G. Butler.
10.00 a. m. Lutheran Reunion, Auditorium, Prominent Speakers.
10.30 a. m. Band Concert.
11.00 a. m. Grand Concert.
1.30 p. m. Band Concert and Lutheran Reunion, with fine speaking in Auditorium.
2.30 p. m. Lecture, "The Fiddle and the Bow," Ex-Gov. Bob Taylor of Tennessee. A great success.
3.30 p. m. Match Game Base Ball at Athletic Park. Best of the season. Music by the Band.
4.00 p. m. to 6.00 p. m. Lutheran Reunion, Auditorium.
8.00 p. m. Entertainment Extraordinary. The most unique event presented on the Mountain Lake Park platform. Hoy's celebrated Marionettes. Beautiful scenic effects and bewildering transformations. Platform crowded with tiny figures manipulated by innumerable wires, and performing as though they were endowed with human reason. Something never to be forgotten. Netz Sisters Quartette. Excursion trains leave after the evening entertainment.

Saturday, August 19th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Breaking Home Ties," Rev. W. H. Williams, the "Drummer Evangelist," Cincinnati, Ohio.
11.00 a. m. Monologue Reading, "Lord Chumley," Prof. C. Edmund Neil.
2.00 p. m. Band Concert. Athletic Park. Foot Races. Boys from 10 to 12, 40 yards; boys from 12 to 14, 60 yards. 1st and 2nd prizes to winners in each class.
4.30 p. m. Teachers' Hour, "Evangeline," historical sketch of the Acadians, Dr. Geo. P. Bible.
8.00 p. m. Grand Novelty Concert. Mr. Floyd Featherstone and assistant, using 20 quaint and curious musical instruments. One of the greatest novelties on the platform.

Sunday, August 20th.

9.30 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Young man and His Company," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Sermon, Rev. Thos. S. Green, D. D., Chicago, Ill. Special Music.
2.30 p. m. Assembly Sunday School.
5.00 p. m. Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Services, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.00 p. m. Eventide Song Service, Chorus and Assembly talent.
7.30 p. m. Evening Sermon-Lecture, Rev. W. H. Williams.

Monday, August 21st.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Young Woman and Her Company," Rev. W. H. Williams. During the morning hours platform vacant for excursions to mountains.
2.30 p. m. Lecture, "The Gospel of Discontent," Dr. Thos. E. Green, Chicago, Ill.
4.30 p. m. Economics Hour, "The Industrial Octopus—Are the Trusts a Benefit to Society," Prof. J. W. Crook, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert. Ernest Gamble Concert Company, Mr. Ernest Gamble, America's leading basso. Miss Verna Page, the brilliant violin soloist. Mr. Sam Lamberson, pianist.

Tuesday, August 22nd.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The First Romp with the Tiger," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Signs of the Times," Dr. Thos. E. Green, Chicago.
2.30 p. m. Match Game of Base Ball, Athletic Park. Music by Band.
4.30 p. m. Economics Hour, "The Toilers, Have the Laborers a Fair Chance," Prof. J. W. Crook.
8.00 p. m. Grand Concert. The Ernest Concert Co. Nothing better.

Wednesday, August 23rd.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Last Romp with the Tiger," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Life on Board a Man-o'-War," Rev. Chas. Laing Herald, Wellston, Ohio.
2.30 p. m. Band Concert in the Park.
4.30 p. m. Economics Hour, "Bulls and Bears—Does Speculation Injure Society," Prof. J. W. Crook.
8.00 p. m. First appearance of the Royal Entertainers, Smith and Marshall, in comedy sketches, female impersonations, readings, sand and pastel pictures. First appearance of Miss Dess McClaren of New York City, in solos in costume

Thursday, August 24th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Young People at School," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The Superfluous Man," Rev. Milton W. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4.30 p. m. Economics Hour, "The Spenders—The Right Use of Wealth," Prof. J. W. Crook.
8.00 p. m. Unique entertainment, Smith and Marshall, a pleasant afternoon hour. Readings, sand and pastel pictures, impersonations, clay modeling. Costume solos, Miss Dess McClaren.

Friday August 25th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Young People in Church," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Bars of Gold," Rev. Milton W. Brown.
2.30 p. m. Match Base Ball Game, Athletic Park. Music by the Band.
4.30 p. m. Economic Hour, "Population—Are We Suffering from Race Suicide?" Prof. J. W. Crook.
8.00 p. m. Lecture, "Sunshine," A. W. Hawks, Ruxton, Md.

Saturday, August 26th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Young Man and His Opportunities," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "The People I Have Met," A. W. Hawks.
2.00 p. m. Band Concert in the Park.
4.30 p. m. Economics Hour, "Socialism—Is It Desirable," Prof. J. W. Crook.
8.00 p. m. Grand Saturday night Concert, with an extraordinary number of surprising features. Amphion Male Quartette of Philadelphia, one of the best on the platform. Miss Dess McClaren, in solos in costume. Readings by Fred Emerson Brooks, the celebrated California poet-humorist. No more attractive program has ever been presented on any single platform than this.

Sunday, August 27th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "Conscience," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Sermon, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, of London, England, secured specially by Dr. W. L. Davidson for the Chautauqua season. Music by the Amphion Male Quartette.
2.30 p. m. Assembly Sunday School.
5.00 p. m. Chautauqua Sunday Vesper Services, Dr. W. L. Davidson.
7.30 p. m. Evening sermon, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monday, August 28th.

9.00 a. m. Devotional Hour, "The Books Opened," Rev. W. H. Williams.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "Some Old Folks at Home," Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, London, Eng.
1.30 p. m. Band Concert.
2.30 p. m. Lecture, "Reveries of a Bachelor," Jahu DeWitt Miller.
8.00 p. m. Wonderful night of Moving Pictures, American Vitagraph, Mr. Held, operator. Newest and best pictures procurable on two hemispheres will be shown.

Thursday, August 29th.

GRAND ARMY DAY—SPECIAL TRAINS.

10.30 a. m. Band Concert.
11.00 a. m. Lecture, "My Country 'Tis of Thee," Jahu DeWitt Miller.
1.30 p. m. Band Concert.
2.15 p. m. Amphion Male Quartette and Chorus in War Songs.
2.30 p. m. Lecture, "America's Great Place Among the Nations," Dr. Robt. S. McArthur, New York City, without a peer on the American platform.
4.00 p. m. Match Game of Base Ball, Athletic Park. Best of year.
7.00 p. m. Grand Closing Concert, Great Chorus, a fine Cantata Amphion Male Quartette. Miss Dess McClaren, solos in costume. American Vitagraph, for a whole hour of wonderful Moving Pictures. "The Lost Child," "A Drama in the Air," and a score of the most wonderful Moving Pictures ever made. Good bye words for 1905. Prophecies for 1906.

Thirty minutes after all is over at the Amphitheatre an expensive and beautiful display of fireworks, bringing to a close a glorious session of the Chautauqua.

Trains leave after all is over.

The Mother's Responsibility—And the Father's

By MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Author and Lecturer

I BELIEVE that there is a great menace to the family, and consequently to the state, indicated by certain tendencies of opinion and life. Chief among these I consider the tendency to magnify the responsibility of WOMEN and IGNORE the responsibility of men. The birth of a child implies two parents. From my point of view it is entirely impossible to exaggerate the necessity for purity, devotion and responsibility which should be required of mothers.

MY PLEA IS THAT SOCIETY SHALL BE TRAINED TO DEMAND NOT LESS OF PURITY, DEVOTION AND SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN FATHERS.

I believe that there are dangers of race degeneration, if not immediate danger of race extinction. There is no doubt that one of these dangers proceeds from the selfishness, the love of ease and the personal vanity of women, who from these causes are moved to escape what they consider the BURDENS of maternity.

These conditions cannot be too seriously deprecated nor too severely reprimanded by any one, but this evasion by married women of the maternity, which is the crown of the wife, is but one cause of the existing menace to family life.

* * *

MEN ARE NOT LESS SELFISH nor less ease loving nor less desirous of seeking material comfort and physical luxury at the expense of the sacrifice of children than our women.

It is ridiculous to talk as if women were the sole party to the postponement of marriage in a state of society which does not permit women to propose marriage.

Men postpone marriage and move from or never secure simple individual homes that they may be spared the responsibility of keeping an individual furnace running and that they may escape other small duties which fall to the lot of the average independent householder, and they do this because they love ease, comfort and luxury more than the chaste pleasures of family life, ACCOMPANIED BY ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

I personally know scores of young women in all respectable stations of life, from the industrious, well paid clerk, stenographer and reporter, through all classes of teachers, through all classes of the daughters of men, from well to do to opulent, whose hearts yearn for an opportunity to live an independent family life, for a chance to help to found a home and produce children.

Of these the working portion would gladly give up the independence of a personal wage and salary and do, instead of the work which now occupies them, the housework IN THEIR OWN HOMES if young men of equal purity of personal life and equally fine domestic and moral feelings should give them a chance to help to build a pure home and produce pure, untainted children.

The young women of the second class referred to, daughters of homes of comfort and luxury, would leave their present round of afternoon teas and evening receptions and go from their present luxurious environment under their parents' roofs with joy for the chance to carry out their own ideals and their own purposes in founding a simple home with some young man of their own class equally willing to give up his bachelor luxuries for the most dignified estate of husbandhood and paternity.

What I deprecate is talking about the production and nurture of children AS IF WOMEN HAD SOLE RESPONSIBILITY concerning them. I realize that in the nature of the case the mother has not only the stronger prenatal influence over the child, but also the greater influence during its first years.

I consider it a blot upon civilization that the educational systems of a country which, like ours, boasts of its intelligence and culture, takes no account of the functions of wifehood and motherhood in the education of its girls.

Notwithstanding this defect in the education of girls, generally speaking they are MUCH BETTER PREPARED IN BODY AND MIND for their duties as wives and mothers than young men are for their duties as husbands and fathers.

* * *

Let us by all means multiply our mothers' clubs and increase the number and influence of our mothers' congresses, but let us at the same time do something to turn the thoughts of men, young and old, to those duties and those responsibilities toward children already here and those yet unborn, WHICH CANNOT POSSIBLY BE SHIRKED and thrown upon the shoulders of women.

LET FATHERS IN THEIR HOMES AND MEN TEACHERS IN THEIR SCHOOLS AND RABBIS AND PRIESTS AND CLERGYMEN IN THEIR PULPITS AND THE PRESS EVERYWHERE GIVE A LITTLE ATTENTION TO THE PHYSICAL HABITS AND CONSEQUENT PHYSICAL CONDITION AND TO THE MORAL IDEALS OF MEN.

A Poem for Today

THE LAND OF STORY BOOKS

By Robert Louis Stevenson

AT evening, when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit;
They sit at home, and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

Now, with my little gun, I crawl
All in the dark along the wall,
And follow round the forest track
Away behind the sofa back.

There, in the night, where none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie,
And play at books that I have read
Till it is time to go to bed.

These are the hills, these are the woods,
These are my starry solitudes,
And there the river, by whose brink
The roaring lions come to drink.

I see the others far away,
As if in fire lit camp they lay,
And I, like to an Indian scout,
Around their party prowled about.

So, when my nurse comes in for me,
Home I return across the sea,
And go to bed with backward looks
At my dear Land of Story Books.

Appomattox and After

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 9, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

LEE'S army was surrounded at Appomattox on the morning of April 9, 1865, but its lion hearted commander refused to yield until convinced that the situation was hopeless. Several letters had passed between Lee and Grant during the previous twenty-four hours with reference to surrender. Grant asked the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to avoid "further effusion of blood." Lee offered to treat for peace.

The Confederates were hemmed in as the lines stood, but there had been doubt in the minds of Lee and his officers the night of April 8 as to whether the Army of the Potomac was all on the field. It was decided at a council of war that General John B. Gordon and General Fitz Lee should attempt to hew a path through Sheridan's ranks on the west and lead the march to Lynchburg.

Robert E. Lee in person repaired to the picket line the morning of the 9th, hoping to meet Grant there for a conference under a flag of truce. He found awaiting him a note from Grant stating definitely that he (Grant) would not treat for peace. Grant at the moment was eight miles distant, and Lee, having learned meanwhile that Gordon and Fitz Lee reported strong columns of Federal infantry on their front as well as Sheridan's cavalry, wrote asking for an interview with Grant to discuss terms of surrender.

The generals met about 1 o'clock at the house of Wilmer McLean, in the village of Appomattox, and the details for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia were arranged. The terms were parole of officers and men, with the privilege of going home. The private property of officers paroled was not to be disturbed, and soldiers who claimed horses were allowed to keep them. "They will need them to do their spring plowing," said Grant. The surrender embraced about 28,000 men, but only about 8,000 delivered up muskets. Fitz Lee withdrew his cavalry before the surrender and reached Lynchburg.

The historic Sunday, April 9, 1865, closed with a friendly meeting between the officers and soldiers who had fought one another so zealously for four years. The Federals shared their rations with the southerners, who at times upon this last march had lived upon raw corn.

On the 10th Lee made a farewell address and started for Richmond. Grant set out for Washington the same day to see the president, who had reached there the day before, having left Richmond on the 6th.

On receiving the news of the surrender of Lee, Jefferson Davis abandoned Danville, the new capital of the Confederacy, and started south under a light escort with considerable treasure in specie. He was captured at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10 and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. The very last hope of the Confederates, the army under General Joseph E. Johnston, confronting Sherman in North Carolina, surrendered April 26. Other surrenders followed, the last of importance being that of the transmississippi forces May 20. In all 175,000 Confederates were released on parole.

While the surrender of Lee, virtually the end of the war, was hailed with the wildest rejoicing all over the north, there was no unusual demonstration among the victorious troops. General Longstreet said that Grant refused to allow an artillery salute to signalize the event. Lee's surrender had long been expected as a result of the Petersburg campaign and was a foregone conclusion after the fall of the city. And yet it took many days for the soldiers to realize that all was over. Grant's troops remained in their old camps around Appomattox, maintaining the usual discipline, with outposts guarding against possible forays by partisan bands.

News of the assassination of Lincoln cast a pall over the army. No one would believe it until it was confirmed. It has been stated that in after years, even in old age, adults of that period remembered distinctly the time of day, the spot where they were, their companions and what they were doing when that awful shock came.

Disbandment of government forces began April 29, detached parties, railway and rendezvous guards being mustered out first. The troops around Appomattox marched to the seaports and were transported by water to Washington. Sherman's army marched from Goldsboro, N. C., to the banks of the Potomac by way of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Manassas. A grand review took place on May 23 and 24, the armies parading on Pennsylvania avenue, where they were reviewed by the commanding generals, President Johnson and his cabinet. [It was on this occasion that Sherman publicly snubbed the secretary of war by refusing to take his proffered hand when greetings were exchanged by the officials at the close of the review.]

Meanwhile the Confederates were walking home all over the south and along the border. Thousands of them didn't tarry for the formality of giving the parole and thousands hid their muskets for future recovery and, when lucky enough to dodge Federal camps en route, took the weapons home. Lee's men were "shy" 20,000 rifles. One incident at Appomattox showed the temper of some "Johnnies" about giving up their guns. Two or three days after the surrender the Federal guard of a farmhouse just outside of Grant's lines saw three Confederates approaching the house, all having their muskets slung across the shoulder by the strap. Two of the party were supporting a third, who could barely walk. The Federals advanced and demanded the surrender of the guns. Two handed them over, but the third, the sick man—he was a boy in his teens—refused and prepared to unsling it for defense. The Federals saw that he was half crazed with sickness and excitement and were lenient. The poor boy in his delirium raged violently and had to be placed on the ground, where he raved on and struggled, trying to draw his gun on the foe. An aged woman tottered forward from the house down the path and recognized the lad as a grandson whose home was in North Carolina. He soon became quiet and died there on the sward after pleading with his last breath, "Tell mother her boy never surrendered." In death his arms were folded across the musket, which lay upon his breast.

The assassination of Lincoln sent the straggling Confederates into hiding for fear of reprisals, although among the Federals there was no disposition to hold the fighting men of the south responsible for that or any other irregular method of warfare. The Confederates were too much rejoiced over peace and the prospect of rejoining their families to indulge in resentment for honorable defeat. They went to work at plowing, as Grant knew they would, inspired by the example of men like Forrest in Tennessee and Major General William Mahone of Virginia, the latter actually bearing a hand in the cornfield himself.

The soldiers of the north, too—and there were a round million of them in arms April 9, 1865—had but one thought, or possibly two—first, to get home somehow quick, and to get there if possible in civilian "togs." The lightning changes of costume made the instant Uncle Sam's mustering out officers had called a soldier's name the last time would have put some of the latter day stage artists to shame. Men had new suits in their knapsacks, in the hands of waiting lackeys or comrades who had got "through" first, stowed in anterooms, in cabs outside, in saloons around the corner. Clothing stores were mobbed by veterans with their hands stuffed with greenbacks. Price and fit were of no account. Then, ho, for the photographer's to get counterfeit presentments to send to distant sweethearts and friends. Cast-off uniforms went to the attic or museum of relics. As a rule, regiments were ordered to their state rendezvous for discharge, and the work was done in vacant halls and old recruit barracks. There were no loving goodbys, either, to the barracks when a veteran shook the dust from his feet to go home—home! The war department during the months of May, June and July forty years ago was bombarded with applications, backed by every sort of "pull," from regiments asking immediate muster out. The veteran who wasn't eager to hurry home and be there for the "glorious Fourth" forgot his peculiarity very quickly and has never cared to recall it. To get home, to get to work, to get back to school, was in the air.

OLD FOES FRATERNIZING AT APPOMATTOX.

Thrifty and long headed veterans had bought farms or shops or stores by mail, hired out or formed partnerships by mail. Thousands of seminary boys had carried text books in their knapsacks and for months had been brushing up for college. The war was over. Now for business. That is why and that is how an army of a million melted in a day and a million pairs of hands inured to every toil took up the implements of peace. Appomattox was great. The sequel was the grandest of all—peace that never has shown the blush of regret over what it stood for.

The aggregate of Federal enlistments was 2,778,304, representing with re-enlistments about 2,250,000 individuals. The Confederate total was about 1,000,000. The aggregate of deaths from all causes in the Federal army was 359,528, and 110,070 soldiers died in battle. The Confederate loss is unknown.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

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If you own a railroad in Annapolis, you'd better chain it. Somebody on the staff of the Annapolis *Capital* is getting desperate: "Some people think there are degrees in crime and there are shades in stealing. We often find ourselves telling people to choose between two evils. We find it hard to refrain from saying to a man who just will steal: 'Don't steal a rooster, steal a railroad; don't steal a peice of bacon, steal a bank.' By stealing chickens and bacon a man damages his reputation; by stealing railroads and banks and heaps of funds he enhances his character, and becomes a pampered, honored hero."

Subscribe for The Republican.

Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments

- OF -

Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 24, 1905.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

Wm. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.
Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.
Walter G. Meyers, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

Leonard B. Kurtz, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.
Thomas H. Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Wm. J. Barnard, Judge and Register, Bloomington.
Grant Harshbarger, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

S. K. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.
C. C. Speicher, Republican, Judge and Register. Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.
Marshall Frankhouser, Republican, Judge and Register, Cranesville, W. Va.

District No. 7.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
Franklin P. Arnold, Republican, Judge and Register, Mountain Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
Jonas Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Sunnyside,

District No. 9.

Micheal Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.
Daniel B. Layman, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 10.

Emil F. Droege, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.
J. B. Sheokey, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Albin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton, Allegany county, Md.
Stanley M. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 12.

Perry Bowser, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.
Simon J. Orendorf, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Blaine Mineral county, W. Va.
W. Scott Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

District No. 14.

Thomas J. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.
Charles A. Ashby, Republican, Judge and Register, Crellin.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHAS. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS.
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county.
CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., June 22, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 11th, 1905,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

In Garrett County, Maryland.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Edmund Friend to Julius C. Renninger dated the 6th day of June, 1901, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 37, folio 544, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, and assigned to Joseph Rembold on the 3rd day of July 1901, and assigned by said Joseph Rembold to J. C. Renninger and William R. Offutt for the purpose of foreclosure, default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage the said undersigned assignees for the purpose of foreclosure will on

SATURDAY, the 22d Day of July, 1905

at the hour of two o'clock p. m. in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Md. offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder all that lot, piece or parcel situated, lying and being in Garrett county and State of Maryland and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a stone standing South 45 degrees East, 16 links from a maple tree marked with three notches, North 30 degrees East 115 perches from the mouth of Red Run, and running thence with the first line of Albert H. Welch's land and extended 72 degrees West, 66½ perches to the middle of Deep Creek, then up said stream with its meanderings South 44 degrees West, 15 perches, South 71 degrees West, 24 perches, South 58 degrees West, 12 perches, South 42½ degrees West, 15 perches, South 25 degrees West, 8 perches, South 1 degree West, 7 perches, South 19 degrees East, 42 perches, South 7½ degrees West, 11 perches, South 23½ degrees West, 20 perches, South 26 degrees East, 18 perches, South 37 degrees East, 9 perches, South 67 degrees East, 8½ perches, North 85½ degrees East, 8 perches, North 49 degrees East 41 perches, North 68 degrees East, 28 perches, North 46½ degrees East 32½ perches North 24 degrees East, 11 perches, North 51½ degrees East, 30 perches, North 26½ degrees East, 6 perches and 7 links to the end of the 19th line of Christian Soellers' land, and with his 20th and last line North 49 degrees West, 38½ perches to the beginning, containing

75 3-4 ACRES

more or less, and being the same land which was conveyed to the said Edmund Friend by deed from Henry G. Davis and others dated the 27th day of October, 1884 and recorded in Liber W. H. T., No. 12, folio 736, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

Said land is improved with a dwelling and outbuildings and there is a good vein of coal underlying said land.

Terms of sale; cash on day of sale.

J. C. RENNINGER,
WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
Assignees of Mortgage for the purpose of Foreclosure.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Charles S. May and Mary E. May, his wife, to Jacob P. Gauer, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 41, folio 261, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made therein, and said mortgage having been duly assigned to me by the administrators of the said Jacob P. Gauer for foreclosure, I will on

SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1905.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

in front of the First National Bank Building on the corner of Second and Alder Streets, in the town of Oakland, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder the following described real estate with the improvements thereon:

All that lot of ground in the town of Swanton in said County, beginning at a stake North twenty-nine and one-half degrees East thirty-four and two-thirds feet from the beginning of lot number one in the said town of Swanton, and running thence North 20½ degrees East 94 feet to the limits of the County Road, thence South 69½ degrees East 84 feet, South 20½ degrees West 94 feet, then by a straight line to the beginning, containing

One-fourth of an Acre,

more or less. This lot is improved by a large

Two-story Grist Mill

Building and other outbuildings, together with all fixtures that are a part and parcel of said real estate. Said property is well located for a grist mill and when in operation, enjoyed a good patronage. The buildings on same are practically new and is a good opening for any one desiring to engage in the grist milling business.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on day of sale; conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

FRED. A. THAYER, Assignee.

Teachers' Examinations

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY. OAKLAND, MD., June 3, 1905.

The Garrett county examinations for teachers will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Monday and Tuesday, June 26 and 27.

At ACCIDENT, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29.

At OAKLAND, Friday and Saturday, June 30 and July 1.

Those applying for First Grade Certificates must appear at Oakland.
No other examinations will be held during the year.
By order of the Board,
E. A. BROWNING, Sec'y.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,350 00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Hinebaugh & Edwards, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hinebaugh & Edwards, of Oakland, in the county of Garrett, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1905, the said bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the law office of G. S. Hamill, at Oakland, Maryland, on the 24th day of June, A. D., 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting

ALBERT A. DOUB,
June 12th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Designated United States Depository

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

L. E. HANSON Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

9 3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

Paroid Roofing

—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

Send For Free Sample

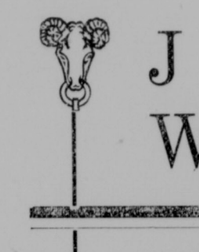
and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

FOR YOUR ROOFS

B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

Who Does Your JOB WORK



IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEW LINE OF Wash Dress Goods

Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

It is the Universal Verdict of Everybody that

Lauer's Ice Cream

IS THE BEST THEY EVER ATE

The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland

Ice Cream
Wholesale and Retail

Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. **Sold by** all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

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THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

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Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for smallinvestors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 PER YEAR

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905. NUMBER 18.

END COMES QUICKLY TO A BUSY LIFE.

Secretary of State Hay Died Suddenly Shortly After Midnight.

PHYSICIANS WERE AT HIS BEDSIDE

Patient Had Passed Comfortable Day and Was Looking Forward to Leaving Bed Soon—Attack Came Atfer Bidding Family Good Night.

NEWBURY, N. H., July 1.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12.25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embodism. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Mrs. Hay and Drs. Scudder and Murphy were at the secretary's bedside when the end came. The secretary bade good night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock last night at the close of one the best days he has had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The secretary suffered none of the old pains in his chest, which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch.

At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. A few moments after 12 he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder. Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The secretary was breathing with difficulty and expired almost immediately afterward at 12.25.

Hoyes Subordinate Grange.

Mr. George E. Bishoff, lecturer of the county granges, furnishes this paper with a copy of the program to be rendered at the meeting of the Hoyes Subordinate Grange on Thursday night, July 13th, as follows:

Recitation, Miss Mae DeWitt; select reading, J. Arthur Dewitt; select reading, Harry Enlow; "Eenoes from Independence Day," George E. Bishoff; "The Law on Carrying Concealed Weapons," 'Squire D. W. Fraker.

Each person above will select their own subjects, except where the subjects have been assigned.

Songs from the Grange book.

All are cordially invited to be present.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

Report of the Gathering at Mountain Lake Park Last Week.

It is very encouraging to Epworth League workers throughout Oakland District to know that one of the best and most interesting conventions ever held in the district was that at Mt. Lake Park June 27th and 28th, 1605.

On Tuesday evening, June 27th, the meeting began with devotional services with Rev. J. E. Weigle as leader, which were helpful and uplifting to all present.

Immediately following this Rev. P. W. Metheny gave an address of welcome in behalf of the Mt. Lake League and church, which made us all feel welcome indeed. Rev. R. O. Philipps gave an inspiring response in behalf of the delegates. The remainder of the evening session was taken up by Mt. Lake Park E. L. Chapter, who gave us a most excellent literary program well rendered and highly appreciated by the convention.

On Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock a sunrise prayer meeting was conducted by Rev. W. M. Lister. This was well attended and very beneficial.

At 9 o'clock the devotional services consisting of singing, prayer and scripture reading was led by Wm. E. Bishoff.

After the appointment of several committees, Rev. J. B. Workman, district president, gave his second annual report, which was encouraging and contained the following recommendations:

1. That the pastors renew their diligence and push forward the work of the League in their charges, and especially that they be persistent in their efforts to secure reports from each chapter to the District Convention.

2. That the district secretary and president be notified at each election of local officers of the names of president and secretary that they may be able to furnish the information which is so frequently asked for by the Conference and General League officers.

Then followed the paper by Rev. F. M. Cain on the subject, "Success or Failure of the League." This paper contained most excellent thoughts, and the discussion which followed was enthusiastic.

Rev. C. J. Price then preached a sermon, which all were delighted to hear.

The afternoon session of June 28th was begun with devotional services conducted by Rev. H. Scott, which were very beneficial.

Miss Mollie Hamill presented a paper on the subject, "What Should be Taught in the Junior League," which was interesting and helpful to all Junior League workers. Dr. R. B. Ward gave a brief but stirring talk supplementing this and referring to the possibilities of the Junior League.

An important feature of the day was Junior League exercises given by the Junior League of Oakland under the training of Miss Grace Loar. The little folks did their work so well and so faithfully that all were agreeably surprised.

Officers were elected for Oakland District for the coming year as follow:

President, Rev. J. B. Workman, Oakland; 1st V. P., R. A. Smith, Blaine, W. Va.; 2nd V. P., Rev. Daniel Westfall, Thomas, W. Va.; 3rd V. P., Mrs. R. B. Ward, Oakland; 4th V. P., Rev. P. W. Merheny, Mt. Lake Park; Statistical Secretary, Rev. A. L. Ireland, Parsons, W. Va.; Recording Sec., Wm. E. Bishoff, Hoyes; Treasurer, Miss Ora Newman, Independence, W. Va.; Supt. Junior League, Miss Grace Loar, Oakland; Board of Control: Rev. R. O. Philipps, Blaine, W. Va., Rev. J. E. Weigle, Cranesville, W. Va., Rev. J. H. Funk, Horton, W. Va., Rev. F. M. Cain, Rowlesburg, W. Va.

In the evening session the speaker of the evening was Rev. A. L. Ireland, who addressed the convention discussing the "Possibility of the Epworth League." This was an excellent address, and rounded up well the work of the convention.

The attendance was good at all sessions and a lively interest was manifested by the members of the local chapter as well as by the delegates from other chapters.

The next District Convention will be held at Blaine, W. Va.

WM. E. BISHOFF, Secretary.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mrs. Price, wife of Rev. Joseph Price, of Swanton, spent a few days of last week in this place, visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Price.

Mr. James Beard, a well known citizen of this place, is visiting relatives at Cherry Run. He will not return home until after the Fourth.

Mr. Russel Pattison, the batting pitcher, who has achieved considerable newspaper notoriety on account of his action in compelling the management of the Cumberland baseball club to pay him his salary, for the time he lost, while suffering from injuries received in the line of duty, arrived home on Friday. Russell looks well and seems none the worse from the wear and tear of his scrap with Messrs. Tate, Young & Co. His host of friends and the baseball fans at this end of the league circuit justify him in his action, but have no boquets for Harry Tate.

Mrs. Maggie Collins and her two children, Lloyd and Margarite, spent a few days of last week with relatives in Cumberland.

The reunion and picnic of the Kight family, with, almost a little army of connections, sisters, cousins and aunts, was held in Borderside Grove, at this place, on July 4th. The pioneer settlers of this end of the State belonged to the family and the younger members of the race point with pride to the fact that they had relatives in every war marked down in the history of this country.

Misses Elizabeth and Elsie Hoffman, of Keyser, daughters of Dr. Hoffman, surgeon in chief to the Keyser hospital, were guests of friends last week.

Miss Gloss, a member of a well known English family living in Gobbler's Nob, while sitting with a number of girl companions on the edge of a cliff overlooking the town of Savage a few evenings ago, lost her balance, fell over the precipice, a distance of about 18 feet. Fortunately the undergrowth at the foot of the cliff was very dense and broke the fall and outside of a few bruises and scratches no other injury was sustained.

Messrs. E. J. Hoffman, telegraph operator at the Junction office and William Mickey, of Savage, engineer on the W. Va. C., were in town Sunday.

Fears are expressed by the farmers in this vicinity that the heavy almost constant rains for the past ten days will seriously interfere with the potato crop, peas, beans, potatoes and cabbage, home grown, have been in market for the past two weeks, something unusual for this section.

Mr. William Oss, of the well known lumber of Oss Bros., operating on Savage river, a few miles west of this place, was in town.

"Big Jim" Cross has about exhausted all his patience, lost considerable money and spent lots of time in getting his bangers in such a shape, that their playing would reflect credit on himself as a baseball manager and magnate. They say that when the Lonaconing team presented him with a large white goose egg on the occasion of his twilight visit to that town, the hot air that escaped from "Jim's" respiratory apparatus would have set a whole town afire.

Dixon & Kelso

Have One Ton Binder Twine To Sell Cheap

Dixon & Kelso

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN OAKLAND

The Crowd Was Well Behaved and Bent on Having a Good Time.

EXPLOSIONS WERE INCESSANT

From Daylight Until Well Into the Knight—Street Parade Was a Frost In One Respect, in Another a Disgrace to Morality.

The Fourth of July this year as celebrated in Oakland was not dissimilar to other celebrations of like character except in one respect, that being the disgraceful and shameful exhibition made by some drunken louts loaded in two wagons representing Hesen's dive on Green street where white and black congregate to drink noxious compounds that fire the brain and turn men into brutes. The two wagons were a portion of the parade to represent the business interests of the town, and it has been well said that the representation as given in the vehicles were true to life of the actions and men who make the saloon their place of rendezvous. Saloons run upon the same principles of this one is what brings bad odor upon the more respectable places thus putting them all in the same class. If there is no law to close this dive and all others of its class there is crying need for one and may God speed the day when Oakland is well rid of them.

In making this comment we believe that we voice the sentiment of all classes including the saloon keepers who aim to keep within the law and to operate their places in a quiet, orderly manner.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the parade was unaware of the presence of the disreputable spectacle until after the parade had started and was well through the center of the town.

The crowd present on the day was a well behaved one, bent on having a good time and they had it. No arrests were made during the day or evening as no breach of the peace took place that came under the eye of the officers.

The explosion of fireworks begun early in the morning and was continued well up until midnight.

The day was enlivened with music furnished by three bands, the W. O. W. band from Grafton, under the direction of Leo Rasche, the Moscow band and the Keyser band. At the picnic grounds a stand had been erected for dancing, but rain interferred greatly in the afternoon and evening with this pleasure.

THE CAMP MEETING.

Still in Progress at Mountain Lake Park Attended by Large Crowds.

The camp meeting at Mountain Lake Park which begun on last Saturday night is still in progress with interest and religious zeal at a high mark.

During the past few days of the meeting quite a large number have professed conversion and the number of seekers after a changed life are being augmented at every gathering during the day and evening.

Sunday morning Bishop Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached to a large congregation and in the afternoon Dr. Peterkin, of New York City made an eloquent appeal to his hearers.

Interest in the meeting will centre about the meetings scheduled for Sunday and Monday. Sunday morning Rev. Joseph Smith will deliver the sermon and in the evening another preacher of ability will occupy the pulpit.

At the Sunday meeting large crowds of people from all parts of the county and adjoining towns of West Virginia are expected to be present.

Women's Home Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society will be held at Mountain Lake Park July 22, 23, and 24. On Sunday, the 22rd, Rev. C. W. Smith, D. D., editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, will preach at 10.30 o'clock in the morning and at 7.30 in the evening. Miss Ida E. Miner, of Washington, D. C. will give an address.

The annual reception will be held at the Thompson Rest Home on Monday, the 24th inst. from two until five o'clock p. m.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

YOUNG MAN KILLED.

By a Runaway Car on Tram Road near Friendsville.

On Monday of this week Charles C. Umbel, of Friendsville, in charge of a light engine on the Bear Creek Lumber Company's narrow gauge tramroad, was so badly injured in a collission between a runaway car and his engine, near Friendsville, that he died a few hours afterward at the Connellsville Hospital, where he was taken after the accident.

Umbel's engine was going up the mountain when a heavy loaded car broke loose on a branch road about a mile above and dashed down the steep grade into the engine. Umbel's skull was fractured and he was injured internally.

BISHOP CONRAD G. LINT.

Some Information Concerning a Well Known German Baptist Minister.

The following interesting mention of Bishop Conrad G. Lint, of Meyersdale, appeared in Monday's Pittsburg *Times*:

Yesterday Bishop Conrad G. Lint celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the ministry, having for that length of time presided over the local congregation of German Baptist Brethren, commonly known as Dunkards. Bishop Lint was born in Meyers Mills (now Meyersdale), April, 1834, and during that time has continously resided here. In 1855, June 16, he was admitted as a member of the church by baptism; the same day he was elected to the office of deacon, and eight days later was elevated to the ministry, having since had charge of the church at this place.

Early in life the bishop entered the blacksmith shop of his father and learned the trade, becoming an expert mechanic. He is a forceful and convincing speaking. In matters pertaining to vocal music he is an authority, inheriting his talent, perhaps, from his ancestors, of Swiss origin, among them the late Jenny Lind, who was a near relative of the bishop's foreparents.

Bishop Lint is perhaps as widely known throughout the Dunkard church in the United States as any other minister in it. At annual meetings of the church he has always been a prominent figure, having served at the last meeting as a member of the standing committee, representing Western Pennsylvania. The bishop has hosts of friends wherever he is known.

Mrs. Lint occupies a place as prominent as her husband, the bishop, in this community and among the German Baptist Brethren of Western Pennsylvania. Wherever the bishop is known—and he has hosts of friends—Mrs. Lint is as popular as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Lint enjoy good health and are still active in the work of the church and take a lively interest in the affairs of this place.

Hen's Rights.

There is a story of an old New Hampshire doctor who, on taking out a wagon that had not been used for some time, found that a hen was sitting in it. He merely "harnessed up" without disturbing her, and he and biddy made a series of calls. The Boston Herald offers this true story of the town of Amesbury, which owns a small fire apparatus:

Outside the fire limits is a small community that, on petition, received an appropriation for the purchase of a "handtub."

Last summer a stroke of lightning started a small fire in a farmhouse near by. The volunteer department rallied at once, but when they arrived at the engine house the foreman stood at the door.

"Don't touch her, boys!" cried he. "I've got two hens settin' in the box. Let's use buckets."

They agreed, and the hens were not disturbed.

Will Sue Cumberland Club.

It is rumored that Russell Pattison, recently released by the Cumberland base ball club, of the Cumberland and George's creek league, will sue that organization for back pay. Pattison was injured recently in a game with Piedmont, and it seems that the management of the Cumberland club "docked him" for the time lost while recuperating from his injuries. Folks up this way think Pattison has been treated rather shabbily by the Cumberland management.—Piedmont Herald.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

14 3t J. T. LOHR BITTINGER.

MUNICIPAL BONDS WERE NOT SOLD

Insufficiency of Bids the Reason and They Will Be Sold at Auction

ON A DATE YET TO BE FIXED.

Other Proceedings of the Town Council at Its Regular Monthly Meeting Monday Night.

The July meeting of the Town Council was hold on Monday night last with all members of Council except Mr. Lauer, present.

The monthly bills for electric light, street work, police protection and incidental expenses were read and passed for payment.

A permit was granted the Board of County Commissioners to lay a sewer from the site of the new jail down Alder street to Third street and from Third street to the Davis alley, through said alley to the Little Youghiogheny river at a point to be designated later by Council.

The sale of municipal bonds for which bids were asked, was then taken up. They sale contemplated the transfer of $4000 of interest bearing coupon bonds, the proceeds to be used for the improvement of streets, but owing to an insufficiency of the bids the sale was not made and the bonds will be offered later a public auction, the date for such a sale to be later determined upon, when notice will be given.

Street Commissioner Wotring was instructed to construct a retaining wall or cribs along the south side of Liberty street fronting the residence of Mr. R. S. Jamison and abutting upon the railroad cut so that the street line at that point may be uniform.

An ordinance, relating to saloons, was passed, which is printed in full, as follows, the said ordinance to become effective on and after July 15th:

An ordinance requiring saloons and other places in which spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or served, to allow a view to be had of the interiors of said saloons, etc., on the day and during the hours they are required by law to be closed.

SECTION—1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, That during the hours and upon the days that saloons, rooms or other places in which spirituous or fermented liquors are sold, are required by law to be kept closed and the sale of said spirituous or fermented liquors is forbidden, that any and all blinds, curtains, swing doors, shutters or anything which prevents a view to be had of the interior through the glass of the outer doors and windows of said saloons, rooms or other places where said spirituous or fermented liquors are sold or served are to be lowered, put down, swung back or opened.

SECTION—2. Be it further enacted and ordained, That any person or persons, company, firm or corporation, its agents, servants or employees, who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance or who shall neglect to conform to the provisions of the same, shall for each time he, it or they may so violate or neglect the provision of this ordinance, be fined the sum of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars and the cost of prosecution, and upon failure to pay said fine and costs shall be imposed in the town lock up or county jail for not more than thirty days for each offense.

There being no further business Council adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. LOWNDES.

Young Man Dies Very Suddenly at His Home at Clarksburg, W. Va.

The community was shocked over a message from Clarksburg, W. Va., Thursday afternoon, stating that Mr. Richard T. Lowndes, son of the late Governor Lowndes, had died suddenly at his home at that place.

The deceased hurt his hand while punishing a man who had poisoned the former's dog, which resulted in blood poison. An operation was deemed necessary, but Mr. Lowndes died under the anesthetic.

Mr. Lowndes was married to Miss Mary McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky, and the fruit of that union is one son, Master Richard. Wife and one son are left to bear the burden of this heartrendering affliction while to a mother, four brothers and a sister the awful strain of accumulated grief demands its fearful exaction.

The remains were taken to Cumberland Friday night accompanied by Mrs. Lowndes and her son, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Lowndes, Sr., and Mr. W. Bladen Lowndes, who left at once for Clarksburg. Interment was made Sunday.

Circus at Darby's Ferry

Pap Perkins, Postmaster, Tells of a Scandal In Which Deacon Spooner Was Exonerated.

IT was several years ago, but Deacon Spooner is still shivering over his narrow escape. There was to be a circus over at Darby's Ferry, and a good many of the simple people of Jericho calculated on going. The ministers and deacons and other Christian people frowned upon the idea, of course, and Deacon Spooner in particular used all his influence to keep people at home.

Whatever got the matter with him on circus day he himself could never explain, but he got up at daylight and walked seven miles, and when the performance opened he had a front seat. A hundred Jericho people saw him there, but he didn't seem to care. In fact, he appeared to be having the best time possible, and he didn't even get conscience stricken over it when he got home.

Of course, such a break could not pass unnoticed. When Deacon Tyler heard of it, he called on Deacon Williams, and the two together called upon the minister and others, and it was decided to bring Deacon Spooner to book. He got scared about it and wanted to go to Iowa and visit his sister, but he was held on to and put on trial. When he was asked if he wanted to make a statement, he rose up and said:

"I said I wouldn't go to the circus, and I advised others not to go, and whatever got into me I can't understand. I went to bed feeling that circus performances was invented by Satan to trap the unwary and that my face was set agin 'em like a flint, but I got up at daylight and headed for Darby's Ferry and struck a gait of four miles an hour. I was there to see that circus come in. I was there when the ticket wagon opened. I was the first man inside the tent."

"Deacon Spooner, does insanity run in your family?" asked Deacon Tyler in very serious tones.

"No, it don't."

"Could you truthfully say that your mind was unhinged for the time being? Did you seem to be yourself or somebody else? If you was crazy of course we can't hold you to blame."

"No, I can't say as I was crazy," replied the deacon. "There was a buzzing in my ears a good deal of the time, but I guess that come from kickin' the bedclothes off and catchin' cold. I remember of buying lemonade and peanuts after I got there and of a feller tryin' to pick my wallet out of my pocket. No, I don't think I was out of my mind."

"But do you lay it to sinful curiosity?" asked Deacon Williams.

"I guess I'll have to. I'd been hearin' about circuses for the last fifty

"THE FIRST THING I RUN UP AGIN WAS FOUR ELEPHANTS."

years and had never attended one. I heard Abner Jones telling about the lions and tigers and elephants and spotted horses, and it didn't seem so sinful as I'd allus thought for."

"But you found it sinful when you got there?" asked Moses Schemerhorn, who rings the bell for prayer meetings and thinks no windmill man can be saved in any shape.

"No, I can't say as I did," slowly replied Deacon Spooner. "That's the amazin' part of it. I had more fun than in chasin' down a wild hog or cleanin' out bumblebees, and I didn't see a single sinful thing. That's my defense—that I come home uncontaminated and untouched. I'm a-feelin' every bit as good as before I went."

There was a long drawn sigh and a shudder all around, and the minister said:

"Deacon, you may tell us what you saw there."

"Waal, the first thing I run up agin was four elephants. They was flappin' their ears and eatin' hay, and I didn't feel no sinful thoughts as I stood and looked at 'em. Can't a body see elephants and be saved too?"

"Go on, deacon."

"Then I took in the camels and ebras and giraffes. I looked at 'em over and over ag'in, but I didn't boil over and want to swear and fight. Fact is, I felt powerful peaceful over it. Is it agin me to look at critters with humps and stripes and long necks?"

"But they was connected with a circus," protested Deacon Tyler.

"Yes, I believe they was, but I couldn't help it. After I got through there, I went over to look at the rhinoceros. By gum, but he was a hefty critter. He weighed as much as two cows and a calf. I admit that I felt a little bit sinful when lookin' at him. I made up my mind that if a critter like that ever tackled me in the road at night I'd bust my suspenders tryin' to knock his horn off. It is too much to ask that my sin be overlooked?"

"We will hear further," said the minister, who wasn't looking so solemn as he might.

"Waal, they had an ostrich, two alligators, four hyenas and a sacred bull from India. I took 'em all in and nothin' happened. I didn't even feel like offerin' to bet that I could hoe two acres of corn in a day, old as I am. If I was hurt by seein' them critters and things I'm willin' to give in, but I'm sayin' that I don't feel like callin' any one a liar."

"And you didn't feel that you had sinned?" queried Moses Schemerhorn, as he shook his head in a solemn way.

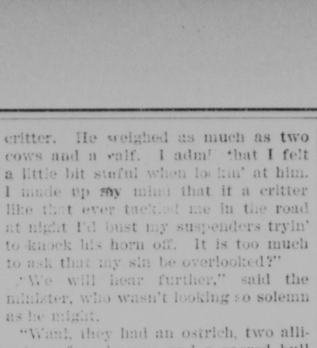
"Not a feel. I even wanted the hosses to go faster and the fellers to flipflop the harder. When a feller come climbin' around with pink lemonade and charged me 10 cents for a small glass I did wish I had him in a ten acre lot for about two minits, but the feelin' passed off as soon as I had drunk the lemonade. I guess you'd have all felt the same, wouldn't you?"

The deacon was turned out of the room and the investigating committee went into executive session, and an hour later it had

Resolved, That while Deacon Spooner had attended the circus and was liable to feel sinful, he saw the animals first and didn't feel sinful, and is therefore exonerated from all blame and is advised not to do so again.

M. QUAD.

Why He Wept.



"Ah, I'm glad you feel remorse for your crime."

"'Tain't dat, lady; I jest heard dat de feller I soaked is out of de hospittle ag'in."—New York Evening Journal.

Innocence Abroad.

Booker T. Washington told the following story of an old southern darky who was sent for the first time to the postoffice to mail four letters:

His employer not having the necessary change to pay the postage, told the darky to pay it, and he would repay him the next day. The old negro started down the road and about an hour later reached the postoffice.

"Boss," he said, looking in through the stamp window, "how much do it tek ter sen' fo' letters for Massa Johnson?"

"Eight cents," replied the clerk from within the window.

"Dat so?" interjected the negro.

"Yes, uncle."

The old darky studied awhile, took out a leather bag and worried eight coppers out of the lining. Laying these on the counter, he drew a long breath and said:

"Well, yo' c'n let 'em go 'long."

"But where are the letters?" asked the clerk.

"Whar is dey? Why, I done drapt 'em in de hole roun' yonder."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Lesson at the Primaries.

Mrs. Dobbs waited until dinner was over and her husband had lighted his pipe before she handed over the note Willie brought from the teacher.

"My boy," said Dobbs when he had read it, "I understand from this that you are excused from school until the board of education has an opportunity to consider your case."

"Yes, sir," answered Willie, who had begun to whimper.

"Do you know what the board of education is, my son?"

"No, sir."

Dobbs went into the kitchen and got a good stout piece of board; then he summoned his son, and for several minutes he was busy with Willie.

"That, my son," he said as he finished, "is the only board of education we knew of when I was a lad."

A Mistake.

"We've made a mistake," said one Russian official.

"In what way?"

"We ought to let the newspapers alone and go after the people who manufacture and import explosives."—Washington Star.

Those Dear Friends.

Stella—I have to be very circumspect since my engagement. Tom's awfully jealous.

Maud—Foolish boy! I'm sure you never have a chance to give him any cause for jealousy.—Chicago News.

Those Girls.

"That's a mighty becoming dress you are wearing."

"Becoming? Why, it hides my figure completely!"

"That's what I said."—Houston Post.

Making Amends.

Mamma—Here comes your father. See how cross you've made him. Now, go and tell him you're sorry.

Tommy—Say, pop, I'm sorry you're so blamed cross.—Philadelphia Press.

BY LONG DISTANCE

By JAMES HOWARD

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"So, you see, some one had to stay at home," came the voice over the wire, "and I telephoned Gertie Bryan that I would not come until tomorrow."

"I'm sorry," answered Gerald Holland. "There was something I particularly wanted to say to you."

"Well?" provokingly.

"Cannot I come out?"

"No!" This with a little shriek. "It would not be proper. You see, I am entirely alone."

"Even the servants gone out?" he demanded.

Enid Allen gave a little laugh. "I forgot to tell you. The cook and the first girl went on strike this afternoon. They thought I could not get along without them, and I let them go, just to show them that I could. Then the coachman got drunk, and I had to dismiss him."

"Why can't you go to Mrs. Carter's for the night?" he suggested.

"There's an awful lot of money in the safe," she answered. "I've got to stay here and look after it. You see, father will need it tomorrow and won't have time to draw it when he gets back here."

"Have you any means of protection?" he asked.

"I've got that revolver I used in camp last summer," she laughed. "I guess I can use that if burglars come."

"I'm glad of that," he began, "but I wish"—

There came over the wire a succession of wild shrieks, the sound of a heavy fall, a shot, more shrieks, a second crash and then silence.

Frantically he shouted into the transmitter, but no answer came, nor could he hear a sound. He dashed the receiver upon the hook and rushed across the room, tearing off the house coat he had been wearing over his evening clothes.

Even in his terror and despair his mind had acted quickly, and he determined to go out to Crestcliff. The Allens had a handsome country home on the shore of the lake. It was only ten miles from the city, and Holland knew that he could make it in an automobile quicker than he could telephone to the station five miles beyond and have police help sent.

THE BURGLAR, WITH AN ENTIRELY FEMININE SHRIEK, DROPPED TO THE FLOOR.

A twenty-four horsepower touring car was in the stable at the rear of the house, with the tanks all filled in anticipation of an early run in the morning. He was glad now that he had seen to it that the car was ready to go out.

In less than five minutes he had donned furs, a leather cap and goggles and was tearing along the boulevard as rapidly as he dared. Two miles out the city line was passed, and he threw the lever over to the highest notch and with a tremendous spurt the big car shot ahead.

It was known that Mr. Allen frequently kept large sums of money in the house, and the discharged coachman must have known that there was money in the safe that night. The domestics were out of the way; it would be an easy matter to one familiar with the house to force an entrance and overpower the weak girl.

Under his breath he prayed that he might not be too late, but his fears had hold of him, and in spite of the rapid rush through the cold night the perspiration stood out upon his forehead.

He had hoped to see her at the Bryans' party that evening, and it was the announcement that she would not be there that had led him to call up Enid on his early return from the dinner which had preceded the dance.

He thought as he rushed along that he would have asked her to be his wife that evening. Now he wondered if he would find her lying mortally wounded upon the floor. Had she shot the burglar she would have answered. The shot must have been meant for her.

In less than twenty minutes he had covered the ten miles and stopped the car before the big gates of the park in which the Allen house sat. It would be better, he argued, to gain access to the house quietly. Possibly the assassin had not yet left the place. It would take some time to force open the safe.

There were lights in several of the rooms downstairs, and at the rear he found a door unlocked and softly entered. The telephone, he knew, was in the hall on the second floor, and thither he directed his steps, but as he passed the library he saw through the open door a man stooping over the safe, apparently at work on the combination.

Before he could make a spring the figure started up, and Gerald found himself looking down the barrel of a dainty revolver—the very weapon he remembered having seen Enid use the summer before in camp at Indian island, the one she had told him she would use for her protection. This man must have taken it from her body. Unmindful of the consequences, he made a leap and caught at the hand holding the weapon.

There was a flash, a report and a light blow on the arm. Then came a stinging sensation in the right arm, and just as the blood running down the sleeve reddened the hand the burglar, with an entirely feminine shriek, dropped to the floor.

The soft hat fell off, and great masses of dark brown hair, released from confinement, framed Enid's face. There was water and spirits on the table, and, hastily tying his handkerchief about his arm, Gerald knelt beside the limp figure and forced some brandy between her clinched lips.

In a moment she opened her eyes, regarding him dreamily. "What are you doing here?" she asked. Then, as it all came back to her, "Have I killed you?"

"Just a little flesh wound," he said reassuringly. "It's nothing serious. "But how do you come to be in this guise? I thought they had killed you."

"It was a mouse," she confessed shamefacedly. "I was talking to you and a great big mouse ran across the floor toward me. I threw the telephone book at it and broke a vase, but it only ran toward me. I jumped on a chair and fired my revolver at it. I was so scared I did not know what I was doing."

"But the crash right afterward?" he asked.

"I fell off the chair and struck my head against a corner. It stunned me for awhile, and when I could get back to the telephone you had gone."

"But how about the clothes?"

"Why, I thought there might be men hanging around, so I put on father's old coat and hat and went out on the porch so that if there were burglars about they would think it was a man."

She opened the coat to show the dainty house gown beneath, and in spite of the burning of his arm he had to smile. "Then you came in and mistook me for a burglar?" he laughed.

"That cap looked like a mask," she said defensively.

"I never thought of that," he exclaimed, "and you had your coat collar turned up so that it looked like a disguise. Well, you've captured me, although I'm no burglar, and you've got to keep me now."

She looked tenderly up from the arm she was dressing. "Forever," she whispered.

Stolen Applause.

A rector living in Ireland had an unpleasantness with the peasantry in regard to the payment of tithes, and it happened thereafter that when he or any of his family appeared abroad they were received with cries of "Mad dog! Mad dog!" and other shouts equally emphatic and unpleasant. The dean and his family were also saluted in like manner because they insisted upon visiting the proscribed citizen, and this gave rise one day to a curious incident.

Anstey, a poet popular in Dublin and well known there as the translator of Goethe's "Faust," drove from Limerick to Dublin in the car of the dean to make the latter a short visit. The usual shouting followed, but, being slightly deaf, the poet heard only the cries and not the words of threatening and abuse. At dinner he said to his host, with a beaming countenance:

"Mr. Dean, I never knew I was so well known down here. Fame surely travels farther than we think. I assure you that nearly the whole way from Limerick I was loudly cheered by the people."

A Modest Philanthropist.

Scroggins, the millionaire stage driver who founds a university in John Uri Lloyd's story "Scroggins," says, when he gives the money for the school: "I wants it to be remembered that I ain't a doin' this fer glory. There ain't no glory ter me in nothin' but drivin' the gulch stagecoach. I don't want no name of Scroggins, neither, stuck on to this hill university. I ain't a-givin' this money fer sech an object as that. Scroggins ain't pinched no widders nor orphans an' he hain't broke up no man's business fer ter git rich. He ain't ashamed of nothin' he hes done an' thar ain't no reason ter give this money in order ter stop people talkin' 'bout his meanness, er ter buy his way inter heaven. I'm goin' back ter stagecoachin'."

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A Poem for Today

A WISH

By Abraham Cowley

ABRAHAM COWLEY, English poet (1618-1667), writing "Of Myself," says: "That I was then of the same mind as I am now (which I confess I wonder at myself) may appear by the latter end of an ode which I made when I was but thirteen years old, and which was then printed with many other verses. The beginning of it is boyish, but of this part, which I here set down (if a very little were corrected), I should hardly now be much ashamed."

THIS only grant me—that my means may lie
Too low for envy, for contempt too high.
Some honor I would have,
Not from great deeds, but good alone.
The unknown are better than ill known:
Rumor can ope the grave.
Acquaintance I would have, but when't depends
Not on the number, but the choice of friends.

Books should, not business, entertain the light,
And sleep, as undisturbed as death, the night.
My house a cottage more
Than palace; and should fitting be,
For all my use, not luxury.
My garden painted o'er
With nature's hand, not art's; and pleasure yield.
Horace might envy in his Sabin field.

Thus would I double my life's fading space;
For he that runs it well, twice runs his race.
And in this true delight,
These unbought sports, this happy state,
I would not fear, nor wish, my fate,
But boldly say each night,
"To-morrow let my sun his beams display,
Or in clouds hide them; I have lived to-day."

Japan's Attitude Toward Korea and Manchuria

By SADAZUCHI UCHIDA, Japan's Consul General at New York

THE attitude of Japan in the present war is for the preservation of her national existence. Incidentally she is doing the fighting for China and Korea, for THEY ARE COWARDS. They do not dare to fight Russia, not even to prevent their territory from being partitioned. They do not dare to fight for their own interests.

IF CHINA AND KOREA WERE ANNEXED BY RUSSIA MY COUNTRY WOULD BE AT THE MERCY OF THE SULLEN BEAR. THAT IS WHY WE WANT THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHINA AND KOREA ASSURED.

We insist on the open door policy in China and Korea. If other nations get in there, China and Korea would be held from any PARTICULAR power in the western world. If Manchuria and Korea had more American, French and German and other nations interested in these two domains, Russia would not DARE annex those countries. That's why we want the open door for the protection of them.

We cannot tell when the war will end, but now that Port Arthur has been captured, now that the fate of Russia's army in Manchuria is doubtful, now that Russia has serious internal troubles, we have very optimistic hopes for final victory.

It is not premature to discuss what we will do and what other nations will do in the orient after the war is over. I will not discuss the political programme, but I can safely say WE MUST ENTER ANOTHER GREAT STRUGGLE not only against Russia, but against the whole civilized world—that is, a commercial and industrial fight for China and Korea. In order to gain success in these branches we must use great energy, a great deal of money AND GREAT RAPIDITY.

In those two countries there is a great property in commerce and industry, as great as in any country in the world. There are gold and iron mines, and many thousand miles of railroads can be built. There are many strongholds to be improved. WE MUST EDUCATE THE NATIVES.

If we make a success in the commercial and industrial interests in the two countries we can make a great future.

ENTERING UPON THAT KIND OF COMPETITION, EVERY OTHER NATION MUST BE SUPPOSED TO BE OUR RIVAL. WE MUST NOT BE FRIENDLY TO ANY. WE UNDERSTAND CONDITIONS BETTER THAN ANY NATION.

A Poem for Today

THE COLD WATER MAN

By John Godfrey Saxe

IT was an honest fisherman,
I knew him passing well;
And he lived by a little pond,
Within a little dell.

A grave and quiet man was he,
Who loved his hook and rod;
So even ran his line of life,
His neighbors thought it odd.

For science and for books he said
He never had a wish;
No school to him was worth a fig
Except a school of fish.

In short, this honest fisherman
All other toils forsook;
nd, though no vagrant man was he,
He lived by hook and crook.

He ne'er aspired to rank or wealth,
Nor cared about a name;
For, though much famed for fish was he,
He never fished for fame.

To charm the fish he never spoke,
Although his voice was fine;
He found the most convenient way
Was just to drop a line!

And many a gudgeon of the pond,
If made to speak to-day,
Would own, with grief, the angler had
A mighty taking way!

One day, while fishing on a log,
He mourned his want of luck—
When, suddenly, he felt a bite,
And, jerking—caught a duck!

Alas! that day this fisherman
Had taken too much grog;
And, being but a landsman, too,
He couldn't keep the log!

'Twas all in vain with might and main
He strove to reach the shore;
Down, down he went to feed the fish
He'd baited oft before!

The jury gave their verdict that
'Twas nothing else but gin,
That caused the fisherman to be
So sadly taken in.

Though one stood out upon a whim,
And said the angler's slaughter—
To be exact about the fact—
Was clearly gin-and-water!

The moral of this mournful tale
To all is plain and clear—
That drinking habits bring a man
Too often to his bier.

And he who scorns to "take the pledge,"
And keep the promise fast,
May be, in spite of fate, a stiff
Cold-water man at last!

The Fall of Richmond

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 2-3, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg by the Confederate government officials and the troops began at dark on the 2d of April, 1865. The Federal armies had invested Petersburg except where the Appomattox river protected it on the northwestern edge. Grant's lines rested upon the river below and above the town. Lee's first step after evacuation had been decided upon was the destruction of Confederate stores, boats, railroads, rolling stock and bridges and public property generally. The soldiers on the very front of the Federal line could hear the rumble of wheels on the bridges and reported to headquarters that the sounds indicated evacuation.

Some time after midnight—that is, early on the 3d—the magazine at Fort Drury, on James river, little more than halfway to Richmond, blew up, lighting the whole heavens. It was plainly visible on the Petersburg lines, and, as it was followed by other explosions, that of war vessels and bridges, and by fires nearer to Petersburg, it became very plain that a general destruction was going on along Lee's twenty miles of defenses. However, the Confederate pickets were out in full force, and every attempt of the Federal pickets to advance was met by good volleys of musketry. At daylight on the 3d the order was given on the Ninth corps line for pickets to advance to the enemy's main trenches. They did so and found the batteries empty and the camps deserted and denuded of everything valuable. Heavy guns had not been removed. A few Confederate skirmishers were overtaken, and it was learned that the bulk of the army had been gone for hours, the trains and artillery having begun to move at 8 o'clock p. m. on the 2d, the infantry following.

The brigade of General Ralph Ely—Second brigade, First division, Ninth corps—moved rapidly toward Petersburg, on the river road, and received the surrender about 4:30 a. m. The First division was promptly assembled and marched in by the regular roads. President Lincoln reached Petersburg about noon. Grant was already there, and there was hearty rejoicing among soldiery and citizens because the tedious siege was over. News came from Richmond that that stronghold had been entered by Federal troops at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Army of the Potomac rested around Petersburg, and General Grant went out on the South Side railroad, where a strong Federal column under General Ord was moving on a line parallel to that taken by Lee, the Appomattox river between their marching columns.

The experiences at Petersburg had been repeated at Richmond with the exception of the assaults. The Federal army confronting the defenses of Richmond consisted of two divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps of the Army of the James. General Godfrey Weitzel commanded the corps and was temporarily in command in front of Richmond. He had held his troops in readiness to assault for some days, but the success of the turning movement had rendered that unnecessary. Inside of Richmond confusion reigned all day on the 2d (Sunday), the day of the successful Federal assaults at Petersburg. Dispatches from Lee announcing his inability to hold his ground at Petersburg had caused the officers of the Confederate government to begin preparations for a hasty flight, and as they did not wait for night to cover their movements the people soon learned the truth and acted accordingly.

General R. S. Ewell commanded a few local Confederate troops in the defenses, and General G. W. C. Lee, son of General Robert Edward Lee, had a division in the Confederate works at Chapin's bluff, on James river, seven miles below the city. These troops were all put under orders ready to move. The men who had been prominent in secession affairs, the officials and pronounced disunionists betrayed their anxiety to be away when the Yankee troops should come in. Davis left the city at 8 o'clock, accompanied by his cabinet, and the archives and treasure, a sum unknown, but which included, $275,000 of bank gold, were shipped in cars. Darkness brought about a reign of terror. The stores of ammunition were exploded by military order, and the uncontrollable populace took this for a signal for destruction. Large warehouses containing tobacco, bacon and other combustibles were fired by accident or design, and the flames spread to other buildings. People gathered a few household goods and rushed to the squares and other open places.

The lower classes broke open liquor stores and fed their frenzy by the free use of stimulants. Pillage and outrage were added to fire and terror. Amid it all the explosives contained in the magazines, which were hoisted into the air, had their fuses ignited and flew in all directions, hurling down fragments of iron upon the crowds and sending fire indiscriminately upon dwelling, store and sanctuary. The Confederate troops were all otherwise engaged, and the police were powerless.

The bridges by which the Confederate troops were to evacuate the city were stocked with barrels of tar and pine knots, and these were fired at daylight just as the troops of Weitzel appeared before the works. No Confederates were in sight. The road between the buried torpedoes was marked out by flags, and the army moved in without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun. The Confederate navy lying in James river and commanded by Admiral Semmes, of Alabama notoriety, was destroyed by blowing up the vessels. Semmes and his sailors were formed into a provisional brigade and sent to Danville, the new capital that was to be.

When the Federal troops were fixed in the possession of the city General Charles Devens was charged with the duty of restoring order. His division stacked arms in the streets, and, with the aid of citizens, who were generally impressed for the service, they began to put out the fires. General Weitzel occupied Jefferson Davis' mansion as his headquarters. General R. E. Lee's wife and daughter were in their home and were furnished a guard. Mrs. Lee was an invalid confined to her room. Libby prison was empty, the prisoners having been removed and sent down the James to the place of exchange. In the works around Richmond and in the arsenals and foundries were about 500 heavy cannon that could not be removed. Several thousand sick and wounded Confederates were found in the vicinity, and these, with several small detachments captured along the lines, became Federal prisoners of war in Libby prison.

When the news of the Federal occupation of Richmond reached Petersburg, Admiral Porter, who commanded the Federal fleet, took President Lincoln on board the flagship and steamed up James river, where he landed on the 4th. Mr. Lincoln went on shore alone and was walking the streets, inquiring his way of passersby, when some of General Weitzel's aids met him and conducted him to headquarters in Davis' deserted mansion. Here he inspected the quarters of the fugitive Confederate chieftain and for a time sat in Davis' office room in his own accustomed chair.

While he was in Richmond Mr. Lincoln said to General Weitzel that he believed that the conquered people would be "let up easy." This was in accordance with his views expressed to Grant and Sherman in Hampton Roads in February, at the time he received the peace commissioners from Richmond. General Grant states in his memoirs that at that time Mr. Lincoln

LINCOLN STRANDED IN RICHMOND.

said that if the southerners would agree to perpetual union and the abolition of slavery he would be willing to hand them a blank sheet of paper with his signature attached and let them state the terms themselves.

At the very time when Abraham Lincoln was seated in the chair of the fugitive Confederate executive Jefferson Davis was attempting to reorganize his capital at Danville, where some troops had been ordered to report. Admiral Raphael Semmes was made a brigadier general and placed in command of the defenses, and his naval brigade built and mounted intrenchments. On April 5 Davis announced by proclamation that Virginia was to be abandoned by the Confederate armies. Lee was now concentrating his men in the vicinity of Amelia Court House, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, about twenty-five miles west of Petersburg. This point was south of the Appomattox, and Lee had to recross that river. The Confederate troops from Richmond and from the works along the James between Petersburg and Richmond all joined Lee at Amelia Court House.

In crossing the Appomattox river to the south, with the purpose of concentrating his scattered forces at Amelia Court House, Lee placed his immediate following on the same side of the river with General Ord's Federal column, which was then marching in the same direction to head off the Confederate retreat. Petersburg had become a thing of the past with Lee. Richmond, too, was a thing of the past. But the end was not yet. Grant's main army was still north of the Appomattox, and the bridge and ford crossings were still guarded by Lee.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.
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The Republican, $1.25 per Year.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$1.25
One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....40
One copy one month.....15
Single copies.....05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank raft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $5; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPETT.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. If I should receive the nomination I will give my entire time during the winter months and use my earnest endeavors at all times to advance the political, the educational and the material interests of Garrett county in every possible way.

W. McCULLOH BROWN.

District No. 8.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

SAILING TO DEFEAT.

The outrageous proposition the Democratic machine in Maryland is attempting to foist on this State is rushing to a crushing and bitter defeat. The amendment to the constitution by John P. Poe, prepared at the behest of Mr. Gorman and other politicians near to him is so infamous in its terms and scope that from the very beginning it has been bitterly opposed by every right thinking citizen of Maryland. The Governor used all his powers to prevent the amendment from being placed upon the ticket and has continued to fight it without cessation. Its iniquity surpasses that of every hideous and destructive partisan law concocted by daring and consciousness political combinations in this or any other country. The disfranchisement measure, which the Democratic "Ring" is endeavoring to make a law in this State, aims to place in the hands of their organization powers that will reduce the right of suffrage here to the level of that in Russia. If the disfranchisement measure becomes a law Mr. Gorman will call his lieutenants around him and they will select for each voting place officers of election who will do their bidding. If Mr. Gorman determines that one-half of the voters of the State should be deprived of their right of suffrage it can be done under the terms of this measure without any responsibility or danger attaching to the instruments he selects to carry out the work. If Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin wish, they can, under this proposed amendment, in the event it becomes a law, select a list of names in each county and in Baltimore city of persons whom they desire to vote; all others can be deprived of their right to do so. Under such a condition of affairs Mr. Gorman would name every official of this State from the Governor down to the scavengers in the cities. He could name the judges and could pack the judiciary to suit his own ends. This would place in the hands of the Democratic organization powers scarcely less arbitrary than those exercised by the Czar of Russia. The people of the State of Maryland, however, are not ready for any such condition to arise nor are they willing that any such conditions should exist here. The Republican party is solidly united to repel the attack on the rights and liberties of the people, united to protect from the aggressions of unscrupulous and practiced political grafters the liberties, the rights and privileges our forefathers died to obtain that their descendants might enjoy without question while earning their daily bread for themselves and for their families. With the Republican party also there are enlisted a large number of Democrats, all who have given the proposed law consideration, and there will be many more to join hands in the fight against it when they have more fully comprehended the meaning and intent of the measure that the Democratic machine is endeavoring with such brazen effrontery to force upon the statute books of the State. In various counties the Democratic conventions refused to endorse the amendment and in Baltimore city an organized movement is now on foot to fight this measure until its defeat is absolutely certain.

In Russia an aristocratic bureocracy has trampled on the rights of the people for years. Aggression after agression have passed unrebuked until their arrogance knows no limit and their shameless desire for power and wealth has steeled their hearts to the condition of the people and blinded their visions to the inevitable disaster that must overtake them. These power gorged lords sent forth a fleet of vessels into the Eastern Sea. Today this fleet is resting deep beneath the waves, vanishing within almost the twinkle of an eye. Incompetence, corruption, mismanagement and inefficiency marked its career from its formation to its end. The disfranchisement amendment formed and conceived by the Grand-dukes of the Democratic organization and its Czar bears a remarkable resemblance to Rojesvetsky's fleet. It left the office of John P. Poe, a monument of arrogance, a threat to the liberties and rights of the people and a cloak for the most unheard of political corruption. It will find its grave in November under the waves of popular disapproval as deep as that of the ill fated Russian fleet.

RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

Troubles for the Russian Autocracy seem to multiply, as fast as one being abated another taking its place. In Russian Poland a condition of unrest exists that is only kept from open revolt against Russian domination by the sternest military measures. In the City of Lodz there has been a violent outbreak and roiting by thousands of striking workman and much blood has been shed in conflicts between the military and the rioters Comparative quiet has been restored, but nearly 600 people have been killed and over 1000 wounded in the strife. In some localities in Southern Russia, the peasants are burning property of landowners and a reign of terror exists.

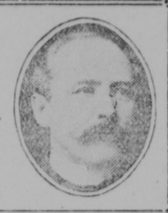
And now a mutiny has occurred on the battleship Kniaz Potemkine, on the Black Sea, the crew of which murdered all the officers and threw their bodies overboard. The crew of a torpedo boat also mutined and killed their officers. The mutiny on the battleship was caused by the summary shooting of a sailor by order of the commander. The vessel steamed into the harbor of Odessa and a portion of the crew landed with the body of their comrade, while those who remained on the ship threatened to fire on the town if the landing force were intertered with, and did actually fire a shell, which killed four Cossacks. All the shipping in the harbor of Odessa is reported in firmes. The latest reports indicate that the crews of others battleships have mutinied and that an uprising has taken place in Odessa in which many soldiers have joined with the rioters and mutinous sailors in a bloody battle with other Russian troops. Large number of people have been killed and many wounded and the town is reported in flames. The Russians soldiery is restless and fears of a military revolt are apprehended. All this may not mean a revolution, dut may be the prelude to it.

$25.00 Reward.

I will pay $25 to any one furnishing information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who poisoned our English setter dog Bunker on the evening of July 3, 1905.

MRS. BOWIE JOHNSON.

Politics and The Judiciary



By Ex-Judge ALTON B. PARKER

MEN chosen to fill judicial offices have not been mere party adherents. They have, in general, been devoted during their political careers to the organization AS WELL AS TO THE PRINCIPLES of their parties. They have, in fact, been the advocates of what one of the greatest of our modern leaders has defined as a "sturdy partisanship." This has been distinctive of that culminating judicial body of our own history and of the world, the supreme court of the United States.

Every chief justice has come to that high distinction after passing through the lanes, alleys, streets or highways of a party. As a rule they have gone through many grades of political effort, humble as well as high. And IN NO INSTANCE has this system brought to the bench a man who could be called or thought of as a political chief justice.

In my own somewhat extended judicial experience I have naturally come into close relations with a large number of judges of courts of both original and appellate jurisdiction and into personal contact with many more, but after all these years I can say that in no case have I ever known a single judge who, writing or concurring in a majority opinion, or, either by himself or in connection with his associates, dissenting in a minority opinion, has been moved by personal reasons OR BY ATTACHMENT TO A POLITICAL PARTY.

These considerations ought to give us pause before we consent to think that our life, society and system of government are growing worse or before we permit any revolutionary theories to drive us to the conclusion that old customs, manners or methods should be abandoned simply because they are old or because other governments or forms or systems have not adopted our simple and effective way of dealing with great and difficult human problems.

While the lawyer is almost a dominant force upon the higher table lands of our politics and in congressional and state legislative bodies; while he has fairly adapted himself to the change of methods, it may with truth be claimed of him that he has never yet become what is known as the great boss, that peculiar character incident to the later development of our practical politics. In many instances he has been able to command leadership, but it has never in a single instance involved dependence on politics for livelihood or fortune or the use of power FOR PERSONAL OR IMPROPER ENDS.

NOR HAVE PROMINENT LAWYERS BEEN FOUND IN PUBLIC LIFE OR OUT WHO WERE WILLING TO STAND BEHIND MEN WHO BORE THIS RELATION TO OUR POLITICS AND TO SHARE WITH THEM THE SPOILS WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO BE THE INCIDENTS OF THEIR POSITION.

As no lawyer ever attains a position so commanding that he may not be assigned by the court, whose servant he is, to defend the prisoner of the lowest grade and of most probable guilt, so he carries with him through life the obligation to do all that lies in his power to save the institutions of his country from the harm that may be done by the RECKLESS AGITATOR who would destroy what is merely because it exists, who would raze the old structure MERELY BECAUSE IT IS OLD, not because it is ugly, but, perhaps, for the very reason that it has in it some of the elements of that beauty the consciousness of which has never so much as entered into the mind of such a man.

We like best to call
SCOTT'S EMULSION
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

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Election Supervisors' Notice of Appointments -OF- Judges of Election and Registers of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 24, 1905.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Registers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.
Wm. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.
Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.
Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.
Walter G. Meyers, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.
Leonard B. Kurtz, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.
Thomas H. Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.
Wm. J. Barnard, Judge and Register, Bloomington.
Grant Harshbarger, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.
S. K. Schlossnagle, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.
C. C. Speicher, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.
Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.
Marshall Frankhouser, Republican, Judge and Register, Cranesville, W. Va.

District No. 7.
Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
Franklin P. Arnold, Republican, Judge and Register, Mountain Lake Park.

District No. 8.
James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.
Jonas Yutzy, Republican, Judge and Register, Sunnyside,

District No. 9.
Micheal Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.
Daniel B. Layman, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 10.
Emil F. Droege, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.
J. B. Shcokey, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.
Albin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton, Allegany county, Md.
Stanley M. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 12.
Perry Bowser, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.
Simon J. Orendorf, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.
L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Blaine Mineral county, W. Va.
W. Scott Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

District No. 14.
Thomas J. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.
Charles A. Ashby, Republican, Judge and Register, Crellin.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHAS. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS.
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county.
CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Johnson Bros., and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

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3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

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MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

Mortgagee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by Charles S. May and Mary E. May, his wife, to Jacob P. Gauer, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 41, folio 361, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett County, Maryland, default having been made therein, and said mortgage having been duly assigned to me by the administrators of the said Jacob P. Gauer for foreclosure, I will on

SATURDAY,
the 29th day of July, 1905.
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

in front of the First National Bank Building on the corner of Second and Alder Streets, in the town of Oakland, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder the following described real estate with the improvements thereon:

All that lot of ground in the town of Swanton in said County, beginning at a stake North twenty-nine and one-half degrees East thirty-four and two-thirds feet from the beginning of lot number one in the said town of Swanton, and running thence North 20½ degrees East 94 feet to the limits of the County Road, thence South 60½ degrees East 84 feet, South 20½ degrees West 94 feet, then by a straight line to the beginning, containing

One-fourth of an Acre,

more or less. This lot is improved by a large

Two-story Grist Mill

Building and other outbuildings, together with all fixtures that are a part and parcel of said real estate. Said property is well located for a grist mill and when in operation, enjoyed a good patronage. The buildings on same are practically new and is a good opening for any one desiring to engage in the grist milling business.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on day of sale; conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

FRED. A. THAYER, Assignee.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneout Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10 day of July, 1905

The report states the amount of sale to be $26.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., June 22, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 11th, 1905,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al.

No 1296 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 28th day or July, 1905, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication of this petition application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a new county road in Election District No. 2, said road beginning at or near a gate on the road leading to J. T. Geary's house from the county road at the foot of Ryland's Hill and running thence through the lands of J. T. Geary, Capt. E. M. Friend, Frazee's, Nedrow's and Kendall's to intersect the county road at or near Blooming Rose church, a distance of about two miles.

T. B. HINEBAUGH,
V. M. UMBEL,
LEVI J. FIKE, and others.

14 30dpd

We're
Not talking through our hat when we say
Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store
Is the best place to get
Boys' Summer Clothing,
6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,
Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c
Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around
Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

... NEW ...
Meat Market
Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
Fresh Beef Always on Hand
Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.
Yours respectfully,
P. L. Broderick

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

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GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. D.Y. Morris and Byrne Thomas, of Kingwood, were visiting relatives in Oakland from Saturday until this morning, when they returned home.

Mrs. Stella Cundiff and two children, of Parsons, are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Swink at their home on Liberty street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ernest Shirer went to Baltimore on last Monday morning where they will be the guests of relatives for a week or ten days.

A drink flavored with ginger, sugar and vinegar is as much more satisfying to harvest hands than pure water. They drink less, and it is consequently more healthful.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of Bayard, who has Senatorial aspirations, spent two or three days in Oakland feeling the public pulse with regard his chances for the nomination.

Mr. Benj. F. Harvey, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliot C. Harvey, of near Gorman, were in Oakland yesterday, as was also Mr. Peter A. Chisholm, of the same neighborhood.

Mrs. James C. Peddicord and children, after spending a month with relatives in Montgomery county, this State, returned to their home in Oakland last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Chris Felty of Connellsville, Pa., was in the city yesterday the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Grant Smith. She left last night for Oakland, where she will visit relatives for some time.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. Ophelia Trippett, of Huntington, West Va., is in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones, being accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Hallie Slack and two little grandchildren.

Mr. Clarence M. Dunn, one of the editors of the Waynesburg (Pa.) Times, who is stopping at the Park for a few days with his wife, made this office a fraternal visit on last Friday and was shown through our several departments.

Mr. Fred A. Thaver, as attorney, advertises in this paper to-day the sale of a valuable grist mill and real estate located in the town of Swanton, this county. The sale will take place on Saturday, July 29th.

Senator U. G. Palmer of Hutton, is around making a spirited campaign for renomination for the State Senate. During the past week he has visited many districts in the county and received encouragement.

Surveyor of Port R. A. Ravenscroft, who came up to Oakland last Saturday and went from here to his home in Accident, where he remained until after the Fourth, returned to Baltimore via Oakland last night.

Mayor and Mrs. Henry W. McComas entertained at dinner on Tuesday of this week Dr. and Mrs. Harry Brooks, of New York City, who are stopping at Loch Lynn Heights Hotel for the summer. Mr. Brooks is a son of the late J. H. Brooks remembered by our older residents as a merchant in Oakland thirty years ago where he conducted the mercantile business in the building on Railroad street now occupied by Mr. R. S. Jamison.

Miss Rebecca Weigle, of Cranesville, is visiting Rev. Workman and family this week.

Editor James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, was in Oakland on business last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Evangeline Griff, of Johnstown, Pa., is here as a guest at the Lutheran parsonage.

Dr. A. F. Campbell, of Jefferson St. M. E. Church, Baltimore, preached a helpful sermon in St. Paul's M. E. church last night.

It is going to take some time for the farmer and the automobile to get on friendly terms. He has finally adjusted himself to the bike and will in time to the devil wagon.

Mrs. Jessie Davis and daughter, of Morgantown, who were guests several days last and this week of Rev. and Mrs. John M. Davis, have returned home, accompanied by Miss Blanche Anderson, who was also a vistor to Rev. and Mrs. Davis.

Messers. S. J. Nutter, Frank Marshall, Harry Nutter, Brown Cooper and William Culp, of near Dobbin, came over to Oakland this morning and took the train east for Ocean City and Pocomoke City, Md., where they will spend ten days.

Mr. Herman Creutzberg, formerly of Oakland, but who has been in Idaho for a year or two engaged in mining where he owns a splendid vein of ore, arrived in Oakland last Friday morning. Mrs. Creutzberg arrived yesterday afternoon and for the present they are stopping at Mrs. Lowenstein's hotel on Oak street.

Mrs. J. Morgan Orr, and son, Master John of Oakland, are spending a week here the guests of her mother, Mrs. Mary Davis. Mrs. Davis will leave next Monday for Wyoming of the great Northwest to spend several months with her son, Walter Flynn who has been in the west for several years.—Kingwood Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Brydon, of W. Washington street, were called to Bloomington Saturday morning on account of the alarming illness of Mr. Brydon father, who is however, somewhat improved at this writing. Mr. Brydon returned Tuesday evening, but Mrs. Brydon, children and nurse expect to remain until after the Fourth.—Grafton Leader.

Print the grandest sermon that ever fell from inspired lips and not 20 per cent. even of the professedly pious will read it, but print a detailed account of some female bunko game or a sensational divorce in high life, and 99 per cent. of the very elect will make a dive for it before breakfast, swoop down on it like a hungry nigger on a bowl of crab soup, devour every word then roll their eyes heavenward, like a calf with the colic, bemoaning the wickedness of the world.

A kind word for the hen from the Queen City *Courier*: "The cackle of an old hen on the farm draws but little attention, and a single egg is a small thing but put a whole lot of these cackles together and pile up these little eggs and you have something to talk about. The hens of the United States are better trust busters than the President and his Cabinet. A big output of eggs means large numbers of chickens, and that means defiance of the meat trusts to a considerable extent. Cultivate the hen crop."

This is the season of the year when you begin to hear from your city friends, and they insinuate how well they would enjoy a couple of weeks visit at your home The farm would be less attractive for city folks at this season of the year if every farmer would make a practice of working the company from the city in as weed destroyers. And why not? It would do the city chaps good and help the farm besides. By the way, too, did you ever get as many invitations to visit friends in the city as city friends accept from you to visit on the farm?

Carpenters Wanted

To work at Corinth, W. Va., (six miles west of Oakland on B. & O.) Wages 27 per hour. Apply quick to W. A. Liller. Keyser, W. Va. 2t

Get your shovel plows and cultivators at Naylor & Co.'s. 3t.

Church Services.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching at 10.30 Sunday by Rev. H. D. Clark, D. D., pastor of the First Church, Huntington, W. Va. At 8 o'clock in the evening a similar service will be held when we hope to securea visiting pastor. We urge the Methodist people to stay by their own service during the season, while we invite others to worship with us.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

Services by St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation will be held in the Garrett Memorial church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., preaching at 8 o'clock p. m. Preaching in the Deer Park church at 11 o'clock a. m., Sunday. At Hutton services on Thursday evening, July 13th, at 8 o'clock; catechising at 7 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Sunday school at the usual hour in all the chhrch Sunday. Preaching 10.30 at Selbysport; at Kendall 3 p. m.; Friendsville 8.15 and League meet at 7.45 led by George Dunham. Preaching at Blooming Rose 8 o'clock Saturday evening. A festival will be held at Elder Saturday evening, July 15th. A good collection was received at Hoyes in the Children's Day services last Sunday evening. Fourth Quarterly conference at Blooming Rose July 22-23.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

On Sunday, July 9, services are announced for Deep Creek Baptist church, Thayerville, Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

DIED.

THAYER—At his home at Thayerville on last Saturday evening after an illness extending over a few days, Harry Thayer, aged thirty years. The deceased was the youngest child of the late Wright Thayer. He was married about two years ago and leaves besides his wife one son, a number of brothers and other relatives to mourn his death. His funeral took place from the Baptist church at Thayerville Monday, Rev. W. H. Faust, the pastor, conducting the services. The interment was made in the burying ground near the church.

A COMMON DUTY.

Every man, woman and child in the United States is interested in the question of improved highways. The failure of a hundred years of local systems has shown that the country can never have a system of good roads except by the aid and cooperation of the general government. Bills were introduced in the last two Congresses providing for this very thing—the original bill in the House of Representatives by Hon. W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, followed by a similar bill in the Senate by Hon. A. C. Latimer, of South Carolina; the first a Republican and the latter a Democrat. The Brownlow-Latimer bills will be introduced again this coming winter, and the strongest effort will be made to enact them into law. The friends of good roads have a duty to perform just here and now, and we would address this not alone to the farmer, but to the merchant, manufacturer, lawyer, doctor, mechanic, and all other citizens, not omitting the minister. *Use your influence with your Senator and Representative.* This is the only way to get this national legislation. Write them personal letters. Where you can, talk to them. Let them understand that you know what you want. You must convince them by overwhelming demand, just as the pure-butter law; just as every interest that secures desired legislation convinces them. Every argument is in favor of national aid to good roads. The question of constitutionality has been settled. The question of necessity has never been disputed. The existence of reciprocal obligation between the government and the people has ever been an open one. The government belongs to the people. The money that gets into the treasury belongs to the people. The time has come for the people to make concerted demand for the return to them of some part of that which is their own. Good Roads would do more for the country than any other one thing that can be named. It is a fact of history that no country ever built good roads without the aid of the general government. No country ever will, because the local property cannot afford it, and never in all the history of the world has it been able to except in the centers of wealth. If the people want good roads, they must wake up and get to work. Don't wait for somebody else to start. Get your demand in on *your own* Representative and Senators. If all who favor the Brownlow-Latimer good-roads bills will do this, favorable action may be expected. Without this concert of action, Congress will do nothing. Brownlow and Latimer can't do the work alone. It is the common duty of the people to flood Representatives and Senators with letters, demanding this good-roads legislation.

Grocery Store and Fixtures for Sale.

On account of other business I will sell and give possession at once. A golden opportunity. The season is just on. Apply to C. B. Cropp, Oakland.

Mr. Charles B. Cropp, of Richwood, West Va., who came to Oakland recently to remain with his family over the Fourth, will return to Richwood Monday.

Drowned in the Cheat.

Joseph Jackson, aged 75 years, a retired merchant of Kingwood, W. Va., was drowned Thursday evening while fishing at Fairfax ferry, across the Cheat River. He had waded on into the stream too far. Mr. Jackson had fished at the same spot every summer for the past forty years and seemed thoroughly familiar with the stream. He was a widely known citizen and leaves a wife and six children: Charles W. Jackson, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Ranway, Newberg, W. Va.; John Jackson, San Francisco, Cal.; Frank Jackson, Preston county, W. Va.; Mrs. I. G. Lazelle, Morgantown, W. Va., and Mrs. Robert A. Ramsey, Kingwood.

How To Get FRESH YEAST

You can have fresh yeast sent direct from the factory on your favorite baking days, whenever you choose. No stale, lifeless, store shelf yeast. But pure, fresh, clean

FULTON YEAST

Our plan is simple. It insures fresh yeast and just when you want it. Send for a FREE SAMPLE of this wonderful yeast and ask us about our plan of supplying you regularly.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

For Sale!

One Steam Saw Mill

With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.

For particulars apply to

THOS. F. SMOUSE,
Cumberland, Md.

Get a bargain in Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzel, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of May, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250 00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Blaine Titchenell
No. 119 on Mi-cellaneous Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $28.50.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite.

Tickets now on sale from all stations

For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson II. Isaiah xxxviii, 1-8. July, 9, 1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Hezekiah's Prayer.

That good sovereign, Hezekiah, the twelfth king of Judah, was in the very midst of his far-reaching reforms—reversing the evil policy of his father, both in foreign and domestic affairs. He had either witnessed the destruction of Sennacherib, or else the Assyrian invasion was just then impending. He was as yet without an heir to his throne, and being in the heydey of young manhood thought of providing for a successor seems not to have crossed his mind. At such a time the sudden announcement of his immediate demise took the nature of a personal and national disaster. He was the last man to be spared. How could reforms proceed without him? How could the desolating tide of invasion be staved if he did not stand in the fore?

Under the circumstances the message of Isaiah to Hezekiah seems curt, if not cruel, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." But the personal relations of love and confidence which maintained between the two men make it improbable that there was anything harsh in the manner in which the message was delivered, or resentful in the way it was received.

The suffering king turned his face to the wall of his chamber. He did not wish to see or be seen. He converted the intervening space into an oratory, in which he was alone with God. There he gained a greater victory than he ever gained in counsel chamber or on battle-field. He struck the personal element from the equasion. With the self-oblivion of a lofty nature he rose above the question of profit or loss to self. He was the father of his people, and how should they do if left fatherless? He could call God to witness the integrity and self-denying record of his reign, and plead the probability that this record would maintain to the close, to the glory of God and the welfare of the people.

The test had been made. In the hotest crucible the unalloyed gold of the king's character had been proven. The grief-stricked prophet had not yet quite crossed the palace courtyard after delivering the dread message, when he was halted and bidden to recall it. Space will be given the king to consummate his reforms and defend his empire against invasion.

Concession is made to a sign-loving spirit. From the bed-chamber window the king and the prophet look down upon the terrace, where the "step-clock" of Ahaz stands. They see a marvel. The shadow returns ten steps on the dial, which it had covered.

The ransomed king breaks out in a hymn of praise, improvised after the manner of the East, which is one of the jewels of the old Scripture. "He thought he must needs go hence in the noontide of his days. His abode was plucked from above him like a shepherd's tent. He had rolled up his life as a weaver cuts the cloth from the loom. But he found himself withheld from the bottomless pit. Death does not praise God. The living, the living, He praises Him."

The Teacher's Lantern.

The Bible delights to picture its heroes not in forensic arena nor in field of battle, but in act and attitude of prayer—Abel at his alter; Noah on dripping rocks of Arrat, Moses on the heights, with Aaron and Hur holding up his weary arms; Daniel at his window, open toward Jerusalem; Peter on the house-top; Paul in Straight Street, and many others.

* * * * *

We have two pictures of Hezekiah at prayer; both vivid significant. In one instance it is prayer for the nation; in the other for himself. In the latter instance, indirectly at least, it was a prayer for the nation also, and so, largely disinterested. Probably this was chiefly the ground on which it was heard.

* * * * *

Hezekiah had an instinct for prayer. He could pray at a moment's notice. The bird is not always flying; but it is ready to fly at an instant. We need not pray literally without ceasing; but we can be ready to spread the pinions of the soul and speed to the mercy-seat any instant.

* * * * *

There was, of course, an unexpressed condition in the apparently categorical message, "Thou shalt die."

* * * * *

It is an open question whether it is discreet to let persons know that death is imminent. Isaiah was sent to tell Hezekiah. He had no option in the matter.

* * * * *

The narrative is true to the Eastern temperament when it tells us that the doomed king wept aloud. The Orient is demonstrative. It never restrains its emotions, either of joy or sorrow.

* * * * *

"Set your house in order" is as good an advice for the living as for the dying. For to be ready to live, is to be ready to die.

* * * * *

It has been admirably said that prayer is not overcoming God's reluctance, but taking hold of His willingness.

* * * * *

There are great gains of going down into the valley of the shadow of death. Hezekiah was a good man before; but he was a better man and king ever after that experience. But the gains do not accrue arbitrarily. Many go down and return empty-handed. One needs to think and remember.

* * * * *

Isaiah used and honored the materia medica of his day, when he placed the poultice of figs upon the king's wound. Means are never to be discarded.

* * * * *

There is a good and an evil sign-seeking. Jesus discriminated between them. His evil generation asked, but really did not want any sign. Unalterably set in their prejudice, the greatest wonder would have left them unconvinced. No sign was given such.

* * * * *

Hezekiah, like Gideon, felt the need of some visible token, and it was not withheld. A more appropriate sign could not be conceived of. The recession of the shadow meant added time.

* * * * *

The paragraph introduces the reader to one of the ever-living heroes of the world. Like the onyx stones on the high priests' shoulders, piety and patriotism were Isaiah's ornaments. He was a royal spirit, whether he was literally of kingly descent or not. His writing is as ever-living as himself. Dull mind that which is not moved by it!

LITTLE SERMOMS, NO. 1.

BY UNCLE JAY BEE.

If 'at this moment' any person or power could stop all strife, as between men and nations, before that sun in mid-heaven again hides his drey face behind yon mountains, peace, sweet and blessed peace, would fill the whole wide world, even as the waters fill the wide seas, or the blessed sunlight the bright blue heaven above and around us.

And, a world full of peace!—what a changed world it would be. How different from anything we have hitherto seen; would not this be a very heaven on earth?

Now, think for a moment, what a boom, what an unspeakable blessing that "person or power" above supposed, would confer upon this strife-troubled world by such an achievement. Why the mind can scarcely grasp the vastness of the change, or the richness of the blessing. All strife ended: peace everywhere! Then no more wars, murders, beatings, woundings: no more harm by one to other, only as by accident. Then no more litigation before courts or juries; every family, community and state quiet, loving, orderly and happy.

How can or may this be brought about?

By each one "Following after things that make for peace."

And what are these "things?" They live in the spirit of the ten commandments; they breath in the love of the beatitudes. Following in the Master's foot-steps, leads to peace: doing as Jesus would, makes end of strife.

And so living is happiness; so doing is blessing the world.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

A. D. Naylor & Co. have a cream separator on hand they will sell at a sacrifice. Capacity 325 lbs. per hour. Will sell on a guarantee. 3t

ANGORAS WERE HIS UNDOING

Farmer Was Sorry He Heeded Secretary Wilson's Advice.

President Roosevelt has a joke on his Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Jas. Wilson, because of the bulletin on Angora goats. A New Hampshire farmer received one of those documents, and he has now written to the President, telling the troubles that have come to him because of the information that bulletin contained. The text of the letter was made public yesterday as follows:

"Mr. President: I regret to call your attention to the Angora goat department of the Bureau of Agriculture. It has spread broadcast a document commending Angoras to the farmers of the country. This contains three specious landscapes: Before goating shows a dense jungle, suggestion the average New Hampshire pasture: 'One Year After Goating' shows the same land producing a valuable crop of bean poles. 'Two years After Goating' shows a lawn suitable for golf links. The omniverous appetite of Angoras is described in a way that led me to hope they might even effect a saving in blasting powder, the chief source of expenses in farming hereabouts.

"I procured a flock at considerable cost. The result of the first interview of my dog and the buck caused me to name the latter Togo. His views on the subject of race suicide, I think, would receive your approval. The does, on the other hand, neglect their kids so shamelessly that I fear they belong to a female goat club.

"I inclosed the flock with a fence highly recommended to me by the American Steel and Wire Company. I now suspect that this company may be a trust and should be investigated The goats began by thrusting their heads through the upper part of the fence, where they hung by the horns. When tired of this, they went through, under and over the fence.

"I make no complaint that they ate a valuable rose garden belonging to a neighbor; but their conduct in my own vegetable garden entitles me to relief. When pursued, their rapidity of movement might suggest ideas to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in connection with its Chicago-New York service. If interested, it can obtain the flock on easy terms, not necessitating a new bond issue.

"I leave the matter, Mr. President, to your sense of justice. A consulate near good fishing ground would be appreciated by

"Yours, with great respect,

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Mr. Bowser Vs. Poetry

He Is Admitted to the Burns Club and Attempts to Write Some Verses.

HIS MUSE THROWS HIM

Takes a Cropper When Mrs. B. Criticises What He Is Pleased to Call "Poetic License."

[Copyright, 1905, by R. B. McClure.]

WHEN the Bowsers had finished dinner the other evening Mr. Bowser lighted his cigar, smiled amiably on the cat, swelled out his chest and remarked to Mrs. Bowser:

"I had forgotten to say that I have been elected a member of the Burns club."

"Is that the club that makes the Jonathan Burns cigarettes?" innocently queried Mrs. Bowser in reply.

He looked at her in indignation for a minute and then said:

"I suppose you can't help it, and therefore I can't hold it up against you. If you knew half as much about poetry as you do about bargain sales

"SAY, JONES, DID YOU EVER WRITE ANY POETRY?"

in toilet soap you would know that I meant the club of poets. It is said to be one of the most exclusive clubs in America, and there are plenty of millionaires who'd give their old boots to become members."

"And why can't they?"

"Why? Simply because they can't write poetry."

"And you have been elected because you can?"

"When I sent in my application two months ago it was accompanied by a verse of poetry that the committee was pleased to call a little gem of its kind. I shall devote the evening to composing something in the nature of a poem."

Mr. Bowser walked up and down with his cigar in the corner of his mouth and a chesty look below his chin, and Mrs. Bowser and the cat watched him and realized that they were in for another family row.

"You didn't say anything to me about writing the poetry," she finally observed.

"No? Well, it was such a trifle that I supposed it skipped my mind."

"But don't you want my help on what you write tonight?"

"Not hardly, Mrs. Bowser; not hardly," he answered in lofty disdain.

She turned to a magazine without further remark, and he got a paper pad and pencil and sat down and rolled his eyes heavenward and made ready to start in. The cat had an appointment in the back yard to meet and knock out an old tom who had been cuffing all comers about, but as he left the room he gave a look backward at Mr. Bowser and said to himself:

"Old man, things seem to be coming your way just this minute, but the evening isn't over yet."

Mr. Bowser had figured on dashing off three or four verses within ten minutes, but when a quarter of an hour had elapsed he had not yet finished the first. He was scratching his head and nibbling at his pencil when Mrs. Bowser queried:

"Well, how do you get along with your poetry?"

"Beautifully. I am only hesitating over the choice of terms. You can't help me any, of course, but I will read you what I have written:

"The sylvan sun is going down,
The brooklet onward flows;
The turgid mountain rears its head—

"And that is what I was hesitating about—the fourth line."

"Mr. Bowser, may I make a remark?"

"Certainly. It can't be anything in the nature of a hint to me, but you can make it."

"The dictionary defines the word 'sylvan' as forestlike—rural—rustic. How can you apply it to the sun?"

"I am writing of the country."

"But the same sun is to be found in the city. You can't call the sun rustic, can you?"

"That is simply poetic license, and you know nothing about it."

"But you speak of a turgid mountain. The dictionary defines 'turgid' as swelled—bloated. You don't intend to refer to a bloated mountain, do you?"

"I intend to refer to anything I please, Mrs. Bowser, and I want no criticism from you. When did you ever write a single verse of poetry to give you the right to criticise me?"

Mrs. Bowser was duly crushed and turned to her book. Mr. Bowser reluctantly acknowledged to himself that he might have got things a trifle mixed, and he scratched out the incompleted verse and tried again. He did not intend to give her another chance, but at the end of the third line again he found himself stuck. It wouldn't do to admit it, and so he said:

"So many beautiful thoughts come rushing in on me that I hardly know which to use. Just for the fun of the thing let me ask how you would end this verse:

"I wander alone, with my soul at peace;
I muse in the truculent dell;
My lubricant soul, like a golden bowl"—

"I should end it," replied Mrs. Bowser, "with making 'dell' rhyme with the bad place."

"By thunder, woman, but do you mean to insult me to my face?"

"Of course not. You asked me how I would end it, and I told you. There are one or two other things I want to speak of. You refer to a 'truculent dell.' Do you mean a peaceful one?"

"Any idiot could tell that I do."

"Well, if you will turn to the dictionary, you will find that 'truculent' means wild—fierce—savage."

"What in the name of seven bobtailed cats do I care for what the dictionary says? Was old Webster a poet? Did he know poetry from pumpkins?"

"Perhaps not, but he tells us how to pronounce words and gives us the meaning of them. What do you mean when you speak of your 'lubricant soul?'"

"None of your business."

"A lubricant is an oil, you know. You lubricate the machinery of a sawmill. When you grease a bucksaw with a pork rind you lubricate it. That verse would read beautifully as:

"I wander alone, with my soul at peace;
I muse in the truculent dell;
My lubricant soul, like a golden bowl,
It slips on its way with a yell."

"By John!" gasped Mr. Bowser as he sat and stared at her while the red flushed his face.

"If I am disturbing you I beg pardon," she answered.

"By John, by John, but the idea of your talking to me like that! Am I awake or dreaming? Woman"—

"I don't see anything to get excited about," she interrupted. "I simply referred you to the dictionary to show you that you had misused a word or two. If your 'lubricant soul' had gone into the Burns club it might have affected your standing there. I should change it to 'innocent soul,' for you have an innocent soul, Mr. Bowser."

Mr. Bowser got up and choked and gasped and coughed, but the words he was fishing for would not come. The cat had returned after his victorious scrap; but, though he offered a fair mark, he was not kicked at. There was a long minute of direst suspense, and then Mr. Bowser flung himself down the hall and out of doors, taking his two incompleted verses with him. He didn't know who to go to, but he was determined to find out about that "lubricant soul." Fortune favored him. He met his coal man almost at the gate, and, after salutations had passed, he asked:

"Say, Jones, did you ever write any poetry?"

"Tons and tons of it, but I never gave more than 1,800 pounds for a ton."

"And you are up on words?"

"Clear to the top."

"Well, what is the meaning of a lubricant soul?"

"A lubricant soul? That's dead easy. It means a soul that has just been greased up with lard?"

"You are an infernal old liar!" shouted Mr. Bowser.

"And you are a jackass! Good night!"

Half an hour later Mrs. Bowser went to the front window and saw Mr. Bowser huddled up on the steps. Two old tramps stood at the gate looking at him and wondering whether he was drunk or asleep, but his lubricant soul heeded them not—heeded not the March winds, the cold stone steps, the truculent people who hurried on their turgid way. He had come down with a thud.

M. QUAD.

Bilkville Celebrities.

"Any celebrities in your town?" asked the visitor.

"Well, we've got a good snake liar, a dozen or more fish liars that are purty good in their line an' a man who never predicted the failure of the fruit crop."

"That all?"

"No; thar's one chap in town who claims he never told a lie—the biggest liar of 'em all!"—Atlanta Constitution.

What He's There For.

He—Why! That horrid man is looking at me and laughing.

She—Well, what of it? Aren't you a part of this joke?—New York World.

A Common Experience.

"Sometimes," said the literary man with spectacular tendencies, "one comes to a point where it is a terrible strain to write any more."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax; "I often experience that sensation in working on a checkbook."—Washington Star.

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CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May. 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53	P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46	P. M.
No. 1—Daily	10.26	P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27	A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.07	A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except sun	5.57	P. M
No. 14—Express, daily	5.04	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32	P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusive.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN.
Manager Passenger Traffic

V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m

No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		1 M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 30†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 21t7—

On the Trail.

GOT a price on his head,
An' th' ranch boss, he said
He'd prefer him alive, but he would take him dead.
Same ol' trouble o' course—
Drink an' Cap. R. E. Morse
An' a dash f'r th' plains on another man's hoss.

Knowed him since he's a lad,
Used to bunk with his dad;
Ain't a natural tough, but in liquor he's bad.
Fill hi'self to his chin,
Soak hi'self to th' skin
An' then sit around waitin' a chance to mix in.

Say! Th' youngster could ride
Anything with a hide
On its back where th' hair was a-growin' outside,
Roll a good cigarette
On his hoss on a bet
When th' cayuse was buckin' an' never lost yet.

Sittin' there in th' camp,
Sort o' worn out an' damp
An' his hoss ga'nt an' tired fr'm a ninety mile tramp
Through th' snow an' th' sleet,
An' he took liquor neat,
F'r th' stuff seemed to be both his drink an' his meat.

I dunno! Somethin' hot
Passed between 'em—a shot,
An' th' other man drawed summat slower 'n he ought.
Well! It wasn't much loss,
But th' big buckskin hoss
That he tuk when he skipped was th' pride o' th' boss!

'Tain't because that galoot
That he killed with a beaut
Of a shot had an idee he knew how to shoot.
Ef he jest hadn't tuk
That especial ol' buck-
Skin th' boss broke hi'self 'twouldn't matter—wuss luck!

Got a price on his head,
An' th' ranch boss, he said
He'd prefer him alive, but he would take him dead.
'Cause a man ain't much loss,
But it's time, says th' boss,
That all plainsmen was learnin' a hoss is a hoss.
—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Inexpensive Summer Outing.

Simkins—Are you going to take your family to the country this summer?

Timkins—No; we are going to remain at home and enjoy all the pleasures of rural life at half the cost.

Simkins—How will you manage it?

Timkins—By putting a few bricks in the mattress, removing the fly screens from the windows and laying in a supply of canned meats and vegetables.—Chicago News.

The Danger.

"No," said Mrs. Bounce, "I don't know as there's any real harm in smoking—that is, in itself—but when two or three men get together, puffing at their cigars or pipes, they seem so contented and so happy that I fear they forget what sinful creatures they are. There's where the harm comes in, Mrs. Green, as I've said to Bounce a hundred times if I've said it once."—Boston Transcript.

They Own Some of 'Em.

Certain authors sign so many contracts with publishers the latter have become "proprietors" of their time and talent. For instance:

"I'd like to see the new author," said the stranger.

"Can't," replied the publisher. "He's feeding just now. I've just turned him in to breakfast."—Atlanta Constitution.

Too Much Expected.

Mother—Harold, I'm surprised to see you so discourteous to your sister's little friends.

Harold—Huh! It's bad enough to have to be polite to Dorothy. I can't be putting on airs to all the kids in town.—Brooklyn Life.

Well Named.

Motor Cyclist—I see that Muggins has named his automobile after his wife. Isn't that a queer proceeding?

Bicyclist—Not at all. He didn't name his machine until he discovered he couldn't control it. I think the name very appropriate.—Albany Journal.

Rapid Transit.

Conductor—Fare—

Passenger—I paid my fare when the train started.

Conductor—There was only a small boy aboard when we started.

Passenger—Well, that's me.

Farewell.

"You say this is to be your star's farewell tour?"

"Yes," answered the manager. "It is an opportunity for the public to say goodby to some more of its money."—Washington Star.

A Pretty Good Indication.

Gerald—I wonder whether I shall be numbered with the sheep or the goats on the day of judgment?

Geraldine—Well, you are always butting in.—Judge.

Journalism and The New Diplomacy

By WHITELAW REID, Ambassador to Great Britain

THERE can be no doubt that journalism has come to be the most powerful of all professions in civilization. I am not so sure that in its instant influence for good or evil it is not more powerful THAN ALL OTHER PROFESSIONS COMBINED.

Whatever tendency there may be toward greater candor and openness in the conduct of international intercourse today is largely due to the part played by honest, serious AND RESPONSIBLE journalism in effacing unnecessary differences and unjust prejudices which once served to prevent a good and friendly understanding between the widely separated peoples of the earth. By presenting the daily life and thinking the daily thought of the world sincere and intelligent journalism has impressed upon the mind of mankind a realizing sense of the identity of human purpose everywhere, of the likeness of all organized communities, of the horror AND WASTEFULNESS of war, and so it has served to clear the way for future peace and orderly progress.

Of course I am not speaking of that part of the newspaper press which strains for catchpenny success and circulation by ANY means, worthy or unworthy. I do not include in what I say newspapers which, so to speak, "dash blood in the face of the public" in order to produce excitement and gain readers at the risk of the public peace and welfare. Fortunately such journals have no deep or lasting influence upon public opinion in a country like this. They may ripple the surface of things, but as a rule they cannot disturb the great tidal movements of national thought. It is true that newspapers have played upon the national prejudices and that we have known the time when they produced war. But on the whole it is the journalism which is guided solely by definite moral considerations and which reflects the SOBER SECOND THOUGHT, the justice and common sense of the country, which prevails in the end.

Looking back over the long period of my own active service in journalism, I can say without hesitation that disinterested patriotism and moral principles are more than ever guiding the work of the great newspapers which are recognized as the responsible daily agencies of public opinion in the great nations which we are accustomed to regard as belonging to our own group or family. It is a fact beyond dispute that the utterances of the really great and powerful newspapers of America are inspired by men who bring to their examination of public questions THE HIGHEST ETHICAL PURPOSE and a careful and courageous desire to serve the public welfare. Such men may make mistakes, but it is seldom due to intention, but rather to misinformation.

THEY SERVE THE TRUTH AS THEY SEE IT. TRUTH IS A GREAT FACTOR IN PEACE AND PROGRESS.

There is no great secret about the foreign policy of the United States. Secretary Hay was well within the facts when he said that our policy in international matters was chiefly the Golden Rule and the Monroe doctrine. I have ventured to complete the illustration by adding the Dix doctrine, "If any man attempts to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," because the American people will never permit their representatives to keep or regain even so priceless a boon as peace AT THE PRICE OF INJUSTICE. Our government has always meant to be frank, direct and just in its dealings with other nations.

IF THERE IS A NEW DIPLOMACY AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE OLD IT IS LARGELY DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF JOURNALISM UPON THE PUBLIC MIND, WHICH HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR GOVERNMENTS TO TAKE THE PEOPLE INTO THEIR CONFIDENCE DURING THE PENDENCY OF OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION.

Togo's Victory as Great as Nelson's

By Baron HAYASHI, Japanese Minister to Great Britain

WE all rejoice at Togo's victory. We had confidence he would not be so badly beaten as the Russians thought he would be, but at the same time we were not entirely free from anxiety concerning the outcome of the long expected naval battle. Now we feel quite easy in our minds and THE REMAINDER SEEMS EASY.

Regarding whether this fight will prove a step in the direction of peace we cannot judge. Outsiders cannot express an opinion of any value on this point. The question must be regarded FROM THE RUSSIAN STANDPOINT. One thing is certain, this makes further naval and military operations very easy. If the war continues Vladivostok may become a second Port Arthur. It seems impossible under the circumstances that Russia will send more ships to the far east.

We consider the victory as the most DECISIVE of modern times.

Its effect will be far reaching, and it will have an influence not only on the future of the far east, but also on Europe.

RUSSIA CAN NO LONGER BE RECKONED WITH AS A NAVAL POWER. IT IS MY OPINION THAT TOGO'S VICTORY IS ON A PAR WITH THAT OF NELSON, ACHIEVED A CENTURY AGO THIS YEAR.

Race Hatred In the United States

By EDWIN D. MEAD, Prominent Sociologist

MUNICIPAL corruption is not the only evil whose shame has burned itself into our souls. Race hatred in this country is ALMOST UNPARALLELED.

THERE IS NO NATION CALLING ITSELF CIVILIZED WHERE LAWLESSNESS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LIFE IS SO GENERAL.

This condition has come very largely from our great materialism, and it is for the LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS OPINION to stir up such a feeling in this country as shall lead to reform in this respect.

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Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION
This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and ruoning thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.
WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL MIMMELL.
11-3t

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.
I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.
TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.
Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.
From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.
Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.
For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 29

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

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CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.
NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.
Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.
Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
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BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.
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Beautiful Shades—Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.
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Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
Prompt Shipments

CALIFORNIA
Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?
Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?
Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?
Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.
The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line
is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.
Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.
Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00, via the
Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.
FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.
W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.
NW484

The God In the Hurdy Gurdy

By CASPAR JOHNSON

Copyright, 1905, by K. A. Whitehead

It was a narrow alley, running between the back yards. It was intended for the convenience of the butcher's boy and the grocer's boy and the ash man. Distinctively it was not intended for men of Pasquale Venetti's stamp. Indeed, a sign at either end announced this in no uncertain terms.

"Beggars, Peddlers and Street Musicians Keep Out," it read.

But to Pasquale Venetti warning signs in English had no terrors from the simple fact that written English was beyond his ken. Therefore as he came trundling the ancient hurdy gurdy up the street he looked into the alley, saw its possibilities—the ease with which coins could be tossed from the back windows—and, forsaking the asphalt pavements, where, to use his own expression, he could "no getta de biz," he turned into the alley and, unlimbering his musical battery, sent up the quavering strains of "Lindy, Lindy, Yo' Is Ma Ladylove."

It is a hard, cold world. Pasquale ground away patiently, and whenever a face appeared at any of the windows he smiled expansively, removed his battered hat and bowed profoundly and even essayed a joyful shuffling of his feet while he turned the crank. But, despite all these blandishments, to say nothing of the appeal made by a choice assortment of selections, ranging from the classic to ragtime, no coins wrapped in white paper came jingling to his feet. To be sure, one fat cook came out to the back gate and after he had played half through the hurdy gurdy's assortment gave him a penny, and an old gentleman had raised an upper window and, with a thundered "Get out of this!" had flung him a dime. But 11 cents from such a promising alley! Pasquale resented his ill treatment and moved farther up the alley.

No better success attended him here. He whistled, he danced, he sang. He smiled his best and bowed his lowest. He tried the intermezzo and "Ma Filipino Man" with an equal lack of success. He had his labor for his pains.

He moved to the far end of the alley, with a view to quitting it. He made

SUDDENLY AT HIS FEET WAS A YELLOW COIN.

one final stand, however, before the back of an imposing house. With a sinking heart he sent up the jerky bars of a march from a popular light opera. The house, like all the others, was unresponsive. Then he shifted to ragtime. He decided to play through his repertory anyway. If it failed, he would go back to the asphalt pavements and try his luck somewhere downtown before a restaurant or a promising saloon.

Now, it happened that in the big, dim back parlor of the imposing house sat two young people, and a single glance showed that they were not happy.

The man sat very stiff and straight in his chair and bit his lips. The girl was seated on a low divan. Her face was flushed and her eyes glowed angrily.

"It is far too much to forgive this time," she was saying. "I have forgiven and forgiven—eternally forgiven—and now I am tired."

The man replied coldly.

"Perhaps you are right," he said in a strained voice.

"And the sooner it's over the better, now," said the girl, choking.

The man started up. Whatever remonstrance he was about to make he stifled.

"Very well," he said curtly.

The girl pulled a ring from her finger and laid it on the table beside the man. He took it without a word and put it in his pocket.

"I might say"—he began slowly.

"All you could say would make no difference," she said wearily.

The man rose and strode to the window. Pasquale was grinding away assiduously. At the sight of the man in the window he snirked and bowed and shuffled his feet. The man smiled bitterly.

"Lucky, happy devil!" he muttered.

Then he turned to the girl and drew himself up stiffly.

"I may as well say goodby," said he.

She made no reply.

"Goodby," he said again.

"Goodby," she returned evenly.

The man hesitated a moment; then he strode to the door. In the alley Pasquale had come to the last piece in his repertory. It was a poor imitation of portions of Schubert's "Serenade." Just as the man reached the door the jingling notes floated in from the alley. The man paused. A look of pain came into his face.

Those jerky notes brought memories with them—memories of a big, dark music room with two little spots of red in the gloom where the candles burned on the piano; of a girl beneath the candles—a girl with white neck and gleaming shoulders, playing the serenade very softly; of a few breathless words whispered over her shoulder; of a pair of luminous eyes which flashed an answer that set his heart pounding madly. * * * And now a hurdy gurdy playing that sacred serenade in the alley—and this. It was heinous sacrilege.

"Lord, I can't stand that," he muttered, and turned to the girl a face drawn and white.

"Goodby," he said as if the words choked him.

But the girl's face had whitened also. She took a step forward.

"Robert," she said with wide, frightened eyes.

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The orgy was soon over, however, for a patrolman came down the alley and seized the exuberant musician. The thought of the yellow coin in his pocket enabled Pasquale to bear this ordeal with equanimity.

"Alla right, alla right!" he protested mildly as he was hustled past the warning signs and dumped unceremoniously on the asphalt pavement.

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The ruling passion is often very strong in death. A senator from Tennessee discovered this some years ago. Among his constituents was a certain man who came to him regularly twice a year for the purpose of obtaining a pass to Baltimore. The man and his family had served the senator when he was first making his way up the ladder of politics, and as a result of this he always obliged him, and had, moreover, a soft place in his heart for the man. He obtained for him a position in one of the departments at Washington; but this did not seem to be enough, for regularly at the end of each six months he applied for his ticket to Baltimore. One day he sickened and was reported to be dying. The senator, very much grieved, immediately called upon him.

"Joe," he said, leaning over and speaking very softly, "is there anything I can do for you?"

The sick man looked up with a flash of recognition, and instantly replied in a whisper:

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HARMON-WORTHINGTON—On June 25th, at noon, at the Schley Hotel by Rev. E. Manges, Miss Alice May Worthington, the pretty and accomplished sister of Mrs. Herr of the Schley, and Mr. George Frank Harmon, both of Latrobe, Pa., Miss Stella Rasche presided at the piano and played the wedding march.

CASTORIA

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Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

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Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished

MT. LAKE PARK, MD.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

Plumbing
Gas Fitting

All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

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"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

93t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the suberiber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden G. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.

American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.

LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from

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—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

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and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

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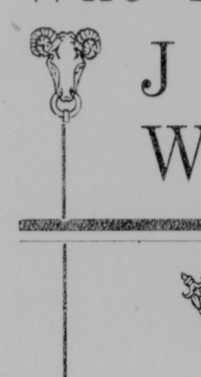
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

Who Does Your JOB WORK



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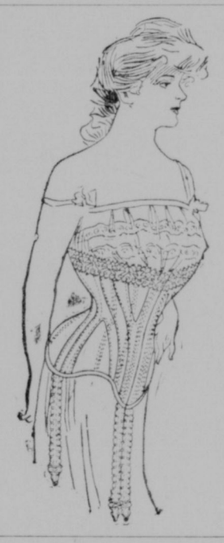
The Republican
Oakland, Md.



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Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

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CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

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EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

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Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

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Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

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THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

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in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1,) will do this development work

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The God In the Hurdy Gurdy

By CASPAR JOHNSON

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It was a narrow alley, running between the back yards. It was intended for the convenience of the butcher's boy and the grocer's boy and the ash man. Distinctively it was not intended for men of Pasquale Venetti's stamp. Indeed, a sign at either end announced this in no uncertain terms.

"Beggars, Peddlers and Street Musicians Keep Out," it read.

But to Pasquale Venetti warning signs in English had no terrors from the simple fact that written English was beyond his ken. Therefore as he came trundling the ancient hurdy gurdy up the street he looked into the alley, saw its possibilities—the ease with which coins could be tossed from the back windows—and, forsaking the asphalt pavements, where, to use his own expression, he could "no getta de biz," he turned into the alley and, unlimbering his musical battery, sent up the quavering strains of "Lindy, Lindy, Yo' Is Ma Ladylove."

It is a hard, cold world. Pasquale ground away patiently, and whenever a face appeared at any of the windows he smiled expansively, removed his battered hat and bowed profoundly and even essayed a joyful shuffling of his feet while he turned the crank. But, despite all these blandishments, to say nothing of the appeal made by a choice assortment of selections, ranging from the classic to ragtime, no coins wrapped in white paper came jingling to his feet. To be sure, one fat cook came out to the back gate and after he had played half through the hurdy gurdy's assortment gave him a penny, and an old gentleman had raised an upper window and, with a thundered "Get out of this!" had flung him a dime. But 11 cents from such a promising alley! Pasquale resented his ill treatment and moved farther up the alley.

No better success attended him here. He whistled, he danced, he sang. He smiled his best and bowed his lowest. He tried the intermezzo and "Ma Filipino Man" with an equal lack of success. He had his labor for his pains.

He moved to the far end of the alley, with a view to quitting it. He made

SUDDENLY AT HIS FEET WAS A YELLOW COIN.

one final stand, however, before the back of an imposing house. With a sinking heart he sent up the jerky bars of a march from a popular light opera. The house, like all the others, was unresponsive. Then he shifted to ragtime. He decided to play through his repertory anyway. If it failed, he would go back to the asphalt pavements and try his luck somewhere downtown before a restaurant or a promising saloon.

Now, it happened that in the big, dim back parlor of the imposing house sat two young people, and a single glance showed that they were not happy.

The man sat very stiff and straight in his chair and bit his lips. The girl was seated on a low divan. Her face was flushed and her eyes glowed angrily.

"It is far too much to forgive this time," she was saying. "I have forgiven and forgiven—eternally forgiven—and now I am tired."

The man replied coldly.

"Perhaps you are right," he said in a strained voice.

"And the sooner it's over the better, now," said the girl, choking.

The man started up. Whatever remonstrance he was about to make he stifled.

"Very well," he said curtly.

The girl pulled a ring from her finger and laid it on the table beside the man. He took it without a word and put it in his pocket.

"I might say"—he began slowly.

"All you could say would make no difference," she said wearily.

The man rose and strode to the window. Pasquale was grinding away assiduously. At the sight of the man in the window he snirked and bowed and shuffled his feet. The man smiled bitterly.

"Lucky, happy devil!" he muttered.

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The man hesitated a moment; then he strode to the door. In the alley Pasquale had come to the last piece in his repertory. It was a poor imitation of portions of Schubert's "Serenade." Just as the man reached the door the jingling notes floated in from the alley. The man paused. A look of pain came into his face.

Those jerky notes brought memories with them—memories of a big, dark music room with two little spots of red in the gloom where the candles burned on the piano; of a girl beneath the candles—a girl with white neck and gleaming shoulders, playing the serenade very softly; of a few breathless words whispered over her shoulder; of a pair of luminous eyes which flashed an answer that set his heart pounding madly. * * * And now a hurdy gurdy playing that sacred serenade in the alley—and this. It was heinous sacrilege.

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LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

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9 3t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Executor's Noticce!

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Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor.
Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.

American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK

OF OAKLAND, MD.

LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

PAROID ROOFING

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Paroid Roofing

—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.

Send For Free Sample

and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

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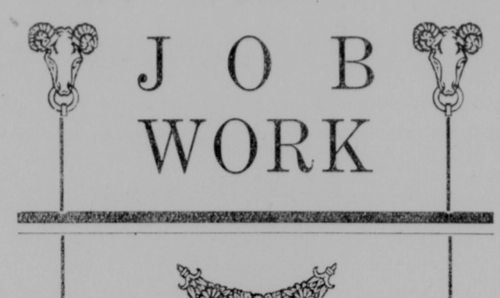
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

Who Does Your JOB WORK



IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order — we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

A NEW LINE OF Wash Dress Goods

Have also added a line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c

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Lauer's Ice Cream

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Wholesale and Retail

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CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

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EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

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Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator.
Oakland, Md

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I have spent every cent of my own money

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905. NUMBER 19.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGE

Installed In Its New Quarters in First National Bank Building.

The local lodge Knights of Pythias, which is numbered as being one of the strongest lodges of the Maryland jurisdiction, has moved its paraphernalia from Sturgiss' Hall, which has been occupied by the lodge for a long number of years to the large room on the third floor of the First National Bank building on Second and Alder street.

The first meeting of the lodge in its new quarters was held on last Friday evening when a large number of the membership was present and expressed great delight with the change.

Considerable new furniture has been purchased by the lodge which is expected to arrive this week from the manufacturers at Columbus, Ohio, and which will be installed and used in the secret work upon its arrival.

The lodge number more than a hundred members and is steadily growing both in numerical strength and influence.

At the Friday night meeting the following officers were installed for the present term:

Chancellor Commander, Henry Lauer; Vice Chancellor, Dr. Henry W. McComas; Prelate, Charles A. Deffinbaugh; Master at Arms, J. W. Whorton; Master of Work, R. Harry West; trustee, James D. Hamill; Inside Guard, Gene Baumgartner, Outside Guard, F. C. Schroeder.

DIED.

BIGGS—At his home south of Oakland on July 5th, after an illness of several months of pulmonary disease, George S. Biggs, aged about fifty years. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Sarah Haun, daughter of the late William Haun, but no children. His funeral took place from his late home on last Friday.

HARVEY—On Monday at the home of his father, John Wesley Harvey, in District No. 8, of brights disease, Warren Thompson Harvey, aged about 29 years. The deceased was ill but a short time. For six years previous to his death he was employed as bookkeeper of the Wilson and Wildell Lumber Companies. He was taken ill at Wildell and later removed to his home where all that was possible was done to relieve him of his sufferings. The deceased was a most exemplary and religious young man, intelligent and industrious. His funeral took place from his home on Tuesday afternoon, the services being conducting by Revs. E. and Daniel Westfall and I. W. Abernathy with interment on the home farm. To the bereaved parents this paper extends its sincere sympathy.

Mr. Nelson Thomasson, of Chicago, is here on a visit to his family at Monte Vista.

WEATHER FOR MONTH OF JULY

As Forecasted By the Famous Prophet, Rev. I. R. Hicks.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks, in his prophecies of July weather predicts much rain and great heat for this month.

He predicted the storms which occurred last week.

The next period of the month will extend from the 12th to the 17th, being central on the 14. "The combination is a strong one," says Rev. Hicks, "and very general, and decided storms will be most natural at this time. Regions where storms have prevailed at the various July periods and except an increase of same during this period while drought and heat will reach a crisis over wide sections intervening. From the 14th to the 17th it will be wise to figure on many violent summer storms. A tendency to continue cloudiness and unsettled weather will follow this period, with a possible rise of the barometer and a change to cooler weather from the 16th to the 19th."

The fourth period of the month will be general on the 20th and 21st. It will be characterized by an increase in the temperature and a storm about the central days. Many places will have storminess, thunder, and lightning and possibly dangerous winds at this and other July periods with but only light and scattering rains.

The fifth storm period will be central on the 25th, extending from the 23rd to the 27th. Early in this period storm conditions will appear and on and touching the 24th and 25th the temperature will rise and there will be a great increase in the tendency to storms followed by a change to somewhat cooler weather from about the 26th to the 29th.

The last period of the month will be central on the 30th and 31st, throwing the culminating crisis over into August. The month will come to a close, however, with high and rising temperature and in the west storms will be forming and starting eastward cross the country.

Liberated Their Companion.

Daniel Cash, a lumberman from Bond, was arrested Sunday night on the charge of being drunk, disorderly and ringing door bells. At the trial before Mayor Davis on Monday, he was assessed $10.40, which included costs, and not having the wherewithal about his person was placed in the tombs until the amount could be made up by his three or four companions. After the crowd had left the vicinity of the Opera House, however, a hammer was procured by his loyal friends and the lock to the cell shattered in such manner that Mr. Cash soon secured his liberty and also retained his $10.40.—Piedmont Herald.

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Dixon & Kelso

Ex-Senator C. W. Michael of Harford County, Independent Democrat, Discusses the Amendment.

I oppose the adoption of the disfranchising amendment to the Constitution of Maryland—

First—Because I look upon this effort as merely an attempt of the present management of the Democratic party to perpetuate its own existence and power in Maryland, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Second—Because I look upon this method as a fraudulent attempt to undermine the Constitution of the United States, and that the racial self-defense pleaded in its justification has no foundation in fact.

Third—Because I believe that a tendency exists everywhere in the United States, whenever the interests of the powerful require it, to override constitutional restrictions, which I am fully convinced should receive no encouragement.

Fourth—Because, believing as I do in old-fashioned Democratic principles, I think that the party can be mantained as an agency whereby good government may be effected only when it relies upon its honest men and its honest principles freely accepted by the people, and not upon various kinds of election machinery which is deliberately contrived to thwart their will.

Fifth—Because I believe that whenever the people of Maryland desire to eliminate the illiterate or purchasable vote it should be done in such a manner as to make it certain that the undesirable vote will be eliminated from all political parties alike, and not from one alone to the great advantage of another.

Sixth—Because the right of elective franchise is now guaranteed to the people by the Constitution of the State; and even though in my judgment it is now unfairly and unrighteously administered, yet it is far safer as it is than to have it left in the tender keeping of those who may be both the ignorant and unscrupulous minions of selfish and partisan manipulation.

It has been shown by many persons, and more particularly by Mr. Edgar H. Gans in his communication upon the disfranchising amendment that it is quite possible, in case these amendments are adopted, with the aid of a little legislation, to make the right to vote depend upon the answer one may give to any question that may be asked by the registration officers upon the Constitution of Maryland—or, rather, upon what the registration officers may choose to think about the answer so given, said register being probably as ignorant of Constitutional law as most of the persons seeking to have their names registered. But suppose the registration officer, if you choose, be learned in the law and perfectly honest, and that he should take it into his head to ask the reader to explain the meaning of the following clause, taken from the Bill of Rights, Article 18: "That no law to attain particular persons of treason, or felony, ought to be made in any case, or at any time, hereafter." What would be your answer? Your answer to this question would fix your right to vote. How do you think you would fare? I think it would probably be fair to assume that 90 per cent. of the voting population of Maryland could not explain this article.

Now suppose, as Mr. Gans suggested, that registration officers should ask to have the above clause, or others of equal difficulty, explained by those whom they wished to disfranchise and should ask of those whom they wished to exercise the right of franchise the explanation fo the following—Section 21 of Article 2: "The Governor shall reside at the seat of government, and receive for his services an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars," or other very simple section. It is easily seen what great power the registration officers would have to turn the elections to favor their masters—for, after all that we have seen in Maryland, I will not assume, as many affect to assume, that there are no masters in Maryland.

WILL HAVE CHARGE OF CAMP MEETING.

Rev. Joseph Smith Chosen to Succeed Dr E. I. D. Pepper.

Recently the directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association were in receipt of a letter from Dr. E. I. D. Pepper, who has had charge of the camp meetings at the Park ever since the death of Rev. Thompson asking to be relieved of further responsibilities in connection with the annual gathering owing to the condition of his health which has been on the decline for several years. Acting upon the letter as a resignation the board held a meeting on Monday and elected Rev. Joseph Smith, of California, to succeed Dr. Pepper. Dr. Pepper's successor is well qualified in every respect to carry on the meetings successfully and his election to the position will meet with the approbation of all classes.

Municipal Bonds at Auction.

Under instructions and in pursuance of an ordinance passed by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Mr. Norman S. Heindel, attorney to the Council, has had notices printed at this office advertiseing at public auction four thousand dollars of interest bearing coupon municipal bonds the sale to take place at the First National Bank building on Thursday, July 20th. Mr. E. J. Fringer will conduct the sale.

PROF. M'BEE'S RESIGNATION

As Superintendent of the Oakland Public Schools Has Been Tendered.

Prof. J. Frank McBee, who was principal of the public schools and superintendent of the High School of Oakland during the past year, has tendered his resignation to the board of school trustees, which has been accepted by that body.

Under Prof. McBee's superintendency the schools of Oakland made greater progress during the term just closed than for a great number of years past and his relations with pupils and patrons could not have been more pleasant.

On September 1st he will open a select school in Oakland for young men and young ladies which no doubt will be largely patronized by those desiring the benefits of a higher education.

Flood Damages at Jennings.

Monday afternoon as the result of a severe rain storm in the vicinity of Jennings, this county, considerable damage was done property in that place. Running through the town is a small stream which became a torrent after the rain carrying along on its surface logs, tree tops, etc., which were piled high in front of the hotel there, and washing away outbuildings, walks and flooding the lower portion of the mill.

OUR COURSE COMMENDED.

Criticism of the Disgraceful Exhibition Made Here on the Fourth Praised.

Since the issue of this paper when the disgraceful representation of the Hesen saloon in the Fourth of July parade was round and deservedly scored, the editor has been in receipt of numerous notes and letters of congratulation from all sections of the county commending us for the criticism made in these columns concerning that place.

To all our friends who have expressed their well wishes we return our sincere thanks.

One of the letters we reproduce herewith:

OAKLAND, MD., July 7, 1905.
Mr. Benj. H. Sincell,
Editor Republican.

DEAR SIR:—I desire to thank you for myself and my family of growing sons and daughters for the courageous stand you have taken against the Hesen saloon and the disgraceful exhibition made by it in the Fourth of July parade. The law abiding people of the town and all those who believe in law, order and morality are with you.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. J.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Sunday school in all places of the circuit at the usual hour on Sunday. Preaching at Hoyes 10.30 a. m.; Elder, 3 p. m.; Friendsville, 8.15 p. m.; Epworth League, 7.45 p. m. preaching at Oak Hills 8 o'clock this Saturday evening. No Children's Day services will be held in Friendsville. A festival will be held this Saturday evening at Elder.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

Services in the Garrett Memorial church Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., and preaching at 10.30 a. m.

E. MANGES, Pastor

MT. LAKE & DEER PARK M. E. CHARGE

At Mountain Lake Park the Quarterly Conference will be held on Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock. On Sunday morning at 10.30 Rev. E. L. Meadows will preach. Epworth League will be held at 7.15 and at 8 o'clock Dr. R. B. Ward, presiding elder, will deliver the sermon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. At Wesley Chapel the pastor will preach July 16th at 10.30 o'clock in the morning. The appointments for Deer Park charge have been cancelled owing to the Baptist Ministerial Association meeting to be held there July 12-16th.

P. W. METHENEY, Pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH.

Services during the summer will be conducted in this Parish as follows: Oakland, Sunday, 11.15, morning service and sermon. (1st and 3rd Sundays Holy Communion). First and third Sundays at 8 o'clock, evening service and sermon. Friday, 11 a. m., morning prayer and litany. Deer Park Hotel, 9.30 morning prayer and sermon. Swanton Chapel, 2nd and 4th Sundays, evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

LUTHERAN—ACCIDENT CHARGE.

Accident, Sunday school at 10 a. m. Cove, preparatory services Saturday 2.30 p. m., and catechise; communion Sunday 10.15 a. m.; 7 p. m.; 8 p. m. preaching. Friendsville, Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Luther League 7.15 p. m.; catechise, Wednesday evening, July 19. Kendall, Tuesday 7 p. m. catechise; 8 p. m. preaching. Keyser Ridge Schoolhouse, Friday 8 p. m. preaching; class in catechise will be organized. Communion services at Accident on Sunday were well attended. Mrs. Newton Gies was received as a member by transfer and her two children were baptized.

H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock, sermon, subject, "Temperance, or the Struggle for Freedom." Evening service at 8 o'clock, "The Sufferings of the Present and the Glory of the Future." You are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Shot His Own Hands.

Mr. Bittinger, a farmer living near Avilton, brought his little son, aged about ten years in to Dr. Bullock Wednesday, for treatment. The lad had slipped away with a gun on Saturday and sitting down to rest in the woods on a log, had in some way discharged the weapon, the charge of shot passing through both his hands, which he was resting across the muzzle. Two fingers were shot away on one hand, one had to be amputated on the other and a third considerably damaged.—George Creek Press.

STATISTICS ON HUMAN LONGEVITY

"J. B." Tells of Ripe Old Age Reached By Garrett County Families.

Is longevity hereditary, or does it accompany certain families? Something can be said on both sides of this question. It is proposed to give some cases on these lines.

The first will be Broadwater family. Four brothers, Charles, William, Guy and Samuel, all from Loudon county, Va., settled in old Allegany county about 100 yegrs ago. Charles died in 1859, aged 85 years; William about '65, aged 83; Guy at the age of 82, and Samuel at 75. Amos, son of Charles died about five years ago, aged 94 or 95. William C. another son of Charles is still living at the great age of 93 and is said to be the oldest living man in Garrett county. There are others of the same race, 80 and over, if they could be recalled, with still more on the way, near the line.

The Knepper family of Somerset County, Pa., is called to mind. John Knepper born in 1763 died in 1817, his wife in 1848 aged 84. They had thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, Elizabeth, a daughter, died at the age of 88; William a son, in 1880 at 80; Lewis in 1888, age 88; Jonathan, once Sheriff, and Judge reached almost 90 years, and lastly Benjamin born in 1816, still living with a wife 88 years old. Six or more of this worthy family have passed the octogenarian mark. B. Knepper is a Reformed minister, and there are but few if any who have performed the many functions of the minister longer and oftener than he. There is at least one living couple he bound in the holy bonds not less than 56 years ago. He still officiates occasionally.

Another ancient family in the opposite direction is cited. Jesse Tomlinson died in December, 1840, at the age 87 years, at the Little Meadows now Garrett County. His wife died the next February, 1841, aged 84. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. All the sons died while the parents were living—none of them over 40 years. William in Kentucky, time and age not exactly known, Josephine 1824, age 38; Dr. Basil Tomlinson, age and time of death not exactly kuown; John L., in 1832 age 29; and Henry B., a member of the Allegany Bar in 1838 age 38. Sarah Sides, a daughter died in 1836 aged 51, Rachel, wife of George Bruce in 1842, age 53; and Rebecca, wife of Issac Beall in 1847, 64 years old. She was the last of this historic family and the Jesse Tomlinson family has been extinct ever since the death of himself and wife.

BITTINGER.

The celebration at this place on Independence Day was a pleasant occasion and was very liberally attended by our people and those from near-by places. The exercises were in charge of Rev. Shoup, the star speaker of the day being Hon. W. H. Ruple, of Somerset, Pa. The day's program consisted of patriotic music, a poetical recital and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The picnicers were quiet and orderly and the pleasure of the day was unmarred by any boisterous revelry or unpleasant incident.

Miss Ethel Kitsmiller, of Oakland, is visiting Mrs. Daisy Lohr this week.

Miss Mary Wiley, of Moscow, Md., is spending this week with relatives at this place.

Mr. Young Lohr, of Oakland, is passing a few days with his friends in this section.

Mr. Turney, of Friendsville, was in town last week introducing a rheumatic cure.

Mr. G. W. Engle returned to Baltimore last Monday, after spending a week with his family here.

A terrific electrical storm passed over this section last Friday afternoon, during which the inmates of Joel Orendorff's home were slightly shocked by a bolt of lightning.

The farmers of this section are harvesting their wheat this week and an extra yield is expected.

The Ladies' Guild.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's P. E. church, Oakland, will hold their annual lawn fete and bazaar on Thursday afternoon, August 17th, and they take this means to notify all who may be interested; also to solicit donations from the summer guests who have so generously assisted them on former occasions. Any one wishing further information can call upon or address

MRS. BOWIE JOHNSON,
Oakland, Maryland.

A Poem for Today

WE HAVE BEEN FRIENDS

By Caroline E. Norton

"THIS lady," says one critic of Mrs. Norton's poems, "is the Byron of our modern poetesses. She has very much of that intense personal passion by which Byron's poetry is distinguished from the larger grasp and deeper communion with man and nature of Wordsworth. She has also Byron's beautiful intervals of tenderness, his strong, practical thought and his forceful expression." Mrs. Norton, who was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the dramatist, was born in 1808 and died in 1877. Her best known poem is "Bingen on the Rhine."

WE have been friends together
In sunshine and in shade,
Since first beneath the chestnut-tree
In infancy we played.
But coldness dwells within my heart,
A cloud is on thy brow:
We have been friends together;
Shall a light word part us now?

We have been gay together;
We have laughed at little jests;
For the fount of hope was gushing
Warm and joyous in our breasts.
But laughter now hath fled thy lip,
And sullen glooms thy brow;
We have been gay together,
Shall a light word part us now?

We have been sad together;
We have wept with bitter tears
O'er the grass-grown graves where slumbered
The hopes of early years.
The voices which were silent there
Would bid thee clear thy brow:
We have been sad together,
Shall a light word part us now?

SKETCH OF THE CUSTER FAMILY

Descended From Old Virginian Ancestry.

NUMEROUS IN GARRETT COUNTY.

Extinct In Allegany—Not a Warlike Race—Amiable, Peaceful and Most Highly Respectable—The Hero of the Family a Great Soldier.

I have a number of times recently been called on for information in regard to the Custer family, which has of late years become not only noted but historic on account of the chief of the family, Gen. George A. Custer, a distinguished young cavalry officer in our civil war. He stepped from Westpoint as a graduate with honors in 1861, into the war in which he was engaged for its entire duration. Many yet vividly remember his tragic death in 1876 at the Little Big Horn, by Sitting Bull and his savage warriors. His career though not lengthy was brilliant, patriotic and national, worthy of proud recollections and national gratitude as well as a prominent place in the history of our nation.

A number of inaccuracies have appeared in the general scope of the publications. Perhaps the author of this paper has more personal knowledge of the Custer family at large than anyone else living. A sketch of the Custer family is to be found in "Brown's Miscellaneous Writings." This sketch was written in 1887, and the facts mainly gotten from Emanuel Custer, father of Gen. Custer, when on his last visit to his old home county.

The Custer race hails from Old Virginia. Two brothers, John and Emanuel, left their homes in the valley something over 100 years ago. John settled at Cresaptown in this county. He was a blacksmith and hotel keeper by vocation. His wife was a Garlitz, sister of old Christian Garlitz, the noted old time hunter of Allegany county. The old time Garlitz also came from Virginia with its ways and style of language. John Custer had a family of children, most of whom went to what is now West Virginia. He died somewhat mysteriously in 1830. His son, Emanuel, left home when 19 years of age and went to Harrison county, Ohio, with all his belongings bound up in a bandana handkerchief. He, like his father, was a blacksmith, and followed his trade for many years. Left his county and went to Wood county in the same state, and from thence to Monroe, Michigan, where he lived for the rest of his life, and died a number of years ago. He was married twice, both times to Ohio ladies. The General was a son of the second wife.

It is not remembered how many children Mary Custer had, but at least an ordinary-sized family. Two sons, a son-in-law, and a grandson, all were slaughtered at the great massacre at the Little Big Horn. Among the slain was Capt. George Yates a promising officer of the U. S. Army. His wife was a sister of Mr. Milnor Roberts, of this city, he being connected with the prominent Humbird family of Cumberland. Emanuel Custer made but two visits to his old home, after leaving it in 1824. The first eight years later, and the other as already stated. The writer of this enjoyed the pleasure of several calls made by him. He was found to be a man of intelligence, character and and sound principles in every respect; with an amiable, quiet and gentlemanly nature; to all of which were added traits of a professing Christian, modest in his demeanor, never mentioned the name of his distinguished son except when called for. Of course he had a just pride in his sacrificed children as well as deep sorrows, but it was a sore subject to him for conversation. The glory attached to their names did not relieve the agony he endured on account of their tragic end.

The great war secretary, Stanton, was a warm friend of Emanuel Custer. They were old Ohio acquaintances. More than once during the great war when a wayward soldier would fall into trouble, Emanuel would help him by appealing to the great secretary, who would say familiarly: "Well, Emanuel, what must I do now." But he was too true and too loyal to ask for anything improper, or hurtful, to the cause. All the Cresaptown Custers have long since departed from that place. The name is extinct within the limits of Allegany county, but quite numerous in the junior county of Garrett.

In this connection something can and ought to be appropriately said about the family of old Emanuel Custer, brother of John, and uncle of Emanuel, already mentioned. This family has no historic character in it, but its many descendents are worthy citizens and deserving of respect.

Emanuel Custer, uncle to the father of General Custer, settled upon an ancient tract of land called Mount Nebo in what is now Garrett county. He died in 1829, after a peaceful and respectable life. He left a widow and 8 sons: Adam, Jacob, Daniel, John, David, Samuel, Peter and Jeremiah, all good old bible names, and Catharine, an only daughter, all long since dead. Jacob died suddenly in a harvest field from a sun stroke.

Samuel, the last survivor, died on the old home farm some years ago, which is still in the occupancy of some of the family. Daniel met with a tragic death about 1832. He and his new wife were riding down a mountain slope in a sleigh at a high rate of speed, when the rig overturned and threw him with such violence against a tree as to crush his brains. Death came instantly. In a short while came a postumous child, yet living in her seventies. The sorrowing mother lived till a few years ago in her widowhood, which lasted 65 years. Where if there a parallel case? I know of none. The nearest is Mrs. Dr. J. H. Patterson, now of Oakland, California. Her loneliness has lasted since January, 1852, now 85 years of age. All this large brotherhood were married except three, and left many children and descendants, all or nearly all of Garrett county, and remarkable for quietude obedience to law and of good citizenship. The Custer race of that county is not going to fade away as the other branch has done in Allegany. The wonder of some is where Gen. Geo. A. Custer got his military genius and fighting qualities. When it is known the race was and is such an amiable, quiet and peaceful one. Perhaps from the Ohio mother with a sprinkle of the old Garlitz blood in the grandmother. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., July 3, 1905.

DARK CANON PIONEER.

Walter F. Thayer, An Old Cowman of Eddy County.

A recent copy of the New Mexico *Sun*, published at Carlsbad, New Mexico, contained a descriptive article of Walter F. Thayer's career since he went west. He is a brother of Mr. Fred. A. Thayer and Mesdames Johnson and Waters, of Oakland. Mr. Thayer left Oakland shortly after the close of the Civil War, first settling in Texas, later going to New Mexico, where he has become one of the cattle kings of that country. The *Sun's* article follows:

Walter Thayer, the Dark canon stockman, came to New Mexico from Maverick Co., Texas, in 1878 and immediately secured employment with John Chisum, the then cattle king of this section. This was at the breaking out of the Lincoln county war and at the time that Billy the Kid had sworn vengeance against John Chisum and all his friends, because he claimed that Chisum owed him money for work.

Mr. Thayer was sent, by Chisum, to Arizona, with a drove of cattle. This was in 1878 in the fall. He returned during the winter and in the spring of 1879 he was sent to Canadian, Texas, with 7000 cows and calves. James Chisum having charge of the outfit returning in the fall. When he returned in the fall 1879, though the Kid was still out, the Lincoln county war had ended. The fall of 1880, Mr. Thayer went to work for Henry L. Van Wyck, at Bosque Grande.

After working one winter Mr. Thayer helped move the cattle down from Bosque Grande to a point just about where the Avalon dam is now. While driving the cattle down the spring of 1880, the indians stole all the saddle horses and work mules, except three head of saddle horses which were tied to rustle the stock on. A messenger was sent over to Seven rivers where mounts were obtained for the party and the trail of the indians struck. Mr. Thayer only remembers the names of seven out of ten of the party who struck out after the indians. They were Messrs. Van Wyck, Joe Nash, Buck Powell, Tom Walker, Jno. Edwards, W. Thayer and Fred Alberdine. They pursued the theiving indians in a southeasterly course for thirty hours when from lack of water they were compelled to quit the trail, which had been followed by moon light, as well as by day light, until the horses were nearly dead for water. Some distance after leaving the trail Tom Walker's horse died and Tom got on behind Thayer. Two other horses died shortly after, but by doubling up and leaving the saddles the party reached Pecos, at Pierce canon, about day light next morning, having traveled in hot weather for forty eight hours, through sand without water. The posse had traveled through an unknow country, at that time seldom if ever visited by white man. After arriving at Pierce canon they threw in with M. L. Pierce and rested up for two or three days. In about ten days came in to Pierce's ranch and stole him out. He then went to Ft. Davit and got some thirty soldiers who came up the Pedos and took the trail of the andians

After the soldiers had followed the trail around from Pierce canon to Five Wells, Four Lakes and Mescelaro Springs over on the east side, the trail crossed the Pecos at the mouth of the Felix, Thayer and Walker joined the party of soldiers at this point, with whom Joe Nash and M. L. Pierce had accompanied from Pierce canon. The whole party went up to the Mescelaro reservation and found all the stock, recovering every head, about sixty saddle horses and work mules. Though the saddle horses were poor and their backs tore up, they all recruited in a few months.

Mr. Thayer continued to work for Van Wyck until the summer of 1882.

December 22 and 23 1881, a party of Indians came down from the reservation and stole Mr. Ashby's horses from near the head of Rocky arroya. A party was immediately organized to follow them consisting of Pete Corn, Mart Fanning, Mr. Ashby and son, Mr. Eubank, Alberdine, Jim Whitaker, Jno. Edwards, Cal Oats and Mr. Thayer. They struck the trail on Rocky and followed it up Last Chance to the rim rock and into the head of Dark canon, where they found the indians. The old man Ashby divided his squad in three parties, sending Corn and Thayer to the right, two more to the left and four followed up the ridge.

After getting close to the indians, they opened fire, the whole squad getting together and shooting at the indians. After fifty or sixty shots, the whites changed location and kept up the battle for a couple of hours. They finally dislodged the indians and captured six horses, returning home. Mr. Ashby afterward got most of his horses, up at the reservation.

That season he opened up what is known as the old Barber place, on Rocky, ranching there two or three years and sold out to Gordon Bros.

In 1885 he took up what is now the Sam Jones ranch and in 1888 he was married to Miss Olie Shattuck, daughter of Capt. Shattuck.

Sometime in 1898, Mr. Thayer purchased from F. E. Downs the beautiful ranch upon which he now resides, about forty five miles from town, up in Dark cabin. This is one of the most elegant homes in Eddy county with forty-five or fifty acres irrigated from a sparkling stream of mountain water, issuing from a big spring, up in Dark canon. His irrigated land is divided in fruit, alfalfa, garden and grain.

His twelve acre orchard is one of the finest in the west, the apples being the finest brought to Carlsbad. He has also engaged to some extent in growing fine stock of which he has quite a number of Herefords and Red Polls.

Way back, sometime in the early days, Mr. Thayer started the X brand, of which brand a man cannot get out of sight of, anywhere on the west side between the head of Black river and the drift fence above Seven rivers.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

A. D. Naylor & Co. have a cream separator on hand they will sell at a sacrifice. Capacity 325 lbs. per hour. Will sell on a guarantee. 3t

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson III. Isaiah lii, 13-liii, 12. July, 16, 1905

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The Suffering Savior.

The anonymous manner in which the subject of this poem is introduced is one of the surprises of literature. The skill of it challenges admiration. The hero lives and moves, but is nameless. His career of paradoxes, with its alternations of shame and honor, grief and joy, is depicted to its very close, where the so-called malefactor has a king's grave; but his name is not once announced.

Another striking characteristic of the poem is, that is is written in praise of an idea superlatively repugnant to the Oriental mind. The East can never divorce suffering from shame. To it affliction is always penal. Woe is disgraceful. It seems absurd to suggest any possible advantage as accruing to it. Yet the first stanza flatly controverts this current sentiment, and affirms the honor and usefulness of suffering.

The portraiture of the Sufferer follows: It is done with minute and persistent fidelity. One dark stroke after another is laid on. The vistage is so marred that it is fairly dehumanized. He is no tall and stately palm, but a thin and frail plant; or worse, a root lying on the parched earth. No form! no comeliness! No regal state or retinue which would command respect. Man of Sorrows; not casually acquainted, but on intimate terms with suffering. He is the personification of grief. Sorrows and afflictions are concreted in Him. Under pretense of legal form He is cut off without natural descendant and in prime of life. They attempted to make a grave for Him with executed criminals.

Literature does not contain another such likeness of the Sufferer. But the delineation of the human attitude towards the Sufferer is equally faithful. Is it to be wondered that a character which so contravened all current notions of greatness, and even goodness, should have been despised and rejected; that the face should be averted from such an one—and that the concensus should be that He was smitten of God for a cause.

At this point the prophet enters a strong disclaimer to the current and habitual judgment of the East, "This Sufferer was not stricken for His own sins." An idea, bran-new in Oriental thought, is now evolved; namely, the vicarious nature of suffering. "No, He was pierced for our transgressions. He was crushed to death for our iniquities. We get our peace with God by His chastening, and our wounds are healed by His scourging." He was ill-treated and scoffed while He bowed Himself in voluntary pain. He came to suffer, and so will remain dumb before His unjust judges and foresworn accusers.

The triumph of suffering is the last touch upon this marvelous picture. All the thinking of the East is to be turned back in its course. Suffering is not defeated, but the contrary. It is the way to glory. He who treads it shall divide a portion with the great. Weakness shall divide with the strong.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Suffering is the crux of life. Whence came it? What is its' utility? When and how will it end? The problem seems peculiarly unsolvable to the Oriental mind.

* * * * *

The life of the Supreme Sufferer gave the lie to current philosophy, which affirmed the disgrace and inutility of suffering.

* * * * *

Though faith is so laggard that the prophet must needs cry: "Who, if any one, has believed our report?" "Who sees the arm of God in it?" Yet suffering is both useful and honorable.

* * * * *

The prophet diognoses the case. It is the most superb psychological analysis in literature. First he pictures the bewilderment of the people at the servants' suffering. He gives their hasty conclusion; namely, that it is all contemptible. Passing into the equity of the case, they reason that the Sufferer is bearing a penalty. But on further examination its vicarious quality and its redemptive effect is discovered. And this conclusion is reached by a subjective process, not by a categorical Divine declaration. The human conscience is touched by what is sees, and makes penitent announcement.

* * * * *

The face of Jesus shines through the veil of the prophet's language, though he does not once mention His name or indicate His rank.

* * * * *

The prophet sits at the very foot of the cross while he paints this fadeless portrait of the Sufferer.

* * * * *

Before Isaiah could have uttered words which contain the very heart of the gospel and win for him the title of Evangelist among the prophets, some unusual experience must have prepared him.

* * * * *

The sixth chapter contains a vivid and sublime description of this preparatory experience.

* * * * *

This vision of God produce the natural effect, a consciousness of sin. The prophet cries: "Woe is me. I am undone, because of my unclean lips." The symbolism of touching the lips with fire is explained in the announcement, "Thine iniquity is taken away."

* * * * *

One act remains. That ineffable voice is heard, calling not now for an angelic messenger, but for a human evangel, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for me." The prophet, elevated by what he has witnessed, and prepared by that to which he has submitted, exclaims, "Here am I! Send me!"

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May. 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.20 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5:46 P. M.
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10:07 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.37 P. M
No. 14—Express, daily	5 04 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusive.

Train 55 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic

V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 34
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 53	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 30	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Bellington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†
No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 25	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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Oakland, Maryland.

A Flight From Care

By HOWARD FIELDING

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THE dearest girl in the world and her mother came into the city on a Tuesday and very obligingly looked me up in my office about noon. They were so kind as to notice that I was not quite at my best and to express their sympathy.

It was true that I had been overworking for a month or more, that my hand was unsteady and that there were dark crescents under my eyes as a result of strenuous devotion to business extending into the midnight hours. In fact, my attempt to make the most of a streak of good luck had been so violent that I was on the verge of collapse. But I made light of it to the aforementioned young lady and her mother.

Mrs. Stanwood regarded me with an almost maternal solicitude.

"I was thinking that you might come out and stay with us over Sunday," responded Mrs. Stanwood. "You know we shall have Cousin Jim's house all to ourselves"—

It was all settled in a moment. A sweet decisiveness is one of Margaret's thousand charms, and upon this occasion, as often before and since, she saved me the trouble of making up my mind. Of course I knew that I ought not to accept this invitation, and of course I forgot an important business engagement which I had sinfully made for Sunday afternoon.

I had all kinds of trouble changing that appointment, but managed to do it without other loss than that which is measured in nerve force.

Margaret was waiting for me at the station in a hired equipage, and she urged the driver of the ancient nag to make all possible haste.

"Your train's a little late," said she to me in explanation, "and I promised Uncle Henry that I would come back as soon as I could."

Uncle Henry is Mrs. Stanwood's brother. He is a man whose fortunes had been declining of late, and he had been reduced to the necessity of taking boarders. Mrs. Stanwood and Margaret had spent a couple of months in his house, partly as a measure of economy and partly to help him along. Uncle Henry's son, James, is married and has a home of his own in Springvale, and I had understood that he and his family were to be away and that Margaret and her mother were to take care of the house. It would have suited me much better to be entertained at Cousin Jim's in that gentleman's absence, because there were too many people at Uncle Henry's to suit the inclinations of a nervous man who has planned to spend a quiet Sunday with his fiancee. Nevertheless I asked as cheerfully as possible if we were going to Uncle Henry's.

"Oh, no," replied Margaret. "Uncle Henry is at Cousin Jim's with mamma. She felt a little nervous there

IT WAS ALL SETTLED IN A MOMENT.

with no man about except Robert, who isn't of the smallest use as a protector, of course."

"Who is Robert, if I may venture to inquire?"

"He's Cousin Jim's hired man. He sleeps in the garret, and all the rest of the house might be carried off without his knowing it. He's"—

"Your mam ain't the only one that's worrited these nights," interrupted the venerable driver, looking over his shoulder. "My wife gits up an' lights a light every time one o' our caows turns over in her stall in the barn, though the Lord knows we ain't got nothin' in our house that a burgular 'd pick up if 'twas lyin' in the middle o' the road."

"Burglars?" said I, amazed. "Do you have that sort of gentry out here?"

"You bet we've had more of 'em than we wanted lately," responded the driver. "There's three other houses be'n broken into besides Mullett's."

"I should never think of being afraid," said the dearest girl, "but mamma has been quite nervous. At Uncle Henry's she has barricaded her door every night this week with all the furniture in the room."

"What is there to steal at Cousin Jim's?" I asked. And she replied that there was nothing at all, so far as she knew, whereupon I assured her that no better guarantee of safety could be desired, for serious minded burglars never entered a house containing nothing of value.

"I wish you'd come round an' tell that to my wife," said the driver. "She makes me sleep with a loaded shotgun standin' ag'in the head o' the bed, an' then she's so derned scared for fear the gun 'll go off that she sets up all night to watch it."

At this he struck his infirm steed a spiteful blow, and the creature ambled along with the gait of a toy horse carved from a single piece of wood until we came to Cousin Jim's house, which was the last on the street. Beyond was a large vacant corner lot and then a highway scantily adorned with residences. As a mark for midnight marauders Cousin Jim's domicile was well set, and I said so jocularly to the driver while presenting him with a small token of my esteem.

"You're right," said he, pocketing my coin, and then he added in a low voice, "There's stuff in that house that the young lady don't know about—stuff that's worth stealin'."

"What stuff?" said I. But he shook his head as he climbed into the wagon.

"I dunno nothin' pers'nally," said he. "I only know what folks say. Get up, Calamity!"

The well named steed moved off, and I turned toward the house. There was a dim light in the hall, and a brighter glow shone from some windows in the second story. Margaret was leaning out from the railing of the veranda and calling to her mother to come down and unlock the screen door. I paused upon the walk and for the first time became fully aware of the singular oppressiveness of the night. The air was utterly stagnant; but, looking aloft, I saw a scurrying mass of little clouds like disordered troops in retreat.

As I lowered my eyes there came a prolonged flash of lightning, like a series of winks, and by this illumination I saw the figure of a man crouching behind a bush at the far corner of the house. In my ordinary state of nerves this would not have startled me. The man's presence might have a simple explanation, and, even though he were there upon dishonest business, he might easily be frightened off.

Before I could decide what to do Mrs. Stanwood and Uncle Henry appeared at the door. I picked up my satchel from the walk and hurried forward. In a tremulous voice Mrs. Stanwood expressed her pleasure at my coming, and she introduced me to Uncle Henry, a hesitating man who seemed always to be afraid that he had forgotten something.

"I must be going," said he at the earliest possible moment. "The folks at home will be anxious."

He stood a moment rubbing his chin dubiously and then bade us good night and wandered away, shaking his head. I was shown to my room, and after removing the stains of travel I joined the ladies in the sitting room on the second floor.

They seemed to be struggling with some vague alarm.

"Mamma thinks she heard a noise down in the kitchen," said Margaret in explanation.

"Show me that noise," said I, taking the pose of a stage hero, "and I will beat its brains out."

"The kitchen is at the far end of the hall," responded Mrs. Stanwood. "This little house is built on straight lines. When all the doors are open, you can stand in the front vestibule and see the big tree in the back yard through the kitchen window. Still there's no real need of your going down there."

The last sentence was so obviously insincere that I gave it no heed. I began to descend the stairs.

"You might make sure that the front door is locked," called Mrs. Stanwood.

This suited me precisely, for what I chiefly desired was to get a look outside. Therefore I opened the inner glass paneled door of the vestibule with the intention of going out upon the veranda and came face to face with a squarely built, grim visaged man, roughly dressed and wearing a cap.

It was an even chance in the first instant whether I should faint away or leap at the villain's throat, and then I bethought me that he must be Robert, the manservant.

"Robert," I said in a low voice, "was it you whom I saw at the corner of the house a few minutes ago?"

He stared at me a moment, then shook his head and passed on into the house without a word.

I stepped outside and walked from end to end of the veranda and looked along the sides of the house; but, although I was favored by several flashes from the heavens, I saw nothing of the lurking marauder. I re-entered the house, locking the inner and outer doors, and then walked straight rearward to the kitchen.

Mrs. Stanwood had told me that she had locked all the doors on the lower floor, but I found that which was between the hall and the kitchen unfastened. The key was hanging down from the lock as if it had been cautiously pushed back in order that a skeleton key might be inserted from the other side.

I hesitated a moment, listening, and then struck a match and stepped into the room. If a burglar had confronted me at that moment I should not have had the strength to bid him good evening. But the kitchen was empty. Directly opposite me was the window; at my left, a door that I knew, from the design of the house, must open upon the cellar stairs. Mechanically I turned the key. Then, still thinking of the man whom I had seen, I crossed to the window, raised the shade and peered out into the darkness. Almost immediately a flash of lightning illumined the yard. In the blue gleam I saw the trunk of the big tree and beyond it a fence. The tree trunk hid the body of a man who was leaning over the fence, but I saw his right arm and his hand. He was holding a large revolver. I saw the weapon perfectly plainly.

I turned back toward the hall and stood irresolute, trying to form a plan which would fit a state of things so exceptional. The thunder following the flash had ceased. The house was very still, so still that I clearly heard the cellar stairs creak under the slow tread of a man ascending. While I waited, breathless, the knob of the door turned in his hand. He tried it many times, and yet I had not the strength to move or speak.

The door began to strain and groan. The man upon the other side had put his weight against it. I stepped forward and spoke in a low voice, but so close that he must hear me.

"I am going to shoot through that door!" said I.

The man did not reply, nor did he desist from his endeavor to force the door. His dull, silent, stolid courage amazed and awed me. Clearly he must

THE SERVANT PLUNGED INTO THE ROOM.

know that I was in some sort of trap. Perhaps in a moment the fellow's partner would thrust his revolver through the window and order me to hold up my hands. Yet nothing prevented my retreat toward the other part of the house. Surely they must know that.

I turned toward the hall and saw through the glass of the inner door a man in the front vestibule. I was trapped as neatly as the Mulletts had been in their cellar.

"Margaret," I called, "I'm afraid there's something wrong down here. You and your mother had better lock the sitting room doors!"

A stifled scream from Mrs. Stanwood answered this announcement. Margaret cried out:

"Come up here! I'll get Robert!"

"Get him, by all means," I replied. "But I'll stay here."

There was a long knife on the table. I took it and stood ready by the cellar door. It was nearly impossible that the man who was trying to force it should ever come through and live. This thought cheered me. It was a taste of triumph.

As I waited and the door creaked there came a metallic tapping on the window. Undoubtedly the man outside could shoot me if he chose, but I did not believe that he would risk making so much noise.

Then the vestibule door opened. I had almost forgotten my enemy upon that side. At the same moment Margaret called out from the upper regions of the house:

"Robert is not here! I can't find him!"

"What's the matter?" said a slow, dubious and familiar voice.

It was Uncle Henry, who had entered by the front door.

"I've got a telegram for Margaret," said he. "What's the trouble here?"

I beckoned to him and at the same time called to Mrs. Stanwood:

"Don't be alarmed. We're all right now."

Uncle Henry came into the kitchen, and I whispered to him, "There's a burglar in the cellar and another in the back yard."

"Well, well!" said Uncle Henry and glanced toward the window in alarm, which changed to obvious relief. He crossed to the door opening from the kitchen to the yard and admitted a uniformed policeman with a revolver in his hand.

"I thought I saw somebody hanging around the house," said the officer, "and as there's so much talk of burglars just now I"—

"We think he may have got into the cellar," said Uncle Henry.

The policeman looked at the cellar door, which began to groan and strain.

"That's mighty queer," said he and turned the key.

Instantly the door opened, and Robert, the servant, plunged headlong into the room. He recovered his balance and stared at us.

"For the love of heaven," I exclaimed, "why didn't you answer me when I spoke to you through the door?"

Robert shook his head.

"He couldn't," said Uncle Henry, with a smile. "He's deaf and dumb." And he began to wag his fingers at Robert. "He says," continued Uncle Henry, "that he went down cellar to get a little piece of ice out of the icebox, and somebody locked the door."

"Ask if it's him that's been walking around back of the house this evening," said the policeman.

Uncle Henry wagged his fingers some more and then said, "Yes."

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E Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and runoing thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.

WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL MIMMELL.

11-5t

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.
I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.
TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.
Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col , July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.
From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 15, 1905.
Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.
For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 29

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Eas car load wall paper. Call and examine. 49-8t.

THE
Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.
NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.
Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.
Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.
Bills payable monthly in advance.

BUILDING
PAVING
Pressed Face
BRICKS
VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS
Vitrified for Sewers
Street Paving Blocks
BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.
50,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

CALIFORNIA
Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?
Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?
Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?
Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.
The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line
is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.
Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.
Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00, via the
Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.
FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.
W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.
NW484

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank raft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. If I should receive the nomination I will give my entire time during the winter months and use my earnest endeavors at all times to advance the political, the educational and the material interests of Garrett county in every possible way.

W. McCULLOH BROWN.

District No. 8.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL WOES.

Russia, from the reports, seems to be a mighty boiling caldron, bubbling over first at one point, then at another, and sometimes at nearly all points. The fact that the censorship is actively enforced gives an ominous coloring to these reports. Even so startling an event as the mutiny in the Black Sea fleet did not become fully known in St. Petersburg until forty-eight hours after it had happened. It is natural, therefore, to assume that the situation is much worse than is imagined. The whole country is in the throes of revolution. People are speaking in bodies and as individuas they dared not speak six month ago, and the impulse of resistance is traveling from province to province and from one subject to another. The significant thing is that if this continues much longer this revolutionary spirit will blend into union and action which no amount of administrative effort will be able to control.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a conspiracy is reported amongst the autocrats to dethrone the Czar. The probability of such a conspiracy suggested the rumor. It is not likely that men engaged in such an enterprise would make their purposes known. The weakness of the Czar is charged with the progress of the revolution. This is not a necessary inference. The vigor of the Czar on the 22d of January precipitated the present situation. The Russians have never been the same since the massacre. The troops, especially the Cossacks, have been often interposed since then, always with increased hatred for the autocracy and the spread of the revolutionary sentiment.

A strong man—that is, a brute like Sergius—might kill more people, and he might even conquer for the moments the wills of the Russians, but the spirit of revolution would go marching on. The loyalty to the Czar, that sentiment without which no government can long maintain itself, is gone forever.

Were the Czar superseded by a more brutal kinsman he would simply pave the way for some ambitious military man. It is strange that one has not already come to the front. But the most ambitious soldiers are in Manchuria. Those at home are dregs left from the straining. If there is anything in the peace negotiations the war must come to an end in a few months, and some of these soldiers who have not gathered many laurals in the East will be ripe for work at home. It is entirely possible that the autocracy will have to reckon with some of these man. It may easily occur to them that it is honorable, as well as more profitable, to float with the rising tide than to follow the precarious fortunes of a dying dynasty.

HOYES.

Rain and mud seem to be very plentiful and our farmers are laboring under many disadvantages in trying to harvest their wheat, etc.

Children's Day services were conducted in the M. E. church at this place July 2nd.

Messrs. Hoye, Cormany and Friend, of Deer Park, passed through our town last Wednesday enroute to Friendsville.

Most all the young folks in our neighborhood spent the 4th picnicing. Some were at Oakland and quite a number at Accident.

Mrs. Laura Custer, after spending a week with relarives at Grafton, returned home last Sunday, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Belle Custer.

Mrs. Adam Schlossnagle, who lives near Atlantic City, spent a week under the parental roof quite recently.

Mrs. Skip Keller and daughters, of Romney, are visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood at this writing.

The first automobile that has ever been in our town, passed through from Uniontown on the way to Deer Park one day last week.

Mrs. Thad Hinebaugh and daughter Eleanor, accompanied by Arthur Hinebaugh, were callers at M. Mattingly's last Sunday.

We are much pleased to state that Wayne Smith, the little four year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, is recovering very rapidly from the accident he met with some time since when he fell on a broken glass pitcher and severing the main artery in his right arm. It was only by the efficient skill of Drs. Bover and Mason that the little one's life was saved.

Mrs. Charles Glotfelty and children of near Crellin, were guests of Mrs. Freeman DeWitt the past week.

Among those who attended camp meeting at Mt. Lake last Sunday from this place were Mr. and Mrs. Callis, E. Custer and son Roy, Rev. H. E. Friend and daughter Sudie, Willie Bishoff and Miss Lizzie Welch.

Mr. Winters was again a business caller in our neighborhood and as usual took some fine cattle home with him.

Hurrah for the Hoyes base ball team who met last Saturday evening and passed and hour or two in the field.

Last Sunday seemed to be a day for outing for the young folks, as quite a number from here visited Lake Campbell and Lake Lowndes on E. Custer's farm, and then called on Miss Sadie Friend on their return home.

Ross Savage seems to be the boss carpenter in our town as he is kept quite busy all the time.

There were services in St. Dominick's church Tuesday of last week. The members of this church have greatly improved their edifice by having a new platform and steps built to it.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith made a short call at the home of Miss Sallie Casteel last Sunday evening.

Messrs. Ray Ringer and Ross Savage were out driving Sunday afternoon and were pleasant callers on some of the fair sex.

Arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Friend, July 11th, a baby boy.

Mr. John Kirkpatrick spent the 4th in the neighborhood of Thayerville.

Prof. Dorsey Guard was in our town Tuesday. His class in music is rapidly increasing in number and knowledge.

Mr. Edward Brenneman is a frequent visitor at Charles DeWitt's. Boys, get your bells ready.

Non-Jury Term.

The July or non-jury term of the Circuit Court of Garrett county convened in the court house here Monday with Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench.

The docket was called over and the proper entries made in all cases.

Several civil actions were disposed of, among them being the cases of the Kenneweg Co., of Cumberland, vs. B. W. Frantz; Hardie vs. Ryland, Ryland vs. Hardie; L. T. Yoder vs. Mountain Lake Water Co.

Yesterday afternoon Judges Boyd and Henderson returned to Cumberland, it being expected that Judge Keedy would arrive here this morning to continue the term, but a telegram received by the local bar stated that he was ill and unable to be present.

Ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy and Mr. James Aronhalt, both of Wilson, were city visitors today.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

The State Normal School Diploma or the County Superintendent's Certificate.

The following paper, prepared by Miss Mary Fawcett Carscaden, of Cumberland, one of the recent graduates of the Frostburg Normal School was read at the graduation exercises of that institution and published in the Frostburg *Journal* of last week. It may be of interest to those teachers of this county who desire to qualify themselves in the best possib'e manner for the position of teacher:

"In our State there are two ways in which a prospective teacher may become qualified to teach. She may register at either of the two Normal Schools—at Baltimore or at Frostburg, and after completing the course of study there prescribed in a satisfactory manner, receive a diploma which entitles her to teach anywhere in the State.

If, however, she does not elect to spend the four years necessary to complete the Normal courses she may take an examination from the County Examiner, and having made a certain percentage, he gives a certificate good for one year.

Thus she may become a teacher in either of these two ways.

The question naturally comes up—"Which of these ways should be adopted if it were desired to make either universal?"

And the answer comes also as a matter of course—"The one which better fits the teacher for the place which she is to occupy."

In childhood the mind is plastic and easily impressed—the character is easily moulded, and lessons may be taught there with deep meaning. The responsibility of dealing with child nature is a sacred task. "To fix the generous purpose in the glowing breast" is a labor not to be taken up without thought and preparation for the work. A mistaken teacher may deaden those finer sensibilities it should be her purpose to train while a skillful teacher—one thoroughly prepared for her mission, will be able to do untold good. The rearing of these tender branches should no more be entrusted to unskilled hands than a gardener should consign to an ignorant apprentice boy the care and cultivation of rare and delicate flowers.

In the Normal School the student is required to study the science of the minds of those she is to teach—Phychology. She studies the history of education, the different educational theories advanced, methods in education, and teaching in all its numerous phases. She approaches her specialty from all sides and made thoroughly acquainted with definite method and class management. She not only studies the theories, however, but is given the opportunity of demonstrating their application in the Model School. In the Frostburg Normal she not only observes and notes the method of conducting a recitation, but she is herself required to teach.

Besides the study of educational methods, she is taught all the subjects she will be expected to teach and she is taught how to present them. The Normal Schools seek to give—not only a reciting knowledge, but a teaching knowledge of the branches taken up. Here is the chief advantage over the holder of the superintendent's certificate.

At best, the average candidate at the county examination is a High School graduate with a good academic education. She has been taught, but not taught how to teach. She forms her own laws, her own methods without any regard for the logical procedure upon a psychological basis. Perhaps her methods are good, but it is a game of chance, and without a knowledge of psychology the novice is apt to fail and fail often. Experience does not count for much unless it be experience along the right lines. The average high school graduate forms her own laws for imparting knowledge and continues in pursuance of them.

This is the result for the better class of candidates. There are others who have scarcely completed the grades they expect to teach, but who, by a lucky chance, have contrived to make the required percentage. A holder of a second grade certificate known to me invariably spells the word, "until," with two l's, and writes initials of the days of the week in small letters. Yet, because she made a certain percentage she is given the privilege of imparting the above facts(?) to some twenty five children.

There is no doubt that this is not true in all cases. There are "born teachers" who seem to know intuitively the workings of the child-mind, and who have only taken the county examination.

The safer side, however, is to have a normal education, which makes such mistakes as those given above very improbable.

The normal graduates are given preference to some degree now, and the time will come when the preference will be most decided, and education at a Normal School will be essential to admission to the teacher's office The superintendent's examination, however broad its scope, is not a good final test as to the teaching ability of the examined.

Frostburg, Md., June 6, 1905.

We like best to call
SCOTT'S EMULSION
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

FRESH YEAST
Every Baking Day
The greatest plan ever devised for the busy housewife. Send for a *free sample* of Fulton Yeast and we will tell you of our method of supplying you regularly with yeast — fresh from the factory.
FULTON YEAST
is the product of twenty-five years' experience. You will have better bread, more of it, and just when you want it. Be sure to send for a sample anyhow.
FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

As agent for the Yough Manor Land Company I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the Crawford Hotel in the town of Friendsville, Garrett Co., Md., on

Saturday, August 26th,

1905, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., the real estate belonging to said Yough Manor Land Company lying in Garrett county and being located on the east prong of Bear Creek about one mile northeast of the town of Friendsville and described as follows.

1. All that tract of land called "Ironwood and Vesper," containing from 1000 to 1200 acres. This tract will be sold in fee simple. It was cleared of its virgin forests about four years ago, but there is an abundance of small timber suitable for props and will soon be large enough for ties. On the property is located a lime quarry of three different grades of stone, the quality being the best; and also underlaid with several veins of coal, none of which have as yet been opened. This land will be sold in lots of 100 to 200 acres or as a whole. Plats and all information can be obtainted at the office of Mr. W. H. H. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

2. All that other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the same county and State, known as "Warsaw," located on Mill Run about three miles from Friendsville, near Garthright's old store, containing 228 acres. It will also be sold in fee simple and is underlaid with a four-foot of coal. There is on it a large growth of small timber and will be sold as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars cash on the day of sale and the balance in cash upon the delivery of the deed or deeds to purchasers. Conveyancing at the cost of purchaser or purchasers.

C. W. FRIEND, Agent,
Yough Manor Land Company.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause where Solomon Fike and others are plaintiffs and Lulu Fike and others are defendants, the same being No. 1331 Equity, said decree bearing date the 10th day of July, 1905, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 5th Day of August, 1905

At the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building at the corner of Alder and Second Streets, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett county aforesaid:

All of the real estate of which David Fike died seized and possessed, the same being about 85 acres, located about eight miles south of Oakland on the Northwestern Turnpike. The same is improved by a good two-story plank house, stable and other outbuildings, some good fruit and is well watered. The property is located in a desirable neighborhood, close to schools and churches. It is all cleared and in cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—As described by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneout Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10 day of July, 1905.

The report states the amout of sale to be $26.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."
The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County
THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::
OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer
Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000
3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY
MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..
The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

FREE LESSONS
Hats at Half-Price for the Next Two Weeks
To the Ladies of Oakland and Vicinity :: ::
In Embroidery
FROM JULY 24 TO AUGUST 6
A competent instructor will be in charge and will give as many free lessons as you desire.
The Ladies Bazaar
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

... NEW ...
Meat Market
Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::
Fresh Beef Always on Hand
Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.
Yours respectfully,
P L. Broderick

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al.

No 1236 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day or July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Johnson Bros., and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

We're
Not talking through our hat when we say
Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store
Is the best place to get
Boys' Summer Clothing,
6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect.
Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c
Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around. Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

$25.00 Reward.

I will pay $25 to any one furnishing information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who poisoned our English setter dog Bunker on the evening of July 3, 1905.

MRS. BOWIE JOHNSON.

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

A great stock of toys at Cheap John's. 19-3t

Mr. A. Wilson, of near Swanton, was in Oakland on Saturday last.

Mrs. Lewis Gortner and little son Alva have gone to visit Mrs. Gortner's mother at Altoona, Pa.

Mrs. Walter Krantz and little daughter Julia, of Adamstown, this State, are in Oakland visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Philson, of Somerset, Pa., are here on a visit to Mr. Philson's sister, Mrs. John M. Davis.

Mrs. Kate T. Rasche, who visited her mother in Pittsburg a few days recently, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday morning.

Miss Nell Browning, who was at Thomas for several weeks engaged as a nurse, has returned to Oakland and will probably remain here during the summer.

Messrs. Harry M. Humbert and Benj. W. Billmire, of Baltimore, were in Oakland a few days last week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Michael at their home on Alder Street.

Mr. William J. Wilson, one of the old war-horses of District No. 8, was in the city last Friday when he made this office his customary annual visit.

A certain editor is speaking of a lady who was angry, wrote it: "Her bosom was filled with rage," but the poor fool compositor got it "rags," and now the editor is hiding in the bushes on the other side of the creek.

Messrs. J. H. and S. W. Sterling, of Elder Hill, were visitors to the city on Saturday, the latter having come up here to have his eyes treated for some affection quite painful as well as dangerous to his sight,

Mr. D. E. Offutt Jr., returned from Philadelphia last Sunday night where he had been for a week examining into the merits of various makes of automobiles. He purchased an Autocar and its arrival is expected here today.

Playford Hinebaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, of near Oakland, who has been at his home owing to the extremely critical illness of his mother, left Tuesday afternoon for Hambleton, W. Va., where he has a position with the Otter Creek Lumber Company. His mother's condition is slightly improved and hopes are entertained for her recovery.

On another page of this paper today will be found on article from the pen of Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, dealing with the Custer family this county of which Gen. George A. Custer, killed in battle between the Federal soldiers and Sitting Bull on the Little Big Horn, was a member. The article is well written, as all of Mr. Brown's articles are, and is intensely interesting to those who have any connection or acquaintance with the Custer family, many members of which are still Garrett countians and counted among our best citizens.

Two bottles of ice cold pop for 5 cents at Cheap John's. 19-3t

Mr. Fred T. Martin, of Fairmont, spent a few days in Oakland with his family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Shirer, who spent last week in Baltimore with relatives, returned to Oakland Saturday night.

Grant Hayden, of Piedmont, son of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Hayden, of the Park, was in Oakland to-day on business.

Mr. C. W. Cuppett, of near Cranesville, was in the city yesterday and became one of the several new subscribers to this paper during the past few days.

Mr. Eugene Hart, who went to Baltimore early in the spring where he became conductor on the street car line of that city, has returned here and will probably remain during the summer.

Fred Moore, the little grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Fleckenstein, came into collision with a wagon last Friday while mounted on his bicycle and was thrown with some force to the pavement resulting to a slight laceration of his forehead above his right eye.

Dr. Bruce Lichty drove over to Grantsville on Sunday and spent the day with friends and relatives at that place, returning home the same evening accompanied by his wife and two daughters who had been spending the week with relatives at that place. —Meyersdale Republican.

Col. and Mrs. Morris Painter, of Waynesburg, Pa., who summered here two years ago, returned to Oakland Monday afternoon and will occupy their residence on Second street this summer. Their many friends here are glad to welcome them.

Last Thursday this office was favored with a call from Mr. Samuel B. Lee, of near Hutton, who was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Moses Lee, of Preston county, West Va. Both gentlemen had just returned from the soldiers' reunion at Terra Alta which took place in that town as an annual custom on the Fourth and continued three days.

Mr. Charles H. Shaffer, of the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., after visiting his parents up in District No. 8 several days recently, left Oakland on Tuesday afternoon for the seat of government where he will resume his duties in the Department as assistent examiner which position he has filled since his transfer from the War Department a year or more ago.

Some merchants excuse the obvious shortcomings in their advertisements by the plea that they didn't "have time to get up a good ad." The additional leisure that comes with a lull in business could be employed in no better way that in the study of all phases of advertising, in collecting and arranging of ideas and suggestions, and in planning of profitable means of getting to the public ear and understanding.

Dr. Charles Beachy, of Grantsville, who was here and at the Park attending the camp meeting which closed Monday night, was a very pleasant caller at this office yesterday afternoon. Dr. Beachy has forsaken his profession for the ministry and is preparing himself to enter actively in work for the salvation of souls. He has the well wishes of many friends in Oakland for his success in the laudable undertaking before him. He is an entertaining talker, and his labors no doubt will be crowned with great success.

Among the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity who were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business as principals and witnesses before the non-jury term of the Circuit Court held here those days, we noticed Messrs. William and E. C. W. Ryland, George D. Frantz, Benj. W. Frantz, Walter D. Collier, Leon Hardie, Andrew Friend, A. M. Umble, Charles Fike and Cornelius W. Friend, the latter an avowed candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner from Friendsville district.

Carpenters Wanted

To work at Corinth, W. Va., (six miles west of Oakland on B. & O.) Wages 27 per hour. Apply quick to W. A. Liller. Keyser, W. Va. 2t

BARN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Last Thursday Afternoon During the Storm Then Prevailing.

The large and recently remodeled barn belonging to Mr. "Duke" McLean, located near McHenry, was struck by lightning at two points during the terrific rain and electrical storm which passed over that section of the county last Thursday afternoon between four and five o'clock.

Mr. McLean was in the barn at the time the bolts struck, one entering at each end of the roof at the gables, tearing off the shingles and rafters and setting the structure on fire. Luckily the owner was not stunned and seeing that the flames were gaining headway he ran into the barnyard where a well is located and pumped water with which he extinguished the fire.

One horse was in the barn which was stunned very severely by the stroke and for several hours lay as though paralyzed.

Mr. McLean's loss is fully covered by insurance.

Lands at Auction.

Mr. Cornelius W. Friend, as agent for the Yough Manor Land company, will offer at public auction in front of the Crawford Hotel at Friendsville on Saturday, August 26th, two large tracts of land belonging to the company he represents. The land will be sold in lots of one hundred to two hundred acres. See advertisement in this paper for full particulars.

Prof. Ed. A Browning, superintendent of the public school system of Garrett county, left Oakland last Sunday afternoon for the Blue Mountain House where he attended the sessions of the Maryland Teachers' Association there during the week, and leaving thence for Baltimore where he will be married on Saturday morning to Miss E. Bruce Lacey. From Baltimore the couple will leave for a bridal tour through New York, returning to Oakland within a few weeks where he will reside with his bride. This paper extends to Mr. Browning and his bride-to-be congratulations in advance, wishing them all the joys and none of the sorrows of life.

"Ted" Mason's restaurant is open from six a. m. until everyone is fed. 19-5

Two Hurt at Base Ball.

Last Friday afternoon the "Never-Sweats" played the "Industrious" ones a game of ball at the Oakland grounds, which resulted in a called game on account of the wet condition of the grounds and two sore heads which came into contact with a flying bat which slipped through the hands of one of the players when he struck at a ball and missed it.

The wounded ones were "Jonathan" Cropp and Policeman Sweeney, both on-lookers. Young Cropp was dealt a terrific blow above the eye which laid his skull bare and required the service of a surgeon to close the wound. The policeman escaped with a blow on his nose which increased its size more than double in less time than it takes to tell it. After this series of accidents the base line was cleared and no more casualties took place.

The Club Restaurant handles Lauer's quality ice cream. Ladies' parlor upstairs. 19-5

Jurists on a Junket.

Tuesday afternoon upon the adjournment of court the judges and attorneys in attendance went up to Conneway's Farm where supper was served and the return to Oakland made by moonlight. The party was composed of Chief Judge Boyd, Associate Judge Henderson and Attorneys Fred A. Thayer, Edward H. Sincell, John T. Mitchell, J. C. Renninger, Norman S. Heindel, G. S. Hamill, R. T. Semmes and Semmes Hamill. The journey was made in two conveyances and was a delightful outing for the court and members of the bar. The great number of spring chickens devoured by the party greatly depleted Joe's flock and from reports brought back to town by the visitors it is presumed that he would be chickens ahead if he entertained a like number of Methodist preachers.

Man's Opinion of the Flirt.

No man admires a flirt; no man cares for a girl or woman who is willing to trade pride for flattery. The girl who flirts thinks she is very wise, and that she is making a hit with the fellow with whom she flirts. She would have a very different idea of the matter if she could know his real opinion—if she could hear his account of the incident as he tells it to the "other fellers." There is no such thing as a "harmless" flirtation. No person may put his finger in the fire without getting the mark. No girl can indulge in a flirtation without being considered "cheap" and 'shallow." The fact that the other girls do the same thing is no excuse.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

SUCCEEDS McCOMAS

Stevenson A. Williams Made National Committeeman.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou, in his capacity as chairman of the Republican National Committee, late Tuesday afternoon announced the appointment of Hon. Stevenson A. Williams, of Belair, as a member of the Republican National Committee for Maryland, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Louis E. McComas, who has qualified as a member of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

It is understood that Mr. Cortelyou has been holding on as chairman of the Republican National Committee until the settlement of this matter and that he will now retire from that position. Mr. Cortelyou had expected some time ago to retire from the national committee upon the settlement of the contest between the "black-and-tans" and "Lilly Whites" over the vacancy in the Republican National Committee from Louisiana. After the settlement of that fight the Maryland vacancy was created by the appointment of Mr. McComas to the bench, and Mr. Cortelyou postponed his retirement in order to devote his attention to the Maryland vacancy.

Mr. Williams is one of the prominent lawyers of Maryland, was the Republican candidate for Governor against Gov. Edwin Warfield in 1903, was formerly a member of the Maryland Senate, and Mr. Cortelyou regards him as an ideal man for the place. In announcing the appointment Mr. Cortelyou said:

"His appointment was made in the belief that it would prove satisfactory to all elements of the party in Maryland."

It is understood that Mr. Cortelyou regards Mr. Williams as "a clean man in politics," something of the type of the late Lloyd Lowndes. Mr. Cortelyou did not desire to appoint to the vacancy anyone not free of factional entanglements.

Big stock of tobacco, cigars, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's. 3t

Get your shovel plows and cultivators at Naylor & Co.'s. 3t.

For Sale!

One Steam Saw Mill

With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.

For particulars apply to

THOS. F. SMOUSE,
Cumberland, Md.

Get a bargain in Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

Go to Cheap John's. A box of good cigars for 20 cents. 19-3t.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported by the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of July, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250 00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Blaine Titchenell
No. 119 on Miscellaneous Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10th day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $28.50.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Bixler & Selby, a co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and B. F. Selby has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

W. H. H. BIXLER,
B. F. SELBY.

Oakland, Md., April 1st, 1905.

The Keeper's Daughter

By FRANK H. SWEET

Copyright, 1905, by Frank H. Sweet

For six days the thermometer had been soaring at almost midsummer heat, softening the ice of the Great South bay until nearly all its cohesive power was gone. Now the ice was a thick, spongy mass, so rotten that even the foot of a life saver pressing upon it firmly would break through at many places. It was impossible either for foot passage or for a boat to be forced through. And to increase the seriousness of the case the last two days had brought a fog so gray and dense as to shut Fire island from every object a dozen yards away.

Out in midchannel toward the Long Island shore and on the ocean side currents had kept the ice from freezing thickly and had hastened the decomposition. Already the delayed shipping was seeking passage toward New York or the open sea and in the fog and the narrow channels that were free from ice was meeting with disaster. From time to time signals of distress came from one direction or another, and so far as they were able the life saving stations of Fire island responded.

Perhaps at no other place in the world could assistance have been rendered across that barrier of slush ice, in which spaces of open water were beginning to appear; but, then, at no other place in the world perhaps were there amphibious scooters.

Several of these unique distinctions of Fire island were lying on the edge of the ice, with pike and scootering iron and oars across the thwarts ready for instant use, while their owners leaned forward, listening, peering and for the most part shaking their heads. The wind was rising, blowing straight from the sea. In another hour it was likely to freshen into a gale. Before it the gray fog was being swirled and tossed and eddied, but still encompass-

"I SHALL BE WAITING, TOO, JACK," SHE SAID.

ing and dense, a huge wet blanket that seemed writhing in the agonies of pain.

On all sides were the sounds of fog and danger bell buoys, boat whistles, occasional fog horns, the pounding and crushing of ice where some vessel was forcing its way through and now and then the ominous signal of distress and call for help. Among these came a sudden dull booming toward the sea and apparently at a considerable distance. The men who were in looked at each other, their faces paling.

"A big ship," one of them said, "and on the bar. Lord help 'em!"

"Yes," assented the man nearest him, "nothing can get to 'em that far out, not even scooters."

There was a peculiar grinding sound near them. A scooter slid up the beach and a man sprang out.

"The other fellows in yet?" he asked.

"Only Carey. He brought a man ashore and sent him up to the station and then hurried back. He said it was a coal barge, with two men and a boy and a dog, and the other scooters will bring them in. The keeper ordered us to watch here for other work. What was yours?"

"Just a sailboat with two young men. They called for help because they didn't know their surroundings. When I explained they decided to remain on board until the ice let them out. They have plenty of provisions and a snug little cabin. I heard the ship's call from outside and hurried back. I couldn't quite make out the location in the fog. Anybody gone?"

"Gone?" derisively. "Why, man alive, that's on the bar three miles away. No scooter could ever get there across the open channel. Besides, the ice has been piled up by the waves. She'll have to wait until the sea opens so we can use a lifeboat or the fog lifts so we can scooter out. No one—Where are you going?"

For the man had swung the bow of his craft back into the fog and was again hoisting the sails.

"Out to the vessel, of course!" quietly.

"But it's sure death, Jack," remonstrated the life saver sharply. "Don't be a fool. You couldn't pick your way through the fog with that scooter and get back alive."

"Maybe not, but that signal sounds like a big boat, and if so there are a good many folks out there waiting for help. I'm only one."

"Oh, Mr. Bowman!" The call was clear and peremptory. Jack Bowman paused, with one foot in the scooter, his face growing set. The owner of the voice was the keeper's daughter, and only the day before she had closed the door into a future which he had begun to believe would be his. The sentence, "I shall never marry a man whose future is bounded by his clam hoe and fish trawl; the world has use for brave deeds," still rang in his ears.

"What is it, Miss Blanche?" he asked, trying to keep his voice calm. "I am in a hurry."

"Father says for no one to answer that call just yet. He thinks this wind will soon break up the ice so the lifeboat can go out. He says it will be suicide to attempt scooting through this fog. Mr. Bowman!" her voice rising in sudden displeasure, for the scooterist had stepped into his craft and thrown out his pike to shove her into the wind.

"I'm sorry, Miss Blanche," over his shoulder, "but the keeper's orders are for his own men and not for a poor outside fisherman like me. Besides, the boat may be in sore need, and, though a little scooter cannot do much, it may at least carry intelligence and perhaps save one or two—provided I can reach them."

The girl's face underwent a sudden change, and she took an impetuous step forward, but already the scooter had slipped away into the fog.

As they waited there, listening, peering, while the hours dragged by, the faces of the men showed something of what they knew to be taking place within the fearsome shifting pall of mist. The scooter was rushing on, dropping into open spaces of water, slipping up again upon patches of rotten ice, swiftly, with scarcely any checking of speed, its owner knowing time was of more importance than caution. Any moment its nose was liable to strike some obstruction and throw out its occupant, the wind at that speed might overturn the scooter or a sudden jibing wreck it without an instapt's warning, either of which on the waste of rotten ice held but one possible fate for the owner.

Two hours and there came another signal of distress close inshore. The waiting life savers dropped into their scooters and slid out into the fog. The girl was still there, watching, her face white. Ten minutes more and a scooter's nose suddenly slipped from the darkness almost at her feet, and Jack Bowman sprang out. Bending over, he lifted a recumbent figure from the scooter to the sand.

"Will you call some one from the station to carry this man up, Miss Blanche?" he said hurriedly as he swung his craft back into the wind. "I haven't time. There are others waiting for me."

The girl moved forward swiftly, placing a hand upon his shoulder.

"I shall be waiting, too, Jack," she said in a low voice. "You must come back to me."

A tremor went through the man's frame, but he did not pause an instant in his work. As the craft disappeared in the fog his voice rose strong and resolute above the wind:

"Yes, Blanche, I will come back to you."

And he did.

Missions Worth While.

How to live comfortably with one's neighbor—that is the problem; to avoid the knocks and frictions which draw lines in men's faces and too often contract their souls. It is paradoxical, but true, that the larger the soul becomes the more room it creates for itself, a margin of quietness in which it remains untouched by petty jealousies and hurts. By the practice of charity and unselfishness a life builds for itself "more stately mansions" wherein it may dwell in peace. A song in one's heart, a smile upon one's lips, a cheery, wholesome message of good will on one's tongue, are wonderful helps to all kinds of people. There are so many burdens of sorrow and care and poverty and sin, so many doubting, discouraged, tempted hearts. To comfort and, to make strong, to lift up and to bless—are these not missions worth while? Try it, friend, and prove how truly your own heart and mind are cheered and made brave by your very endeavor to carry sunshine into dark places.

Would Follow Her Example.

"Mary," remarked Mr. Perkins to the lady who, by the way, was the second one who had shared his joys and sorrows, mostly the latter, as he came downstairs attired for church, "I notice you did not lay out my Sunday clothes in readiness!"

"Too busy getting breakfast to think about you or your clothes either!" replied Mrs. Perkins promptly.

"And my shirt," went on Perkins; "my first wife, poor thing, used to always make my white shirt nice and warm for me to put on!"

"Did she, though?" retorted the dame. "Well, I have heard the neighbors say she used to make things warm for you, and I give you my word, Mr. Perkins, I'll do my best to follow her example."—London Tit-Bits.

Only Girl Babies Grow In Carson City

Of fifty-five births recorded during last year in Carson City, Nev., only one was a male, writes Barrington King of Albany to the London Lancet. The causes underlying the differences in sex (if, in fact, there are any causes other than chance) are not only matters of great interest, but of importance as well. Carson City, where this extraordinary proportion of female births occurred, has in its population a much greater proportion of males than almost any other city in the state, it being a western mining town. Can it be that this is an effort of nature to correct the ratio? If so, has this circumstance been observed elsewhere?

Major Crofoot, The Promoter

The Great American Deadbeat Meets a Humorist and Is Greatly Humiliated.

[Copyright, 1905, by R. B. McClure.]

MAJOR CROFOOT, grand promoter and artful dodger, was seated at his desk and chewing a bit of blotting pad, while he wondered where his lunch for that day was coming from, when his office door opened and a middle aged man entered with a smile on his face. The major at once jumped to the conclusion that it was somebody to invest in his scheme to raise sugar beets on the great Sahara desert, and he rose up and extended his hand and said:

"Good morning to you, sir. Pleasant morning. What can I do for you?"

"Yes, it is a pleasant morning. Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the caller as he helped himself to a chair.

"You—you wanted to see me on business, I presume?"

"Yes, on business. Ha! ha! ha!"

"You perhaps want to make an investment?" continued the major, look-

MADE HIS HEELS KNOCK OVER THE STOVE AS HE SWUNG AROUND.

ing more closely to see if the man had the fires of insanity in his eyes.

"Perhaps I do. Ha! ha! ha! Say, this is a good one."

"You must excuse me, sir, if I fail to catch on."

"Oh, the catching on is easy enough. Don't you remember me, major?"

"I am sorry to say that I do not. Have you ever invested with me?"

"Have I? Have I? Ha, ha, ha! That is a good one."

"My time is very much occupied, sir."

"Yes, I know. That's another good one. Excuse me, major, while I gurgle."

He gurgled and chuckled and slapped his leg for half a minute, while the major studied his features. All of a sudden his identity was revealed.

"So you remember me?" asked the man as he saw the trouble in the major's face. "Yes, I am Green. We used to room and board in the same house. Yes—ha, ha, ha!"

"So this is Green," queried the promoter as he held out his hand—"the dear old friend of other days? How on earth could I have failed to establish your identity at once? You will excuse me, I know. By George, but I was thinking of you the moment you entered!"

"Not a doubt of it, major—not a doubt. Funny, isn't it? Ha, ha, ha!"

"My dear old hilarious boy, I am glad to see you—thrice glad—and especially in such spirits. The last time I heard of you they said you had gone to Mexico and would never return."

"Did they? Ha, ha, ha! Say, that is funny; that is funny!"

And Mr. Green threw himself back in his chair with such force as to carry away its back. He laughed for a full minute, and there were tears in his eyes as he finally straightened up and said:

"You are the same dear old deadbeat and liar, and you ought to have a medal. How many swindles have you got on hand just now? You don't look as prosperous as you might, major, but I suppose you make a few victims. When you finally recognized me your face became as white as death, and you tried your best to swallow your Adam's apple. This is as good as reading a funny book."

"Mr. Green," began the major, trying to look very serious, "I was not always a millionaire."

"No? Ha, ha, ha! Keep it up, major!"

"There was a time, and that not far distant, when I lacked the wherewithal to buy a meal. I had hope and ambition and determination, but no money. One day you came to me and offered me a loan of $5. Never in my life"—

"I came to you? I offered you a loan of $5? Say, major, laugh with me—ha! ha! ha!"

"Never in my life shall I forget your unexpected kindness. You knew nothing about me, but you saw honesty and integrity in my looks, and something must have told you that I would succeed at last. You offered me $5 and I accepted it in the spirit tendered. That sum laid the foundations of my fortune. All I have I owe to you, and I am free to say so."

"All you have!" shouted Mr. Green as he looked around at the office furniture. "Say, major, you grow funnier every minute. You will next be offering to repay the loan—ha! ha! ha!"

"Had I known where to reach you the loan would have been repaid years ago. As it is, I shall not content myself with handing you a check for the amount. Mr. Green, have you ever heard of the Great American Interchangeable Pie company?"

Mr. Green stood up and laughed. Then he leaned against the wall and laughed. Then he sat down and sniggered.

"Our object is to make the American pie known to the civilized world—known and appreciated. No other nation ever built itself up on pie. It is the pie, sir—the American pie—that rules the world. My company proposes to make them by the billion and ship them to every inhabited spot on the globe. From the 1st of October to the 1st of March of every year we shall make mince pies only. Forty-eight ingredients and two crusts in every pie, our trademark plainly stamped on the upper crust, and all persons counterfeiting it will be arrested at once. Every pie sent to its destination in its own wooden dish, and 10 cents will buy one in Persia as well as in Chicago. One price to all, and nothing like 'em. We have already secured hundreds of testimonials."

"Say, now—say, now—ha! ha! ha!" roared Mr. Green as he laughed till he was red in the face.

"From March 1 to Oct. 1," continued the major, without turning a hair, "we shall send out custard, peach, cherry and lemon pies. The price will be the same, and they will give the same satisfaction. The capital is $3,000,000, all paid in, and the stock is already selling above par. Biggest, grandest, richest thing on the face of the earth. The dividends will reach 100 per cent in the first six months. Don't touch Standard Oil—don't fool with the beef trust. Come into the Great American Interchangeable Pie company. That is"—

"That is, you want me for vice president at a salary of $25,000 per year?" interrupted Mr. Green.

"You have struck it exactly. Several years ago you loaned me $5. It was bread cast upon the waters. I want it to return a hundredfold to you. I want you to know and fully realize that the sentiment of gratitude still beats in the human breast. Accept the place, my dear old friend—accept it and let me shake your hand in congratulation."

"Are you through, major?" was asked.

"Well, you can tell me what you will do. If you have a better thing on hand, why, I have nothing to say, but you know I would like to have you with me."

Mr. Green smiled. Then he grinned. Then he chuckled. Then he roared and slapped his leg.

"And the dividends can't be less than 100 per cent after the first six months," solemnly asserted the major, who was a good deal troubled in his mind.

"You slick deadbeat! You noble old liar! You beneficent old baldheaded son of a gun!"

"I do not understand you, sir."

Then Mr. Green rose up with a smile on his face and reached out for the major and made his heels knock over the stove as he swung him around. The second swing cleared the desk, and the third raked the plaster all along one wall. Then the major was stood on his head, stood on his feet, danced up and down and played pitch and toss with, and when he was finally left lying on the dusty floor Mr. Green passed out of the office with a "Ta ta, major. The Great American Interchangeable Deadbeat company wishes you a fond good day!"

The major got up after a few minutes and brushed the dust off and sat down and hummed merrily to himself. He had lost everything but honor, but that was as safe as the rock of Gibraltar.

M. QUAD.

A Neighbor's Wish.

Mrs. F.—I am quite a near neighbor of yours now. I have taken a house by the river.

Mrs. S.—Oh, I do hope you will drop in some day.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Scare Head?

Spacer—I have been trying to think of a unique caption for the column of wedding announcements.

Editor—Head it "Rumors of War."—Judge.

Where He Stands.

"He admits that all his thoughts are for business, but he says he always tries to keep on the right side of the church."

"Yes, but his idea of the right side is the outside."

The Rape of the Lock.

He took the scissors and he clipped
A lock from out her hair,
And for excuse he said to her,
"You've got enough to spare."

"That's true," said she, "but, lest you think
The lock you took is mine,
I ought to say I bought it from
A hair store near the Rhine!"

—Silas X. Floyd in Lippincott's Magazine.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE NEW :: ::

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If not you are missing part of your life. Everything in the store a bargain and nothing over 10c—almost anything you want. New goods every week.

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I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

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A Poem for Today

THE QUALITY OF MERCY

By William Shakespeare

THE first undoubted mention of the play of "The Merchant of Venice" was in 1598. It was published quarto in 1600. Some writers have thought it strange that Portia "should talk Christian doctrine to Shylock." They forget that Portia's doctrine is derived from the Jewish writer who in Ecclesiasticus xxviii, 2, said, "Forgive thy neighbor the hurt that he hath done unto thee, so shall thy sins also be forgiven when thou prayest."

THE quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
The attribute to awe and majesty
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings.
But mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself.
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this—
That in the course of justice none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much
To mitigate the justice of thy plea,
Which, if thou follow, this strict court of Venice
Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.

The Perplexing Conditions Of the Modern World

By President WOODROW WILSON of Princeton University

THE modern world confuses very practiced thinkers, throws very experienced guides out of its way. The age desires law, but cannot find it; seeks order, but does not discover it; would be led, but KNOWS NOT WHOM TO FOLLOW. If quietness of spirit were all, if that life were life enough in which fear and doubt were set at rest and the blood bidden go its slow pace of dull content, as if its very sluggishness were a law of health, one might easily persuade himself that it were enviable to be as the patient, unchanging peoples of the east, with whom life slips by like a watch in the night. But WE are of another creed and impulse.

OUR POWERS STIR TOO IMPERIOUSLY WITHIN US, AND OUR CONSCIENCES TELL US THAT WE SHOULD USE THEM—THE QUIETUDE OF INACTION IS NOT PEACE, BUT IMPRISONMENT.

What is a university but a place wherein to establish the health and natural vigor of minds? And that is not done by knowledge. Knowledge is the mere food and tonic of the mind, learning merely its exercise. The ideal object of education is at once to develop and to simplify the mind by a PERFECT ADJUSTMENT to its uses and to its environment, and such is health.

The modern struggle for wealth is more like a consuming fever than a right function of health. There is in many of our material achievements a touch of frenzy and distemper. Our energy is stimulated to the pitch of intoxication, lacks poise, overlaps the bounds alike of prudence and of pleasure and hurries us, panting, to the BEDS OF EXHAUSTION and sickness, where the physician's task is to get the heat and turmoil out of our blood.

A National Divorce Law Is Needed

By WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War

LAST year there were 612 divorces out of every 10,000 marriages. If this continues to grow what will become of that which is today THE FOUNDATION OF OUR CIVILIZATION and our state—the home and the family?

OUGHT THERE NOT BE RADICAL MEASURES BY WHICH TO PREVENT THE LOOSENESS WITH WHICH THE MARRIAGE BOND IS TIED AND THE EASE WITH WHICH IT MAY BE DISSOLVED?

If it were given to congress to pass UNIFORM LAWS OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE we could be certain—first, that the majority in the congress of the Union would see to it that conservative restrictions upon the law of divorce would be enacted and that for no light reason should there be a separation of those joined together in matrimony under the law; and secondly, we could be certain that, administered as the divorce law would be by judges of the federal courts, subject as they all would be to the general supervision of the supreme court of the United States, THERE WOULD BE A UNIFORM ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN THE COURTS.

A Poem for Today

LIFE

By Bryan Waller Procter

WE are born; we laugh; we weep;
We love; we droop; we die!
Ah! Wherefore do we laugh or weep?
Why do we live or die?
Who knows that secret deep?
Alas, not I!

Why doth the violet spring
Unseen by human eye?
Why do the radiant seasons bring
Sweet thoughts that quickly fly?
Why do our fond hearts cling
To things that die?

We toil—through pain and wrong;
We fight—and fly;
We love; we lose; and then, ere long,
Stone-dead we lie.
O life! Is all thy song
"Endure—and die?"

The Fall of Petersburg

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 2, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

PROMPTLY on the arrival of news that Sheridan had carried Five Forks on April 1, 1865, General Grant ordered a demonstration on the Petersburg lines. General Humphreys, with the Second corps, attempted to carry the Confederate trenches on its front, but found the enemy too active. A bombardment was kept up all night, and General Grant ordered an assault at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d with the men of Ord's, Wright's and Parke's commands. The point chosen for Wright's Sixth corps was to the left of the Weldon railroad, where Federal Forts Fisher and Welch were located. The Confederate picket pits in front of these forts had been taken on the 25th of March, and they now offered shelter for the massing of troops to storm the high parapets which formed the Confederate line here.

General Parke was to move the Ninth corps forward on its own front opposite Fort Stedman and between the Norfolk railroad and the Jerusalem plank road. Wright's corps carried all before it, pressing on to the South Side railroad, leaving, however, the original defenses encircling Petersburg on the right rear intact. This compelled Wright to face about and form a new line. Ord and Humphreys also carried the works on their front, and, pressing through to Hatcher's run, cut the Confederate army south of the Appomattox in two. General Parke's Ninth corps troops took the outer lines in front of them, but could not carry the inner lines. The Confederate artillery was all in position and swept every foot of ground along the whole front. Several attempts were made by General John B. Gordon, who still commanded the Confederates in front of the Ninth corps, to retake the ground seized by Parke, but they all failed. General A. P. Hill was killed on this line while going out to lead his troops against the assailants, who had broken through the intrenchments.

Up to this time General Longstreet had been north of the Appomattox confronting the Army of the James, but the situation in Petersburg drew him, with Field's division, to the scene of the new danger. The river roads along the Appomattox running into Petersburg from the south were held by Ord

"THOSE ARE OUR ENEMIES."

and Wright. Near where these roads passed the Confederate defenses there were two strong Confederate works, Forts Gregg and Whitworth. Fort Gregg had a garrison of 200 men and mounted two guns; Fort Whitworth had a brigade and three guns.

When Ord and Wright formed their new lines the Federal division of General Foster of Gibbon's Twenty-fourth corps was in front of Gregg and Whitworth and, advancing under a severe fire, found a wide ditch obstructing the way and batteries cannonading the whole field. A division of supports came up, and two brigades assaulted Fort Gregg and one Fort Whitworth. After a stubborn fight Fort Gregg yielded, and Whitworth was then abandoned.

The Confederates were now completely separated, one column being on the South Side railroad confronting Sheridan and Humphreys, who had swept westward along the track from Petersburg, and the other being in the contracted lines at Petersburg and along the James river toward Richmond. Lee was at Petersburg. It was past noon on Sunday, April 2. The fall of Forts Whitworth and Gregg and the failure to dislodge General Parke's Ninth corps east of the city decided the fate of that place, and Lee ordered preparations to be made for abandonment that night.

Sheridan was pressing on to get his force of cavalry and infantry, the Fifth corps being still under his command, between Lee and Danville, the natural course for him to retreat. At Petersburg the Federal commanders remained alert for every opportunity to strike a telling blow. The pickets kept pressing up to the opposing lines, but at no point in the old works could a weak place be found.

In some places the Federal and Confederate works were within sixty rods of each other, but Lee's barriers were massive and could not be battered down by artillery.

The Confederates gave a good account of themselves in defending their "last ditch." The Federal intrenchments extended from the Appomattox river below the town to the river above, and General Grant ordered a heavy bombardment to be begun at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d. This was to be followed by a grand assault at 6 o'clock. But preparations were going on quietly in Lee's lines for evacuation, and this was to be accomplished before the hour fixed for assault.

In the death of General A. P. Hill, a corps commander, the south lost one of its most fiery leaders. It was he of whom Stonewall Jackson spoke in his delirious moments on his deathbed, when he said, "A. P. Hill, prepare for action!"

Hill was the last of the prominent leaders of the southern army to fall, and his death was tragic. He had been in Petersburg during the 1st of April, while Sheridan was fighting Pickett at Five Forks, and on the morning of the 2d had gone, in obedience to orders from Lee, to prepare his troops to reenforce Pickett. Hill's troops, consisting of the divisions of General Henry Heth, General C. M. Wilcox and General William Mahone, were occupying intrenchments on Lee's right in front of the positions held by the Federal corps under Wright and Humphreys. When these commanders made their attack on the morning of the 2d they broke through the Confederate lines completely, and those Confederates who were on their left, or the Petersburg side of the break, were compelled to flee back toward the Appomattox and make a detour to join their fellows on the right of the break. Wright and Humphreys pushed on so rapidly that the Federal and Confederate troops were at times on the same line in alternate spaces.

After fighting desperately to prevent the Federal army from breaking through the works Hill saw that further resistance would be useless and decided to concentrate his brigades and divisions into a shorter line. With Lee he stood upon a lofty ridge south of the city and, pointing to the field in front covered with straggling soldiers, said he would go and join one of the divisions still intact some distance away. Lee tried to dissuade him and, pointing to the troops in the fields through which Hill was to pass, said, "Those are our enemies." In spite of Lee's warning Hill set out on horseback entirely alone. On the way he saw half a dozen Federal soldiers partially secreted in a shallow ravine. He boldly demanded their surrender, and they apparently yielded; but, being alone, he did not attempt to disarm them. They marched by his side or behind him quietly for some distance, and then two or three of them suddenly drew their muskets and shot him dead. This is the story as given in the most authentic Confederate accounts. It conflicts with the Federal narratives.

Lee, anxiously watching the course of his favorite general, witnessed the tragedy. He immediately ordered a brigade of the troops nearest him to charge through the advancing line of enemies to the spot where Hill lay and recover the body. It was done. There seemed poetic justice in the fate of Hill. Never having tasted the bitterness of direct defeat upon the field of battle, he was spared the humiliation of the fall of Richmond and the still greater one of Appomattox, a week later.

The successes of Wright and Humphreys in carrying the Confederate intrenchments south of Petersburg completed the work of the siege, which had been kept up nearly ten months. It is true that Petersburg was not surrounded, but its southern exits were cut off. It could communicate with Richmond, but Richmond was invested north and east, and the play of twenty miles between the two places and a single outlet to the westward from a point between the two was all that remained now to the army with Lee, the chief reliance of the Confederacy.

The losses in the siege have never been separately computed. The lines under Grant's control extended from Petersburg to Richmond, and two armies operated upon them, the armies of the Potomac and of the James. Each of these armies re-enforced the other in the different battles, and their losses figure together in the reports. The fighting at Petersburg began June 9, 1864, when the troops of the Army of the James attempted to seize the place in advance of the arrival of Lee's army. From the 15th of June to the close of the actual fighting in the trenches on April 2, 1865, there had been constant collisions along the lines, collisions varying from picket volleys to actual battles. The Confederates had acted on the defensive with the exception of the assault at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and the attempts made at various times to drive off the forces Grant placed in observation along the Weldon road during the summer and fall of 1864. The siege was one of the most remarkable in modern war, because the existence of the Confederacy was staked upon it, and yet the military position involved was at no time actually surrounded. It was simply one end of the Confederate line.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

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THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

The Republican, $1.25 per Year.

Alas!

THE suit I got but yesteryear
And have so little worn
To rummage sale is doomed, I fear;
Of dignity all shorn.
The coat too tight, the vest too low,
The trousers here too wide
And here too narrow—long ago
'Twas labeled "countrified!"

My auto—ah, my auto fine,
But lately bought and tamed!
When I regard its gauche design
I swear I'm quite ashamed.
With exclamation points galore
The catalogues connive
To show how model nineteen-four
Is ranked by nineteen-five!

My camera was scarce in hand
And settled was the bill
Before I noted that the brand
Was changed and bettered still!
And work on which a painful while
One dentist bored and grooved
Ensuing dentist called "old style"
And said should be removed!

And, oh, my wife, who once I thought
Perfection's apex crowned!
She whom through all the world I sought
Before herself I found!
Not even here did I succeed
And foil for aye regret—
A blond she is, and now I read
The fashion is brunette!
—Brooklyn Life.

Why Not?

"Say, ma, baby cut his teeth, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear."

"Why can't he cut his hair, then?"—Browning's Magazine.

Easy For Herlock.

"We are at a loss to determine what the dead man's occupation was," said the chief of police.

"What did you find on his person?" inquired Herlock Sholmes, the famous detective.

"A knife, a thousand dollar bill, a"—

"Stop right there. He was an iceman."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Severe Test.

"It takes a great deal of patience to get through this world," she observed.

"How do you know?" snapped her husband. "You don't have to work!"

"True," she replied, "but don't I have to listen to you grumble about the way you have to?"—Detroit Free Press.

Drawing It Milder.

"How did it happen that he got in the way of the brick? I tell you, he was a fool to be there!"

"That sounds harsh. There is a milder way of calling him the same thing."

"What should I call him?"

"An innocent bystander."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Made to Order.

A small girl was taken violently ill from an overindulgence in unripe fruit. Her mother telephoned for the nearest doctor, whose telephone number proved to be surprisingly appropriate to the occasion—"eight-one-two-Green."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Fortified Against Criticism.

Teacher—I am going to send for your mother, Johnny, and show her what a shocking composition you brought in today.

Johnny—Go ahead an' send fer her. I don't care. Me mudder wrote it, anyway.—Judge.

Sure of One Thing.

"Are you happy, now that you are rich?" asked the old time friend.

"I don't know as I'm happy," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but I'm dead sure I'm not as discontented as I would be if I was broke."—Washington Star.

Versatile.

Corby—He's one of those honorable gentlemen who have two codes of morals, isn't he?

Jenkins—Three; one for his business, one for his home and one for his automobile.—Brooklyn Life.

Sparing His Feelings.

Alice—He thinks he hasn't made any impression at all.

Clara—Oh, yes, he has, but I'm too considerate to let him know what kind of an impression it is.—New York Press.

No Storms.

Yeast—And you are just home from Europe? Did you have a stormy passage?

Crimsonbeak—No; didn't take my wife, you know!—Yonkers Statesman.

A Long Sermon.

Mrs. De Goode—What did the minister preach against today?

Mr. De Goode (wearily)—He preached against time.—New York Weekly.

The Voice of Disappointment.

"Do you think his taste is good?"

"I did think so until he married."—Boston Transcript.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. N. U. Bond returned home on Monday evening after spending a pleasant and enjoyable week with his relatives at Dubois, Pa.

Mr. Howard Brydon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Brydon, was taken to the Hoffman hospital Keyser, on Monday evening suffering from appendicitis and an operation was performed on Tuesday at 10 o'clock. His condition is reported entirely satisfactory.

Miss Nettie Wildman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wildman, of near Savage, died from paralysis at a Philadelphia hospital on last Tuesday night. Her remains will be brought home on Thursday morning and buried in the Bloomington grave yard.

The heavy rains of the past weeks have flooded the headways and rooms of the Buxton mine to such an extent that work was suspended on last Monday morning and will not be resumed until some time next week. Pumps are running night and day and Supt. O. Tibbets is using every means to free the mine of water so work may be resumed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Poland, of Tunnelton, who have been visiting visiting relatives in town for the past week, returned home Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John Grant and family, of Franklin, returned home on Friday from a visit to rrlatives at Elk Garden.

Mrs. Henry Ramall, a member of the Kight family of near Cross, was in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, of Beryl, were in town Sunday calling on friends.

Children's Day will be observed at the Chestnut Grove M. E. church on next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Warnick returned on Monday evening from a visit to Mrs. Warnick's parents at Deer Park.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church has opened an ice cream parlor opposite Mr. G. C. Pattison's store, where patrons are served every Saturday evening.

Catcher Ament and second baseman Seward, of the Piedmont base ball team, joined "Big Dan" aley at this place on Wednesday morning expecting to find a few groundhogs during the day. The rain interfered until a few days later in the season.

Mr. John Smith, who has been quite sick for a number of weeks past has gone to Corrinth, W. Va., for the benefit of his health.

Wednesday was pay day at the Sans Coal & Coke Co.'s mine.

Mrs. Edward Warnick and Mrs. Jacob Stump leave for Tunnelton next Saturday morning on a visit to relatives in that place.

Rev. Snedegar will return from a visit to relatives in Alexandria, Va., in time to fill his pulpit next Sunday.

A corps of engineers are at work locating a gravity line up Savage river for the Piedmont water works.

County Commissioners Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners has been in session since Tuesday transacting routine business, issuing orders on the road fund, etc.

Commissioner Stump, who was employed by the Board to oversee the laying of the foundation of the jail, was relieved from further service in this particular. His bill for this service, based upon the rate of $2.50 per day, was ordered paid.

This morning the contract for laying the sewer from the new jail to the Little Yough river is being considered by the Board.

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Will Set Aside.

By a recent order the Orphan's Court of this county has declared null and void the will of Mrs. Mary E. Moody, which was filed for probate in August, 1903. Mrs. Moody was possessed of considerable property located at Bloomington and by the decision referred to above her husband, William Moody, Esq., holds it in absolute possession.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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Notice To Tax Payers!

This is to notify the tax payers of Garrett county that the Annual Levy for 1905 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 568, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest to be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

95t E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Executor's Noticce!

This is to give notice, That the subcriber, of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Aden C. Duckworth, late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1905.

FLOYD DUCRWORTH,
Executor,
Westernport, Md.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
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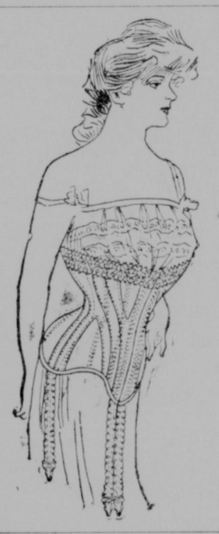
The Republican
Oakland, Md.



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Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JACOB P. GAUER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 25th day of April, 1905.

W. B. HUTSON,
A. S. TEATS,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN H. PURNELL,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hands this 5th day of April, 1905.

A. G. STURGISS,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 20 1905. NUMBER 20.

BOOMING THE TOWN.

Benefits Derived From Systematic and Persistent Advertising.

The benefits to be derived from a city or town advertising its advantages as a location for the establishment of manufacturing concerns employing small or large numbers of working people cannot be overestimated. If a merchant can sell his goods by advertising, and of course he can, there is no reason why a city or town or even a wilderness cannot attract people and factories to it by a judicious advertising of its special advantages.

Many cities throughout the country are now engaged in advertising their peculiar advantages by means of books, pamphlets and circulars and even by newspaper advertising.

The business men of Fort Wayne, Ind., are following this plan with remarkable success. Recognizing that they have a splendid city, they propose to spend some money placing the fact before others, using such suitable mediums as will lead to the results desired.

In Dalias, Tex., a club has been organized to use its efforts to increase the population to 150,000. This organization has 300,000 pieces of advertising matter concerning Dallas ready for distribution. It also proposes to use space in Texas newspapers to tell about the city's advantages as a business and residence center.

In Rostbern, Canada, the town council has appropriated $500 to assist a local organization in booming the town.

At 797 Eighteenth street, Denver, is an association called the Colorado Press Bureau, formed for the purpose of telling the world about the great state of Colorado and its daily advancement. This bureau sends out printed matter once a week to leading newspapers presenting interesting occurrences connected with the state's growth.

The city of Williamsport, Pa., has one of the most energetic publicity bureaus in the country, and so has Niagara Falls, N. Y. While all the towns above named are much larger than Oakland and their commercial interests nessarily greater, there is no reason why we as a municipality should take a back seat in the procession. A few dollars judiciously spent for printers ink often brings returns a hundred fold.

Epworth League Lawn Fete.

The Epworth League of St. Paul's M. E. Church will hold a "Lawn Fete" on the church and parsonage lawn on Oak Street, next Thursday evening, July 27th.

The lawn will bejbeautifully lighted and decorated, and an ambulance of delicious refreshments will be served.

We solicit your presence and patronage.

COMMITTEE.

GOVERNOR STUNS POLITICIANS.

Upset Well-Laid Plan of Anne Arundel County Office Seekers at Annapolis.

Governor Warfield was the centre of one of the most exciting incidents in the history of Annapolis polities on Tuesday, when he removed one member of the Board of Supervisors of Election from office, asked and received the resignation of another, and served notice on the third that he would remove him if he became a candidate for local office.

The occasion of this coup was the fact that charges had been preferred against Mr. Frank S. Revell, Democratic member of the board and a candidate for sheriff, it being alleged that he was going to make improper appointments for the officials of the coming Democratic primaries.

The Governor received the information that all three of the supervisors were candidates for county nominations.

The Governor sent for the supervisors and placed the matter before them. He obtained the admission of Messrs. Revell and Davidson, Democrats, that they were candidates, while Mr. Werntz was not one. The Governor told the officials that their own sense of decency should make them see that they could not hold a position where they were called upon to appoint the officials who would judge their election.

He then called upon Mr. Revell, his personal appointee under the law, to resign, suggesting the same course to Dr. Davidson, and holding out to Mr. Werntz that the same would be demanded of him in case he became a candidate.

After half an hour Dr. Davidson handed in his resignation, but Mr. Revell, through his counsel, Messrs. Robert Moss and James P. Bannon, declined to resign. Governor Warfield then removed him and appointed Benjamin Watkins in his place. Mr. W. Meade Holliday was appointed in the place of Dr. Davidson.

The whole matter has simply stampeded the Democratic politicians, but the best citizens thoroughly approve the Governor's course.

Personally Conducted

excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, without change, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Colonist one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October at only $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from other points. Double berth in tourist sleeping cars only $7.00. Booklet with maps and full information sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

A Few of the Many BARGAINS You Can Get at Dixon & Kelso's

Lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists good style and quality, less than cost.

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Lawns, Dimities, Organdies and Summer Goods reduced.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits at half price.

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DIXON & KELSO

REV. J. B. WORKMAN'S SUNDAY MORNING SERMON.

His Theme Was That of Temperance and Was Delivered to a Large Audience.

Below we publish by request Rev. J. B. Workman's sermon delivered Sunday morning in the St. Paul's M. E. church.

Remember the Lord which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters; your wives and your houses.—Nehemiah 4:14.

"Nehemiah, the author of this text, was born of Jewish parentage during the Babylonish Captivity. But notwithstanding the fact of his foreign parentage he was the cup-bearer of King Artaxexes of Persia. The position which he occupied was a very honorable as well as a very lucrative one.

"By the decree of King Cyrus some years before this time, the Jews, such of them as desired to do so, were permitted to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the temple, and re-establish themselves in the city of their fathers. But while these privileges had been granted, their situation was extremely uncomfortable. The walls of the city were broken down in many places, the gates of the city had been destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants were in a defenseless condition—a condition of which the surrounding heathen nations did not fail to take advantage.

"When Nehemiah learned of these things he felt called of God to go to Jerusalem to repair the walls and rebuild the gates of the city, and thus place his countrymen in a state of security and defense.

"He sought and obtained the consent of his king, and immediately set out on his journey. When he reached Jerusalem he began to prepare for the work. He went out and carefully surveyed the field and familiarized himself with the existing conditions. Then he gathered about him a company of workmen and at once began the work. But as in every reform movement, his work was ridiculed, critisized, threatened and opposed, but still he moved on.

"When it seemed almost certain that the enemy would by force of arms undertake to stop the work, Nehemiah armed his men, appointed guards and then gave to them this solemn charge, 'Remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters; your wives and your houses.' This was to be their battle cry in the expected conflict.

"In the great battles of history there have been certain mottoes, battle cries or expressions which have not failed to excite, or better to say, incite the soldiers to deeds of almost daring and reckless courage. In our recent war with Spain more than once as our soldiers moved into the conflict the cry swept along the lines, 'Remember the Maine,' and as our brave and loyal men thought of Spain's treachery in the destruction of their fellow countrymen, they rushed with enthusiasm into the battle determined to avenge the blood of our fallen heroes.

"But it seems to me that this cry which Nehemiah gave to his men was well calculated to stir their hearts to their utmost depth; and I have no doubt but that, had the conflict come on they would gladly have died at their post rather than have been untrue or disloyal to their sons and daughters, their wives and their brethren.

"There is no greater problem confronting the American people—no fiercer battle to be fought in the first quarter of the 20th Century than the inevitable battle, which must be fought to a finish, with the the American saloon.

"There has never been a time when true courage, true manliness and true womanliness, (for it is already fully demonstrated that woman is to play an important part in this struggle), was more required than will it be in this approaching conflict. Nor was there ever a foe to God or man that was more determined, more strongly intrenched, more totally devoid of principle or scruples than this hideous monster, this defiant devil, this abominable curse, RUM.

"For many years past the forces of righteousness have been awakening and have been sounding the slogan, thus calling the people to arouse to a sense of the momentous issues involved in this terrible fight.

"True it is that many, very many, have been slow to see the magnitude and far reaching consequences of this awful evil if undestroyed. But more and more thinking men and women, in the church and out of it, are coming to realize that the true battle cry is: 'Fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters; your wives and your husbands.'

"Every reform movement has furnished its heroes and its martyrs. The blood of the Christian martyrs has been the seed of the Church from the day when Stephen cried 'Lay not this sin to their charge' and fell asleep, to the shameful death of the last Christian Chinee who has dared to die for his loyalty to the faith.

"The annihilation of the blighting curse of slavery in this fair land was preceded by the martyrdom of John Brown and others, yea, thousands of others who in the final struggle gave their lives for the cause of freedom.

"Nor has the temperance reform movement been without its noble self-sacrificing heroes and heroines, who have labored and died that they might lay this matter on the hearts of the people. Mother Stewart, Neal Dow, Francis Willard and thousands of others have laid themselves freely and willingly on the altar—and have died not having seen the accomplishment of all of which they dreamed, and for which they labored and prayed, and yet, they died remembering God's promises. Prayers are come up for a memorial before God, 'They that sow in tears shall reap in joy,' and they, by faith have seen afar the victory, which I pray God you and I may live to realize. I have not time in this hour to describe to you the growth and spread of this blighting curse in our land, but I must take time to in away bring to your minds the magnitude of this evil, which every reasonable, intelligent mind will admit is the greatest physical, financial, moral and spiritual curse of the present age. Statistics reveal the fact that it costs more every year in this country than our entire civil service, more than our army, navy and Congress including river, harbor and pension bills; more than all we pay for local government, National, State and County debts, more than all the schools in the entire land.

"Think of the shame of this so called Christian nation when its annual rum bill is $1,200,000,000, all of which is paid by her citizens out of the Lord's money, while we give almost grudgingly $105,000,000 for the support of the gospel at home and abroad, but this cost in money is not to be compared with its cost in blood.

"Think too of the broken hearted, mothers, the humiliated sisters, the despairing, grief-stricken wives, the poor helpless, starving children, the poor old gray-haired disappointed fathers, whose hearts are all crushed by the downfall of their loved ones. O! could we once get this picture—no not a picture—could we get this awful reality before the people as it is, I am persuaded that the work of its destruction would soon be wrought.

"Think of the awful spectacle witnessed a few years ago of an American soldier arrayed in the military attire of our nation and having enlisted in the service of our country standing behind the bar and dealing out liquid damnation to his fellow soldiers in the name of this so-called Christian government.

"Or think of the disgraceful scene exhibition here on the streets of our mountain city on the anniversay of of that eventful day that gave birth to our nation, a day that should be as sacred almost to us as life itself. And yet it was an exhibition of a partnership of Uncle Sam, the Common wealth of Marvland and the conscienceless proprietor of that cesspool of hell known to our citizens as the 'Rubber Tire.'

"When, O! when will our people ever see this evil in all of its hideousness and smite it to death? The liquor traffic has its foul hand on the throat of this nation, and for us to speak of this as a free nation is to misrepresent the case.

"Had I the time and disposition I could bring before your minds this morning many dark scenes, foul crimes, ruined homes, broken hearts, wasted fortunes and wrecked lives as a result of the existence of this awful foe.

"But with this matter thus before us we inquire 'How are we to be free?'

"One says let us restrict the business by a high license law, and thus keep it under control and at the same time obtain some revenue from the business to help to maintain our local and general government. For every dollar received by this government as revenue from this accursed traffic $16 is paid in expenses because of this evil. A brilliant specimen of political economy, and a living illustration of 16 to 1 of another kind than that recently advocated by the Nebraska statesman.

"But here is the issue. Is this business right or is it wrong? If right, encourage it, foster it, and cease to tax it. If wrong, God help us to see the awful sin of becoming a party thereto by authorizing or licensing its existence.

"The only cure for intemperance is prohibition.

"Legalizing crime never removes the curse.

"Prohibition is morally and legally right.

"From beginning to end of God's law we find the words "Thou shalt not," and Blackstone the greatest authority on civil law says 'All law should forbid that which is wrong.' You may look on any side of this question you please and you will find in letters of flame written by the finger of God, 'Prohibition.'

"There is to be no compromise with this foe. This battle must be fought to the finish and the fight is now own.

"I would sound this old time battle cry in your ears this morning, 'Fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses,' and would add with emphasis, 'And your husbands.'

"Some faint-hearted woman may say but what can I do? I have no voice in this matter. I answer you can do much, for, while I am sorry the privilege of suffrage is denied you, yet I rejoice that you have freedom of speech, and can do much by way of laying this matter on the hearts and consciences of those who at the polls make themselves felt.

"Mothers think of your daughters, fathers think of your sons and for their sake, and for the sake of humanity and for the sake of Jesus Christ who died that we might be free, fight mightly against this foe.

"But how shall its destruction be brought about? I can not tell but it is coming. I turn to the first clause of my text and there I read, 'Remember the Lord, great and terrible.' That meant much to the Jew at this time. It carried him back to scenes in the history of his people that were marvelous indeed. Times wherein the Lord had helped and delivered them. They doubtless remembered the deliverance at the sea and the destruction of their foes. They thought perhaps of the battle with Amaleck at Rephadim, and Joshua's success while Moses prayed. They remembered too the crashing walls of Jerico when the trumpets of Israel peeled forth its doom. By these remembrances they were doubtless inspired and encouraged.

"Let us remember how, when like a mighty pall the curse of slavery overshaeowed this nation, and brave, noble hearts quaked for fear lest our nation be destroyed through its blighting influence, God opened the way, and though it cost blood and tears and bitter and awful struggle—The Lord Great and Terrible led on to success and more than 3,000,000 human slaves were given their freedom.

"This liberty, this victory, this freedom of which we speak and for which we labor, and which we even dare to hope to see, may cost blood and tears, it may cost millions of money, but the Lord great and terrible is in the lead, and when he is for us who can be against us? Let us remember him and remember too that we are fighting for our brethren, our sons and our daughters, our wives and our houses, and after a while—and God hasten the day—this foe will be put under his feet, and thousands of poor inebriates will be freed from their galling chains of slavery. Amen.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

The services for the Friendsville M. E. Circuit for this Sunday will be Sunday schools at the usual hour except Blooming Rose, where the last Quarterly Conference for the year will be held by Presiding Elder Ward at 2.30 Saturday. A lovefeast will be in charge of the Presiding Elder and pastor at 9.30 Sunday morning, Doctor Ward will preach at 10.30, and at 8 o'clock in the evening. Rev. H. E. Friend will preach in Friendsville at 7.45. League meeting at 7 o'clock, first bell at 6 and second bell at 7. All are welcome.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 8 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Lutheran services will be conducted in the Garrett Memorial church, Oakland on Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 3 o'clock in the evening, the subject of the sermon to be "The Souls of the Slain Under the Altar."

Preaching in the Deer Park Lutheran church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. E. MANGES, Pastor.

MARRIED.

REED—HAWKINS—At the Glades Hotel, yesterday morning, by Rev. J. B. Workman, Mr. E. M. Reed and Miss Roxie Hawkins, both of Grafton, West Va.

SMITH—FLEMING—At the Glades Hotel, yesterday morning, Mr. M. W. Smith, Jr., and Miss Adah Fleming, both of West Union, West Va.

BROWNING—LACEY. Prof. E. A. Browning, school examiner for Garrett county, and Miss Elizabeth Bruce Lacey were married Saturday in the Immaculate Conception Church, Baltimore. They will spend about two weeks on a tour of the eastern cities and seaside resorts, after which they will return and make their future home in Oakland. The bride is a descendant of one of the oldest and most favorably known families of Southern Maryland, and is the only daughter of Mrs. Venetia Lacey, of Baltimore.

A colony of willing workers assembled at Mr. Lloyd Lowndes farm near Rawlings to enjoy a good old-fashioned barn raising, such as our forefathers were wont to revel in as one of the altogether few pioneer social divertisements. There were some seventy-five men gathered to lift and pin the frame of the barn in place, and the work was pushed with remarkable celerity in that before nightfall the huge frame was in position. When completed, this will be one of largest barns in the state of Maryland. Its length including the main barn and L is 245 feet, while its width is 50 feet. It is being erected on a stone foundation and the slate roof to cover it will weigh forty-five tons. It is three and one half stories in height and has ample room for twenty horses, forty cattle, eight hundred tons of hay, and all the implements and other products and utilities upon the farm.

MOSSER VS. FAZENBAKER.

Renewal of Hostilities Tuesday Between Swanton Residents.

For some months past there has been more or less scrapping between the various members of the Mosser family and Dr. Charles J. Fazenbaker, of Swanton, which at times has involved from one to four or five members of the former family on the one side and Dr. Fazenbaker on the other.

Their troubles have been brought to the attention of each succeeding court for several terms resulting in a fine being imposed upon one or the other of the combatants which has seemingly only embittered the feeling.

Tuesday hostilities were renewed, Dr. Fazenbaker coming off second best as usually happens. On that day the doctor wishing to visit a patient located some distance from Swanton and the railroad being the easiest means of affording transportation, he was at the station there when a freight train was passing with the intention of boarding it. He failed to see the brakeman, however, who happened to be Frank Mosser, a member of the family with whom he has been at odds as above stated, and when he laid hold of a handrail to draw himself aboard the car he was kicked in the face, so he alleges, by Mosser, the kick inflicting a cut below his eye which laid his cheek bone bare and discolored his face to some extent. As a result of the encounter the doctor failed to take that train but got on another later in the day and came up to Oakland with the avowed intention of having Mosser arrested. Whether or not this has been done cannot now be stated.

The Ladies' Guild.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Matthew's P. E. church, Oakland, will hold their annual lawn fete and bazaar on Thursday afternoon, August 17th, and they take this means to notify all who may be interested; also to solicit donations from the summer guests who have so generously assisted them on former occasions. Any one wishing further information can call upon or address

MRS. BOWIE JOHNSON,
Oakland, Maryland.

Garrett County Baptists.

Beginning on Wednesday last and ending on Sunday, the Western District Baptist Ministerial Association of Maryland held an interesting conference in the Deer Park Baptist church. Various topics of interest to the Baptist denomination were discussed. Rev. C. W. Hudson, recently installed there in charge of the western part of Garrett county, presented the subject of "Marvland Baptists, Past and Present." On Sunday morning Rev. B. D. Porter, pastor of the Baptist Church of Brunswick, Md., delivered a sermon, and in the afternoon baptism by immersion was witnessed by a large throng. Until quite recently Garrett county has not been visited by the Baptists, Rev. W. H. Faust having within the past year organized a church of this denomination in the village of Deer Park. The field was found too large, and Rev. C. W. Hudson, a native of Baltimore, was placed in charge of the Friendsville district, and he and Mr. Faust co-operate.

The Baptist services, whenever held, have been well attended, and the members of the denomination are much encouraged.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

The Fatalism of Esther

By INA WRIGHT HANSON

Copyright, 1905, by Ina Wright Hanson

"I don't see any wrong in it!" I announced stoutly.

Esther laughed.

There had been a time when Esther's laughter was a privileged sight as well as sympathy. Dimples played hide and seek around her challenging mouth, but the very birthplace of laughter lay in her eyes, cerulean and black lashed. Now I was troubled over Esther's laugh. It began and ended with her little mouth and never reached to her eyes at all.

"If I owned something," I continued, "and while I was away some one took it, whether by mistake, not knowing it belonged to me, or by intention, shouldn't I have a right to take it away from him?"

"Oh, sophistry, thy name is Jack! How came you to own me?" Esther queried gently.

"By right of discovery," I answered promptly. "Years and years ago"—

"Not so many," murmured Esther.

"Well, the day that you walked shyly into the schoolroom and the teacher gave you a desk next to mine and without once glancing my way you went to reading in your little book."

"And you naughtily interrupted my diligent study by smuggling over to me a white candy, which flaunted crimsonly on its somewhat sticky surface the impudent question, 'Will you be mine?'"

"What did you do with the candy?" I asked eagerly.

Esther toyed with the diamond on her third finger—maledictions on its bold glitter.

"I ate it," she acknowledged.

"You darling!" I exclaimed. "Of course you ate it, and by that sign and symbol you became mine that minute, and you are mine now. Esther, take off that ring."

"Jack," she said gravely, "you are letting your fancy run away with your

"GOOD MORNING, JUDGE."

good sense. We were children then. If we had grown up together it might have been different, but your path lay in the east, while mine led me west, where I met Judge Wells. I had forgotten you"—

"Esther!" I protested.

"Had forgotten you," she repeated, though a flush belied her words. "So when Judge Wells did me the honor, the very great honor, Jack, to ask me to marry him, I consented. If you had stayed in the east, where you belonged, all would have been well, but you must come out here and make me miserable!" She turned suddenly toward the window, and her little hand made a quick move toward her eyes.

"Esther, dear, it were better that you are miserable now for a little time, better that I came before your marriage than afterward. It isn't too late to rectify matters now, dear."

"It is too late," she insisted, "and I am not your dear. It is right for me to marry Judge Wells, or it wouldn't have happened so. If you were the right one, why didn't you come sooner?"

"Esther, you are a fatalist."

"You may call me what you please, but I must do right. I have promised to marry Judge Wells"—

"It isn't right for you to give yourself to him when every time you see him you wish it were some one else. When you shrink from his highly respectable kisses"—

Esther turned sharply toward me.

"What right have you to say—how do you know I do—that?"

Poor little innocent darling.

"I know you love me," I answered gloomily.

Esther neither denied nor assented. She stood quite still and looked out the window. I left my chair and went over to her.

"Little girl, you won't be happy. I should say it even if I didn't want you so badly myself. Judge Wells is immaculate in appearance, manners, morals, but he is not sympathetic. He never palliates an offense in his legal work nor overlooks an indiscretion in his private life. He"—

"I think you misjudge him, but anyway it isn't a question of my own happiness. I settled all that since you came, but I can make him happy, and I promised, and I will. Oh, Jack, if you won't go away, let's go out in the air! I'm stifling."

I brought her garden hat, all wreathed with flowers the color of her dear eyes, and we went out. We went down the walk into the dusty highway. We ascended a hill and stood at the top, watching some boys coasting down the other side. They sat in their wagons—they had two roped tandems—and, with their feet upon the axle to guide their course, they steered swiftly and noisily down the slope.

"We used to coast on sleds down snow covered hills, Esther," I remarked. Then an object in the distance caught my eye. I was properly thankful just then that Esther's pretty eyes were a trifle nearsighted. The boys were dragging their wagons slowly toward us.

"Esther, let's hire the wagons and coast down the hill—just once, for the happy old times' sake."

She laughed nervously.

"How absurd, Jack! Suppose somebody saw us?"

"It's a small request when you deny me happiness," I whispered.

She was silent, so I made the bargain with the grinning boys. With some weak protesting from Esther, I assisted her into the back wagon and took my place in the front.

"Not a great amount of room, but we can't always have everything just to suit us," I remarked cheerfully, putting my feet on the axle and taking the wagon tongue in my hands.

With considerable advice from the officious owners, we were off. Faster and faster we sped, dodging rocks, running perilously near a live oak tree and drawing up on the little wooden bridge into the dignified presence of Judge Wells.

"Good morning, judge," I said jauntily. "Great sport, this California coasting. Do you ever indulge?"

But the judge took no notice of me. His horrified gaze was upon Esther, his affianced wife, curled ungracefully in the trailer, her hat gone, her yellow hair rippling over her shoulders, and her laugh ringing out like a reckless child's.

The judge opened his mouth, and his words rasped as the filing of a saw:

"Miss Graham, I wish to consider our engagement as if it had never existed. I must deny myself the pleasure of being the life companion of a—um—holden!"

With stately stride the judge ascended the hill. The boys had overtaken us. I paid them, and they ran, shouting, away. Then I turned, not without some misgivings, toward Esther. She was crouched on a rock at the end of the bridge, her yellow hair covering her as with a mantle, her shoulders shaking ominously. Was it with grief or laughter? I advanced—retreated—advanced. Then she spoke:

"Jack, dear, are you sure you paid those precious boys enough?"

And, looking at her, I was content, for the laughter that played around her challenging mouth had also returned to her pretty eyes.

Self Protecting Plants.

Plants protect themselves much the same as insects. One of the uses of the movements of the sensitive plant is to frighten animals. A venturesome, browsing creature coming near it is afraid to touch a plant which so evidently is occupied by spirits. The squirting cucumber of the Mediterranean alarms goats and cattle by discharging its ripe fruits explosively in their faces the moment the stem is touched. The cucumbers contain a pungent juice, which discharges itself into the eye of its opponent, and the smarting sensation which results is hard to bear. The dainty grass of Parnassus is beautiful, but dishonest. It is a bog herb, has glossy green leaves and pure white blossoms and is supposed to be the poet's flower. Its milk white flowers are lovely, yet they are deceivers. The drops of honey which bees and insects fancy they see inside the petals are solid, glassy imitations of honey, which fool the bees, which are lured in this way that they may carry off the pollen to other blossoms and are held fast until they die.

His Reliable Authority.

"In a case in San Francisco once," said a lawyer, "we were trying to break the will of an elderly man who, ignoring his relations, had left the bulk of his property to a total stranger. It was part of our case to prove that the dead man had been eccentric, irregular, cruel and dissipated, and after we had proved this point the defense summoned a witness in rebuttal.

"The first question put to the defense's witness was, 'What do you know about the character of the deceased?' And the man answered, sir, in words like these:

"'He was a man without blame, beloved and respected of men, pure in all his thoughts and'—

"But I interrupted the witness.

"'Where,' I said, 'did you learn all that?'

"'I got it,' the man answered, 'from the tombstone.'"—Salt Lake Tribune.

Warding Off Old Age.

A famous French general when asked how it was that he had such an erect carriage replied that it was because he bent over and touched the floor with his fingers thirty times every day. If he had acquired rigidity of the spine so that he could not do that he would have had with it weak abdominal muscles, which result in portal congestion. This portal congestion interferes with stomach digestion and with the action of the liver. The poison destroying power of the liver is lessened, auto intoxication results and arteriosclerosis and old age come on at a much earlier day. But by keeping the spine flexible and the abdominal muscles strong and taut the portal circulation is kept free and old age is held off.—Good Health.

Mr. Bowser As Gardener

The Philosopher Tries Again to Raise Flowers In His Back Yard.

TO KEEP HEART SOFT

Dog Fight In His Hollyhock Bed, However, Destroys His Faith In Human Nature.

[Copyright, 1905, by R. B. McClure.]

WHEN Mr. Bowser came home from the office the other evening he was loaded down with a rake, a shovel, a spade and numerous packages of seeds, and when Mrs. Bowser met him on the front steps he smiled a farmerish smile and explained:

"I forgot to tell you before I went away this morning that I intended to make a garden this evening."

"But you had such trouble last spring," she protested.

"Yes; the blamed old cats around here destroyed everything, but I am

MR. BOWSER PUT HIS STRENGTH INTO HIS WORK.

going to try it again just the same. I tell you, I have got to have something green to look at when I come home—something that I can feel belongs to me. I ought to have been a farmer, but as I am not the next best thing to do is to turn gardener a bit."

"What do you think of planting?" she asked.

"Well, sunflowers and hollyhocks anyhow and perhaps three or four other things."

"Isn't it rather late?"

"It's just the right time. The soil is getting warmed up, and tonight we have a full moon. Mrs. Bowser, I really believe that what makes so much wickedness in this world is the lack of flowers in our back yards. If I was contemplating murder and I saw pink and white hollyhocks rearing their beautiful flowers to heaven it would soften my heart toward all mankind. In making garden, you see, I get the benefit of the earthy smell, the exercise, the anticipation and the flowers later on."

"Well, go ahead," observed Mrs. Bowser, "but don't blame me if anything happens."

"But what can happen?"

"Last year, after the cats got through with your beds, there was one sunflower came up. It got to be about a foot tall, and then one day there came up a thunderstorm and the lightning struck it. You said it was all my fault and wouldn't speak to me for the next twenty-four hours."

"Nonsense! You must have dreamed that. Am I fool enough to think you control the lightning? I was sorry, of course, but I said nothing to you."

"Then you won't blame me this year?"

"What bosh! What am I going to blame you about? I am going to have a few sunflowers and hollyhocks in our back yard to give it a homelike aspect and to keep my heart soft toward my fellow men. If you take the ax and chop them down when they come up or if you try to climb them when they are grown I may have something to say; otherwise, not."

After dinner Mr. Bowser changed into his old clothes and carried his outfit to the back yard and began work. The feelings that come to a farmer in the merry, merry springtime came to him. Crickets sang from under the fence, beetles hopped about, and a bumblebee came sailing along and missed his head by half an inch. There were no robins or bluebirds singing, but it was easy to imagine that such was the case, and he drew a long breath and said to Mrs. Bowser:

"By thunder, but this is living, this is! Do you know, I've almost a mind to trade our place here for a farm. Just look around you and realize how soft and gentle everything is. No one is cursing or fighting, there is no spirit of revenge in the air—all is peace and good will to men. I even feel balmy toward our old cat, though there are times when I want to knock his blamed old head off."

"I am glad you feel good over it," replied Mrs. Bowser as he began spading, but she was certain in her own mind that something would happen to put him out before the night was over.

Mr. Bowser put his strength into his work, and at the end of half an hour he had the back yard pretty well torn up. The capitalist who built the house never intended the back yard to be used as a garden. That was the reason he filled it in with plaster, brickbats, old cans, chunks of wood and shavings. It could be turned into a menagerie if the buyer so elected, but never into a garden. Farmer Bowser worked away with right good will, however, and before the sun went down his sunflower and hollyhock seeds had been committed to the keeping of old Mother Earth. A few cats came walking along the top of the fence to be present on the auspicious occasion, and now and then a hoodlum going home through the alley threw a beer bottle at the gardener, but things went off without any riot. Other ground would be prepared for seeds the next evening.

"I want to tell you," said Mr. Bowser when all had been finished for the night and he had laid the tools away and lighted his cigar, "that I am a better man for what I have done this evening. When I got off the car a man stepped on my foot and called me a behemoth instead of apologizing. I called him a liar and intended to go out after dinner and lick him. Yes, I was going to pound him to a jelly, but the idea has fled far, far away. If he should come along here now and ask me why I didn't use the back of my neck for my throat I'd only laugh at him. The closer one gets to nature the more he can forgive in his fellow men. Why, if ten banana peddlers came along here and each one stopped to yell at the top of his voice you wouldn't see me get mad."

"If I should ask you for $5 to get a new pair of shoes with, could you spare it?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Why, of course, my dear—of course. That is, I haven't got it right in my pocketbook this minute, but the first time I have it to spare you can count on it. Do you remember one night about two months ago when you called up the subject of my love letters to you before we were married?"

"Yes."

"Well, I got mad and denied that you had a single one. You said I called you deary, ducky, angel, sweetness and all that, and I answered that if I did I must have been a fool."

"Well?"

"Well, I want to beg your pardon. I not only called you by all those names, but probably gave you the idea that I was the biggest jackass in America. If you would take a club to me about once a week I should be a better man."

The bats came out and buzzed around, the evening grew old, and after reading up on sunflowers and hollyhocks Mr. Bowser was ready for bed. His garden, as he saw from a back window, was lying fertile and untouched in the bright moonlight, and such a softness stole over him that he picked up the cat and begged her pardon if he had ever called her yaller eyed and plotted against her life. He talked agriculture for half an hour and then fell asleep, and Mrs. Bowser soon followed, thankful that nothing in the way of a calamity had happened. Two hours later she dreamed that she was in South Africa and hearing the roar of a lion, and the dream was so vivid that it awoke her. No sooner were her eyes open than she found the roar to be real.

It was Mr. Bowser roaring from a back window. She ran through to him just as he had heaved the water pitcher after the washbowl. Down on the earth beneath the window were six or eight dogs that had come in through the alley gate. They had raked and scratched and rolled, and his garden and sunflowers and hollyhocks were no more.

"Woman," he said as he found her beside him, "behold your work!"

"My work? Why, what have I got to do with it?"

"Spite, envy, jealousy! I see your fine Italian hand at every turn. I wanted a garden; you didn't. You have defeated me, but—but"—

And then he rushed downstairs and out into the yard, and, seizing a clothes pole, he did his best to slay and to slaughter. Under the full moon, with the earthy smell rising to heaven and the crickets chirping their notes of gladness, he jumped up and down and swore that nothing short of blood would satisfy his longings for revenge.

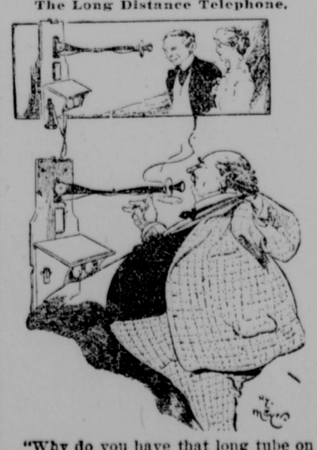
M. QUAD.

Another Warning.

"I have just been reading the account of a railway wreck in which every occupant of the smoking carriage was more or less injured, while the rest of the passengers in the train escaped without harm," said old Hodge.

"There, Ezra!" cried Mrs. Hodge triumphantly. "There is another warning against the use of tobacco!"—London Tit-Bits.

The Long Distance Telephone.



"Why do you have that long tube on your telephone?"

"So pa can get near enough to the phone."—Browning's Magazine.

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A Poem for Today

HOLY FORTITUDE

By Isaac Watts

AM I a soldier of the cross?
A follower of the Lamb!
And shall I fear to own His cause,
Or blush to speak His name?

Must I be carried to the skies,
On flowery beds of ease?
Whilst others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas?

Are there no foes for me to face?
Must I not stem the flood?
Is this vile world a friend to grace,
To help me on to God?

Sure I must fight if I would reign;
Increase my courage, Lord;
I'll bear the toil, endure the pain,
Supported by Thy word.

Thy saints, in all this glorious war,
Shall conquer, though they die;
They view the triumph from afar,
And seize it with their eye.

When that illustrious day shall rise,
And all Thy armies shine,
In robes of victory, through the skies—
The glory shall be Thine.

Motherhood the Best Guarantee of Good Citizenship

By Rev. ANNA H. SHAW, President National Woman Suffrage Association

WE call ourselves a republic. Are we? A republic is a country governed by representatives elected by the people. Are WE? No. The men of our country elect the representatives, but the men are only a fraction of the people, and no matter how good a fraction is IT CAN NEVER BE THE WHOLE.

The Puritans caught the idea of religious liberty for themselves, but they denied it to others; yet they regarded themselves as upholding freedom. Church members only were at the time allowed to vote. After the close of the Revolutionary war it was the taxpayer only who could vote. Later, under Thomas Jefferson, the great democratic principles were advocated, and white male citizens only might cast their ballot. Next was blotted out the word "white" and MALE CITIZENS ONLY may vote.

This country can never be a true republic while these limiting words stand. If the true republic would be upheld every citizen, male and female, at the age of twenty-one should have the right of franchise. Disfranchised persons are described as "male idiots, male lunatics, male criminals, male children—AND WOMEN." Why should there be that distinction? Why do governments exist? For the protection of property, for the fulfillment of law, for the development of the people. Are not women interested in these matters? A woman from cradle to the grave has her life regulated by the government. Should she not have something to say about what shall be the kind of government she is controlled by?

In old times the men of this country made new laws FOR THEMSELVES, but imported the old common law FOR THE WOMEN, the common law preventing the married ones from holding or inheriting property or in collecting wages if they earned them. During the last sixty years, since woman's suffrage has been agitated, these laws have been improved, so that now married as well as single women may hold property.

Last year Massachusetts passed a bill for which the women of the state had been working for fifty years entitling a woman to a legal right in her own child.

There are now 500,000 children under fourteen years of age at work in factories, and women who are struggling to get bills passed to prevent it have not been able to accomplish it. President Roosevelt has been lecturing on the subject of race suicide. IS THERE ANY RACE SUICIDE LIKE THIS? Since women are interested in the protection of property, in the administration of justice and in the development of the race, it would seem that they should have a share in making the laws.

THERE ARE WOMEN WHO ARE UNFIT FOR SELF GOVERNMENT, AS THERE ARE MEN UNFIT, BUT IN EACH CASE THEY ARE IN THE MINORITY. WOMEN HAVE THE BEST GUARANTEE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP THAT EXISTS, AND IT IS MOTHERHOOD.

A Poem for Today

A REQUIEM

By Robert Louis Stevenson

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, poet and romancer, was the son of a lighthouse engineer and was born at Edinburgh in 1850. He studied at the university in that city and became a lawyer, though he never practiced. On account of his ill health he went to Samoa, where he lived with his family and wrote his books. He died in 1894 and was buried on a Samoan hilltop.

UNDER the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

Hot Battle at Fort Gregg

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 2, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]

GRANT never closed the lines completely around the Confederates at Petersburg, but came very near doing so on the morning of April 2, 1865, the last day of the siege, about the hour when Lee telegraphed to Jefferson Davis at Richmond, "My lines are broken in three places," and warned his government that evacuation must follow speedily. The gap in the lines of the besiegers which had been Lee's salvation for months and which he had kept open by the most desperate fighting was about to be closed in consequence of those three breaks in his lines caused by the vigorous assaults of three of Grant's corps under Generals Parke, Wright and Ord.

These assaults began at daylight April 2, with the determination on the Federal side of finishing the fight then and there.

After the breaks in Lee's lines the North Carolina brigade of General J. H. Lane was making its way by the curling up process from the broken front line toward the main Confederate line at the gap, disputing every inch of ground. About 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning the general and his adjutant, Captain Hale, reached an empty battery known as Fort Gregg or Battery Gregg, which was an outlying work that an extension of the Confederate line months before had rendered useless. It was a quarter of a mile or more in advance of the main Confederate trenches, toward which the combatants were racing, the Confederates being, of course, on the inside. Lane had orders to hold on as long as possible and gain time for the beaten troops to rally on the main line and for the expected re-enforcements to cross the river and occupy them.

As his men had been strung out at wide intervals when attacked and dispersed by the Federal columns at daylight, only fragments could be called together at any given spot, and he placed in Fort Gregg portions of the Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh North Carolina infantry, under four lieutenants—F. H. Snow, A. B. Howard and F. B. Craige of the Thirty-third and D. M. Rigler of the Thirty-seventh. He also got up two six-pounder guns with some artillerists of Chew's Maryland battery and of the famous Washington artillery battalions. Lieutenant McElroy of the Washingtonians handled the cannoneers, about twenty-five in number. About the same time twenty men of Thomas' Confederate brigade and twenty-five of Harris' Mississippians joined the garrison, swelling it, according to the best accounts, to 214. Lieutenant Snow commanded Lane's men, and J. H. Duncan led the detachment from Harris' brigade. General Harris, with the bulk of his brigade, occupied Fort Whitworth, a companion to Gregg. Before leaving Fort Gregg to its fate General Lane sent in twenty-five rounds of artillery ammunition and ordered Snow to hold it to the last. At that time the Federal guns were firing upon the little citadel, which was a slight earthwork with low parapet, over the top of which its own cannon were discharged. At 10 o'clock, by a mistaken order probably, the cannon of Fort Whitworth were sent to the rear, and as this act was witnessed by the Federal troops in front the charge was sounded to attack the isolated batteries, Whitworth and Gregg. The assailants numbered 5,000 and were led by General John Gibbon. Gregg stood first in the way and felt the brunt of the onslaught.

The cannoneers in Gregg stood to their guns gallantly. Three men were shot dead, one after another, in the attempt to discharge a single piece. When the assailants reached within forty yards the infantry garrison gave them a stinging volley, causing them to waver and then give way. A second charge followed, and the assailants reached within thirty yards. The Confederates held their fire until the proper moment and then, with a wild yell, let go, sending down a man for every musket. The Federals stood for a moment and then broke and scattered. A third, a fourth and a fifth charge followed, each with much the same result as the first two.

With the fifth charge on the front a line of assailants swung around in rear of the fort and attempted to gain an entrance. On the front the attack was carried as far as the moat. Over an hour had passed since the first assault, and the artillery in Gregg used all its ammunition and had lost heavily. The surviving gunners took up small arms and joined the infantry in beating off the assailants. The work was virtually surrounded.

When the line at that point was originally built, Forts Gregg and Whitworth were intended to be connected by a trench and breastwork sheltered by a palisade. The work had been begun at the Gregg end, and about thirty feet of trench had been made, the dirt thrown out forming an embankment as high as the walls of Fort Gregg and connecting with them. In attempting to surround the fort the assailants mounted this strip of embankment and very soon found it a means of getting upon the coveted parapet without first descending into the deep moat beneath it.

Rushing upon this point, they overwhelmed the handful who manned that corner of the work. So desperate did the garrison defend their ground that the parapet was covered with Federal dead. At one time six Federal flags were floating on the walls, while the Confederates fought around their own stars and bars in the interior of the work.

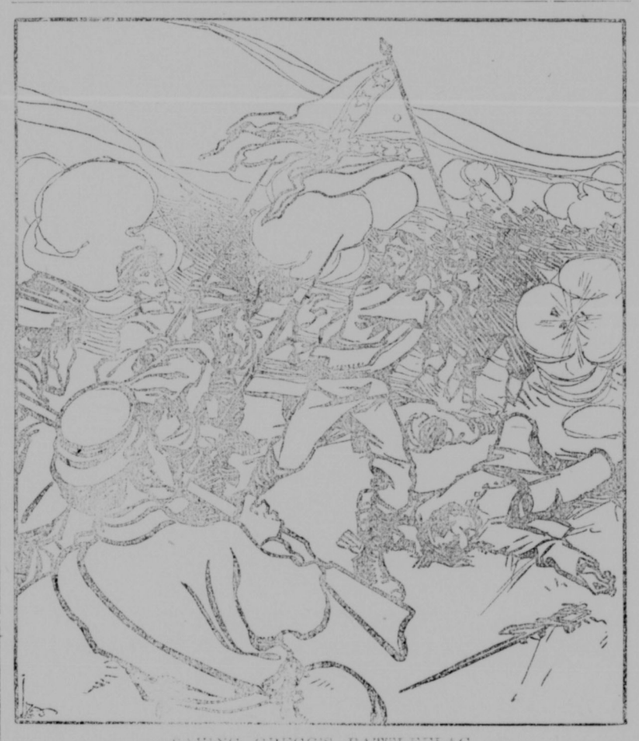
At the last moment, when the Federals in numbers were leaping down inside from all directions and making prisoners of their opponents by sheer physical strength, one of Lane's North Carolinians seized the colors under which he and his comrades had fought so fiercely, dashed past the swarm of assailants on the parapet and, with the flag floating defiantly, ran at the top of his speed back to the Confederate main line, where he was received with wild cheers. Scores of bullets had been aimed at him as he flew across the open plain, 500 yards, within range of hundreds of Union muskets.

There was no formal surrender. Gibbon's men crowded in on all sides, and the Confederates resisted to the last. The fighting did not end when the assailants got inside, for, despite the efforts of their officers, some of the enraged men exacted the victor's privilege of vengeance upon the unfortunates who had made such a hopeless yet bloody defense.

The dead Confederates numbered fifty-seven; the unwounded prisoners were only thirty. The loss on Gibbon's column in front of Fort Gregg is placed at 500 to 600 in killed and wounded. As soon as Gregg fell its captors turned the two cannon upon the neighboring Fort Whitworth, and the garrison of that work marched out and surrendered. The gap in the lines along the Appomattox was now filled by Grant's troops, but some hours had been consumed in accomplishing this result, and meanwhile, thanks to the delay in the Federal march caused by the holding out of Fort Gregg, Lee had been able to man his interior line in such strength as to hold it the remainder of the day. His circle of defense around Petersburg was still complete, and no further impression was made upon it by Federal assaults.

The Federal officers and men confidently expected that the end was near, and that Petersburg would be evacuated during the night.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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Remittances made by money order, bank raft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPETT.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. If I should receive the nomination I will give my entire time during the winter months and use my earnest endeavors at all times to advance the political, the educational and the material interests of Garrett county in every possible way.

W. McCULLOH BROWN.

District No. 8.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

THERE is big wheat news coming in from Kansas—90 bushels to the acre from one farm in Ford county. Maryland farmers who know a thing or two about great wheat yields may doubt whether enough straw can be stood on end over an acre to shell out 90 bushels. There will be a suspicion that the acre reported was strided off by a long, lanky Kansan who stepped two yards every time and then counted one yard to a stride.

CELEBRATING his seventy-second birthday Senator Thomas Collier Platt, national political leader and head of great corporations, rich in dollars and in experience, stands up before the world and says: "Seventy-two years old—a great many days and months and years—some of them fruitful, some barren, but none of them worth while. No, it is has not been worth while!" Deeply pathetic words from a man who appears to have drawn from life all that is worth the living. Yet "not worth while!" There's a lesson in the aged leader's words for every man and every woman of this nation of ours. Take it home to yourself. Seventy-two years of honor and success given to few men, but "not worth while."

THE GOVERNOR'S STAND.

Governor Warfield's prompt and drastic action in removing one of the Anne Arundel election supervisors and demanding the resignation of another will be approved by all lovers of fair play and free elections. On the other hand, it will probably shock the sensibilities of believers in Poe amendments, and other schemes for defeating fair play and destroying free elections.

The principle of the Governor's action is sound. These supervisors were candidates for local offices. The fact that they needed an official hint to acquaint them of the impropriety of participating in the selection of judges and clerks for an election which they—the supervisors—were candidates, is itself an indication that they were not the right kind of men for the place.

By his act Governor Warfield gives further emphasis to his declaration and action on the Poe measure, since it is a practical demonstration, that he stands resolutely against anything which smacks of unfair advantage in the conduct of our elections.

STATE-AID GOOD ROADS.

With contracts let and the work begun upon about sixteen miles of highway, the actual construction of State roads in the various counties of Maryland under the new State Aid Road Law is now well under way. Plans and estimates for thirty pieces of roads varying in length from one-half to two miles have been sent out by the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey by the County Commissioners.

Within a few months, therefore, there will be established specimens of modern, permanent stone roads, to serve as example of practical economy and general satisfaction.

Some criticism has arisen, however, in certain instances which should be corrected and the fact thoroughly explained. One such criticism has been unfavorable comment upon the State Geological Survey Commission over the selection of pieces of road to be improved, the Commission being held accountable for the particular selection in these instances. Criticism was further made that numerous comparatively short pieces of road (from one-half to two miles each) were to be improved instead of longer stretches. At the offices of the State Geological Survey Commission, however, the following explanation of the situation is given:

The Commission whatever its opinion may be as regards the advisability of improving a certain piece of road, cannot act in the matter unless the county authorities first petition the State for aid on that road. The Commission has a veto power—it can refuse State aid on the ground that the improvement of a road petitioned for would not be a sufficiently public improvement to justify the expenditure of State funds, but this situation has not yet arisen, and if there is any dissatisfaction in any part of the State over the selection of the roads to receive State aid, the responsibility must be placed on the county authorities. As a matter of fact, in Baltimore county State aid has not been asked on less than one mile in any place, and in one district aid has been applied for on a stretch five miles in length.

It is generally held that the interests of a county will be better served by building small sections of road in different parts of the county, rather than one long piece running through one section, for two reasons: First, that the general distribution of pieces of good highway will enable all sections to share equally in the advantages therefrom: and, second, that the educational feature of such distribution, in illustrating the value of properly built roads, will be more effective when widely distributed. Inasmuch as the recent flood so widely damaged the roads of some counties, it is believed that the County Commissioners will now be glad of the opportunity to build small pieces of road here and there under the petitions filed for State aid this year, and by so doing give all sections an opportunity to profit by the State Aid Act.

The recent flood demonstrated very emphatically the wise policy and economy of building bridges of concrete on county roads, a matter which has been urged by scientific road builders for some time past.

A striking example of the value of concrete bridges in the event of freshets was given at Sherwood, Baltimore county, where a concrete bridge withstood the force of the water, although the stream rose six feet above the bridge and everything else within reach was swept away.

NEW GERMANY.

Plenty of rain.

This section escaped the rain and hail storms so prevelent last week.

Many of our young people spent the Fourth at Engle's Grove.

Mr. Howard Robinson was visiting here last week.

Miss Sarah Durst and Mr. Urban McKenzie spent the Fourth in Cumberland.

Mr. Ralph Wiland has invented a cigar holder.

An ice cream festival will be held at Fairview next Saturday evening.

Mr. Raymond Broadwater has purchased a $1600 automobile of the Smead Cycle Co.

Harvest has begun in earnest

Quite a number of our young men are working for the Meadow Mountain Co.

Mr. Henry Merril has started quite an enterprising little store at this place.

We are glad to say that "Grandmother Durst" is recovering rapidly.

Notice to the Public.

I hereby warn all persons that I will not pay any debts contracted by my wife, Maud B. Herr, after this date. Any person who may credit her will do so at his peril.

S. F. HERR. 203t.

Carpenters Wanted

To work at Corinth, W. Va., (six miles west of Oakland on B. & O.) Wages 27 per hour. Apply quick to W. A. Liller. Keyser, W. Va. 2t

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Of the Mountain Lake Park Association Held Tuesday.

The stockholders of the Mountain Lake Park Association, who, under the law, are required to meet at stated times for the transaction of business affecting the interest of the corporation, held a meeting at the Park on Tuesday of this week with quite a number present, including Dr. Young, of Cincinnati; Dr. Baldwin and Attorney Elliott, of Baltimore; L. T. Yoder, of Pittsburg, and Rev. J. M. Davis and D. E. Offutt, of Oakland.

While a majority of the stock was represented at the meeting nothing definite in the way of improvements was arrived at, although generally discussed and the meeting was adjourned until some time in August when matters pertaining to the future will be decided upon.

Big Family.

Probably the largest family in West Virginia is that of Mrs. Mary Ann Johnson, of Kincaid, in Fayette county. Mrs. Johnson was the mother of ten daughters, all of whom were raised to womanhood and nine of whom are yet living. One daughter died at the age of twenty-seven. All the others nine daughters have large families. In addition to the nine daughters Mr. Johnson has eighty-eight grand children and 186 great grand children and forty-nine great great grand children, making a total of 333 direct descendants. Mrs. Johnson was born April 1, 1810, and is now ninety-five years of age. She is still able to read, write and sometimes do her own cooking. She does all her own sewing.

Grange Picnic and Field Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Garrett County Grange a picnic and field meeting, to which all are cordially invited, will be held at the Painter School House near Swanton, on Monday, July 24th, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, who is past lecturer of the National Grange and a most able and entertaining speaker. Prominent speakers from this State will also address the meeting.

All farmers and their families are cordially invited to take part in this meeting.

Patriarch Militants and Sovereign Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16-23—Very Low Rates B. & O. R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold from points within a radius of 50 miles of Philadelphia at rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip; and from points 50 to 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip.

Tickets on sale September 16, 17 and 18, good returning to September 25 inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16 and 17, good returning to September 25, inclusive, except that upon payment of $1 to Joint Agent extension of return limit may be obtained to October 5, 1905.

Get full particulars from ticket agents. tisp19.

Grain and Hay for Sale.

I have for sale at my farm adjoining David Enlow's place a lot of hay, straw, oats and corn. Address H. C. Hostetler, Oakland, Md. 20-2t

Grange Meeting.

It gives us pleasure to report that an enthusiastic Grange meeting was held by Hoyes Grange last Thursday, July 13th, 1905. The public had been invited and the attendance was good. An interesting literary program was rendered, and a pleasant evening was spent.

A number of our Grangers are expecting to attend the Grange picnic near Swanton July 24th.

WM. E. BISHOFF,
Secretary.

Very Low Rates.

Denver, Col., and Return via Baltimore & Ohio R R. On account of the Fraternal Order of Eagles meeting at Denver, Col., on August 15 to 19, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets on August 11 and 12, good returning to August 25, 1905, inclusive. On deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of fifty cents, extension of return limit may be obtained to September 25, 1905.

Call on B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agents for full details. Aug. 19.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

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You can have fresh yeast sent direct from the factory on your favorite baking days, whenever you choose. No stale, lifeless, store shelf yeast. But pure, fresh, clean

FULTON YEAST

Our plan is simple. It insures fresh yeast and just when you want it. Send for a ***FREE SAMPLE*** of this wonderful yeast and ask us about our plan of supplying you regularly.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

As agent for the Yough Manor Land Company I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the Crawford Hotel in the town of Friendsville, Garrett Co., Md., on

Saturday, August 26th,

1905, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., the real estate belonging to said Yough Manor Land Company lying in Garrett county and being located on the east prong of Bear Creek about one mile northeast of the town of Friendsville and described as follows, viz:

1. All that tract of land called "Ironwood and Vesper," containing from 1000 to 1200 acres. This tract will be sold in fee simple. It was cleared of its virgin forests about four years ago, but there is an abundance of small timber suitable for props and will soon be large enough for ties. On the property is located a lime quarry of three different grades of stone, the quality being the best; and also underlaid with several veins of coal, none of which have as yet been opened. This land will be sold in lots of 100 to 200 acres or as a whole. Plats and all information can be obtained at the office of Mr. W. H. H. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

2. All that other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the same county and State, known as "Warsaw," located on Mill Run about three miles from Friendsville, near Garthright's old store, containing 228 acres. It will also be sold in fee simple and is underlaid with a four-foot of coal. There is on it a large growth of small timber and will be sold as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars cash on the day of sale and the balance in cash upon the delivery of the deed or deeds to purchasers. Conveyancing at the cost of purchaser or purchasers.

C. W. FRIEND, Agent,
Yough Manor Land Company.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause where Solomon Fike and others are plaintiffs and Lulu Fike and others are defendants, the same being No. 1334 Equity, said decree bearing date the 10th day of July, 1905, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 5th Day of August, 1905

At the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building at the corner of Alder and Second Streets, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett county aforesaid:

All of the real estate of which David Fike died seized and possessed, the same being about 8½ acres, located about eight miles south of Oakland on the Northwestern Turnpike. The same is improved by a good two-story plank house, stable and other outbuildings, some good fruit and is well watered. The property is located in a desirable neighborhood, close to schools and churches. It is all cleared and in cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—As described by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneous Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10 day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $26.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

The Maryland Agricultural College,

College Park, Md.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

Three courses of Instruction

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC

Trains for life's work

Each Department supplied with the most modern and improved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements, bath rooms, closets, steam heat and electricity.

New Building with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Medical attendance, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees, all included in an annual charge of $200, payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by physician in charge.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term Commences Thursday, Sept. 21.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md.

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The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

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3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank
FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

FREE LESSONS

Hats at Half-Price for the Next Two Weeks

To the Ladies of Oakland and Vicinity :: ::

In Embroidery

FROM JULY 24 TO AUGUST 6

A competent instructor will be in charge and will give as many free lessons as you desire.

The Ladies Bazaar
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P L. Broderick

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al.

No 1296 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day or July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Johnson Bros., and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around. Not everybody buy SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

$25.00 Reward.

I will pay $25 to any one furnishing information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who poisoned our English setter dog Bunker on the evening of July 3, 1905.

MRS. BOWIE J[illegible]SON.

.. The ..

Garrett National Bank

Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. J. E. Bush, of Eglon, was in the city Monday evening for a few hours on business.

A great stock of toys at Cheap John's. 19-3t

Miss Arnett, of Mannington, is in Oakland where she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton.

Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeck, of "Uplands" near Deek Park, has a visitor in the person of her niece, Mrs. Frank Morse, of Philadelphia.

The Club Restaurant handles Lauer's quality ice cream. Ladies' parlor upstairs. 19-5

Miss Eva Griffith, of Johnstown, Pa., who visited Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges a few days recently, has returned to her home.

Messrs. John and Fred Barlow, of Parkersburg, spent several days in Oakland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton, this week.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

Mr. Albert Clary, accompanied by his niece, Miss Nellie Thrasher, left Oakland this morning for a ten days' trip to Ocean City.

Mrs. Ophelia Trippett, and Mrs. Slack and two daughters of Huntington, West Va., who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones, have returned to their homes.

"Ted" Mason's restaurant is open from six a. m. until everyone is fed. 19-5

Mr. Oliver W. Boyer, of Elk Lick, Pa., who was the guest of his niece, Mrs. Thomas McRobie, in Oakland, for a few weeks, left here yesterday for his home.

Mr. W. H. Heiser will remove his barber shop from the Opera House to the Bolden-West building on Second street August 1st where he will be glad to see all his old patrons and welcome new ones.

Go to Cheap John's. A box of good cigars for 20 cents. 19-3t.

Mr. H. L. Daugherty, who spent a week in Baltimore on business, returned to Oakland Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Daugherty and two children, who had been on a visit to friends and relatives in Baltimore and Virginia.

On page one of this issue we give space to the sermon delivered by Rev. J. B. Workman in St. Paul's M. E. church Sunday morning. The sermon was one on temperance and is reproduced in these columns by request of a number who heard the discourse.

Recently this paper said that a certain lawyer of this city was fined for being "drunk and disorderly." Since that some other lawyers have been complaining about the matter being made public. Some lawyers don't seem to mind having their profession disgraced, but they don't want the public to know it. A drunken lawyer, drunken doctor or drunken editor is a public nuisance. Fortunately Cumberland has but few of them and the few should be ostracized by all good people. — Cumberland Courier.

At this office you can find blank books of all kinds.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, visited his mother in Oakland Sunday.

Get your shovel plows and cultivators at Naylor & Co.'s. 3t.

Attorney Charles D. Smith, of Parsons, was in Oakland several days last and this week visiting relatives and friends.

LOST—A leather card case containing railroad ticket to Gettysburg, a number of cards one containing the name of Charles Baughman. Finder will please resurn to Rev. E. Manges and receive reward.

Messrs. John, James and Patrick Stanton, of Chicago, arrived here Tuesday morning to attend the funeral of their recently deceased father, the late Lawrence Stanton, who was buried yesterday morning.

Mrs. Cundiff, of Parsons, who visited her parents in Oakland several days recently, returned to her home last Saturday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Emma Swink, and her father, Mr. C. W. Swink, who will locate permanently at Elkins.

Big stock of tobacco, cigars, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's. 3t

A large delegation of Grantsville citizens visited Oakland last Friday on legal business, among them being Messrs. J. S. Hershberger, J. S. Miller, J. S. Broadwater, Noah Broadwater, Thomas Chaney, Albert Pohlman, Anthony Layman and Lewis Layman.

Mr. and Mrs. James Swan Frick, of Baltimore, who came to Deer Park early in the spring with the intention of remaining there during the summer, left on Saturday for New York where on Monday they took passage for Europe. Mrs. Frick's health necessitated the trip abroad.

Two bottles of ice cold pop for 5 cents at Cheap John's. 19-3t

Work on the new jail is progressing with extreme slowness. The foundation is not yet incomplete and will probably remain so for several weeks. The stone for the substructure is coming in by freight every day or two and is being piled up along the streets and in the lot. One of the contractors was here Tuesday inspecting the work and expressed his dissatisfaction with certain details concerning it.

Our Clay street business man, C. L. DeLauter, spent ten days at Oakland, Md., with his relative Mrs. David Enlow and while there attended camp meeting and heard some fine addresses, among them one by Bishop Wilson of the M. E. church. He also visited Deer Park and other places in the vicinity. His son Roy of Pittsburg who spent several days at home left for Pittsburg Saturday evening.—Meyersdale Commercial.

His Honor Judge Martin L. Keedy, of Hagerstown, arrived in Oakland Tuesday evening and was engaged all day yesterday hearing arguments in the case of Feltv vs. the purchasers of Highland Hall, a hotel property located at Mountain Lake Park. This property was sold by trustees early last fall the purchasers being the parties who furnished materials the labor in the construction of the building for which they had received little or nothing.

On another page of this paper there will be found a well written article from the pen of Mr. Charles E. Hove, formerly of this county but now occupying a responsible position as instructor in the Philippines. Mr. Hoye, in his article, deals with the religious conditions now existing on the Islands making a comparison with matters as they were before the Americans put down the instruction. His article is a very readable as well as instructive one.

Among the great number in Oakland yesterday attending the funeral of the late Lawrence Stanton we noticed Mr. M. A. Garrett, of Baltimore, and his sister, Mrs. Kane, of Elkins, W. Va.; James Coen, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Cooke, of Chicago, and Patrick H. Brown, of Frostburg. Besides those named above there were present at the services persons from Cumberland, Lonaconing, Piedmont, Swanton, Altamont, Rowlesburg, Terra Alta, Parkersburg, Grafton and Newburg

DEATH IN MANY HOMES.

Lawrence Stanton, a Resident of Garrett County, for Fifty Years.

STANTON—At his home on Fourth street, Oakland, Sunday morning at two o'clock, Lawrence Stanton, aged eighty years, passed peacefully away. He was born in the Parish of Knock, County Mayo, Ireland, coming to America in the year 1850. In 1851 he entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and assisted in building that road as far west as Kingwood Tunnel. On July 5th, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary Kearens in Baltimore, and immediately thereafter came to what is now Garrett county where he resided until his death. Mr. Stanton was the father of eleven children, nine of whom survive him, they being Messrs. John W., James A. and Patrick F., of Chicago; Rev. Thomas J. and Miss Catharine, of Lonaconing; Jeremiah M. and Misses Julia and Nellie, of Oakland. Misses Bridget and Mary preceeded him to the grave a number of years ago. Mrs. Stanton died in December, 1898. Mr. Stanton was a life-long, faithful and exemplary member of the Catholic church throughout his entire life and leaves behind him a heritage of a life well spent. His funeral took place from St. Peter's church in Oakland yesterday morning at ten o'clock when a Solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by his son, Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, assisted by Rev. Keohler, deacon; Rev. Smith, subdeacon; Rev. Nolan, master of ceremonies, and Rev. Dorsey in the Sanctuory. The sermon was delivered by Rev. James E. Connell, pastor of the church. The service was attended by a tremendous crowd of people from many sections of Maryland and West Virginia and was most impressive. The pall bearers were Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Messrs. R. S. Jamison, John Helbig, Alexander Fleckenstein, John T. Browning and A. G. Sturgiss. The interment was made in the Catholic cemetery here. The death of Mr. Stanton removes another of the old landmarks of Garrett county. He was a good, law abiding citizen and claimed the respect of every one with whom he came in contact. He was charitable in the extreme and by his sunny dispositien made and retained many friends.

LEARY—At her home in Oakland on Tuesday night after an illness extending over several months, Mrs. Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of Mr. L. Leary, aged 57 years, 10 months and 20 days. The deceased was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, August 28th, 1847. She leaves surviving her besides her husband six children, all grown, they being Misses Elizabeth, Marion, Annie, Kate, Mrs. Ernest Townshend and Edward. Mrs. Leary was a good, kind, noble, Christian lady, loved and respected by all who knew her. Her funeral will take place this afternoon from her late residence and will be conducted by Rev. McClelland, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which she was a member.

HINEBBUGH—At her home in East Oakland yesterday morning at 6 o'clock of consumption, Mrs. William F. Hinebaugh, aged about thirty years. The deceased leaves a husband and three children. Her funeral will occur today and will be conducted by Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E church with interment in the Totten burying ground near Oakland.

BROWN—At the Hartigan Hospital, Morgantown, at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks, Hon. Charles Edgar Brown, aged 57 years The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Delia I. Totten, of Oakland, and also of Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N. The funeral will take place at Kingwood this afternoon.

FIKE—On Saturday, July 15th, at the home of her parents, Asher Glade, Garrett county, Miss Della M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Fike, aged 16 years, 10 months and 3 days. The deceased was ill several months with consumption. She was a prime favorite with all who knew her and her death comes as a shock to her many relatives and friends. Her funeral occurred on Sunday, the 16th inst., the services being conducted by Rev. Joseph Guthrie, the interment being made in the cemetery at Asher Glade.

Mr. David Sloan, president of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, was in Oakland this morning on business.

Dr. L. C. McMillan, of Keyser, W. Va., who has treated with much success several cases of chronic diseases at the Park and near Oakland has decided to locate permanently either at Mountain Lake Park or Oakland and will remove with his family within a few weeks. Dr. McMillan is an osteopath, a doctor without drugs and a surgeon without a scalpel, treats chronic diseases especially. Until further notice Dr. McMillan can be found at the DeBerry Cottage, Mt. Lake Park, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. 21-t.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE STATION

Railroad Company Will Expend Several Hundred Dollars There.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials, who made a recent inspection tour of the road examining the property all along the line, ordered certain improvements to be made at the station in Oaland which included the repainting of the station building inside and outside as well as the little summer house on the south side of the tracks, the water tank adjoining the yard and the freight house. This work has already been completed and next week a force of plumbers will be at work setting a boiler and installing new radiators in all parts of the building for heating purposes, thus making the station a comfortable one and abolishing the use of the unsightly stoves that have been in evidence for the past year or more.

From Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. C. K. Devries of the Oakland Hotel, Oakland, is in the city for a brief visit to the bedside of her father, Mr. H. J. Mugler, who has been quite ill.

Hon. Ira E. Robinson returned this morning from Oakland and Mt. Lake Park, where he spent Sunday. Mr. Robinson has improved in health somewhat since last week.

Miss Sue Shirer of Oakland, is in the city for a couple of weeks, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. G. A. Bolden, on Knotts avenue.

Mr. P. E. Kimmell, local editor of the *Daily Sentinel*, departed this morning for Oakland, Md., where he will spend a portion of a two weeks vacation which he has richly earned. He expects to spend the greater part of his time angling in the waters of Youghiogheny and the Potomac.

YESTERDAY'S STORM

Uprooted Trees and Turned Little Brooks Into Torrents.

Yesterday afternoon a very severe rain and thunder storm passed over this section of Garrett county, but little damage fortunately resulted.

Out along the Aurora road trees were uprooted and blown across the roadway and little streams were turned into torrents. The rainfall was so heavy that the roads were washed out.

A New Grange Formed.

Meadow Mountain Grange No. 220, was formed on the 13th inst. with the following officers:

Master, Charles Rhodes; overseer, Daniel O'Brien, Jr.; lecturer, A. R. Barnard; secretary, D. W. Gilpin; treasures, Aaron Pritts; stewart, Clarence Colmer; assistant stewart, W. W. H. Otto; chaplain, Percy Rhodes; gate keeper, C. C. O'Brien; Ceres, Miss Susie Pritts; Pomona, Mrs Jennie Pritts; Flora, Mrs. Emma Rhodes; lady assistant stewart, Miss Bessie Colmer.

Other charter members of the Grange were A. B. and John W. Mason; L. C. Winters, John E. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Bailey.

The meetings of the Grange will be held on every other Thursday night, when delegates to the county Grange will be selected and executive, legislative and by-laws committee appointed.

Had a Good Time.

There is a very fine Jersey bull at Uplands Farm near Deer Park. It was purchased when a tiny little fellow and sent to Deer Park in a crate by U. S. Express. It comes of the very best stock and is a real simon pure Jersey. The big fellow, who is called Robert, is kept in an enclosure, and on Sunday last, in some way the gate was left open and Robert camly walked out into a rich field of timothy and clover. Three persons endeavored to collar him and get him back, but he had no inclination to return to the short pasture when so inviting a field was open to him.

Some stacks of hay attracted his attention and he scattered those stacks about as though they had been struck by a cyclone. It afforded him great amusement to scatter the new hay about and after a time he was captured and put back.

Robert is a magnificent specimen of an animal, and is regarded as a valuable acquisition to the farming interests of Garrett county.

Accident On B. & O.

Saturday east bound train No. 12, the St. Louis and New York fast express on the Baltimore and Ohio, jumped the track at Morningsville, W. Va., derailing the tender, mail and baggage cars, day coach, ladies' coach and dining car, leaving nothing but the New York sleeper on the track. Over sixty-five passengers were abroad and all escaped without even a scratch.

About an hour later a westbound freight train jumped the track at Bristol, derailing twelve car loads of coal and tearing up about 100 yards of track. This cut off the Grafton wreckers from going to No. 12 wreck, and it took at least ten hours to clear the road.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolph L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of July, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250 00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the land through which the New County road, beginning for the same at the No. One mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of the said company and the property of Columbus Paugh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to intersect the Deer Park road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles, and examine whether the said new road should be constructed will meet on the 21st day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and determine whether the public convenience requires the said construction of said road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO,
GEO. W. MOON,
ELISHA HARVEY,
Examiners.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Witch of the Alleganies.

In a little valley surrounded by all the beauties of nature, in a miserable hut, lives this strange woman, whom all the neighbors look upon as being possessed of the power of evil almost equal to that of his "Satanic Majesty." Her hut sits in a lovely place entirely surrounded by a great forest, filled with all the different kinds of trees and growing vegetation. A little brook winds in and out among the trees, and the sportive trout darts to and fro through its clear and placid waters. The birds singing their sweet notes seem to contradict the powers of this much-feared woman.

While the old woman lives all alone in her miserable hut, possessed of great wealth which she inherited from her husband who died many years ago, she denies herself all the pleasures that her wealth might bring her and lives on day after day without being visited by any one, spending her time in solitude, having no visitors save the birds that fly to and fro.

To visit her hut you would imagine it to be the home of a beggar. She has not even a bed to sleep on, but when she lies down to slumber it is in a bunk nailed to the side of her hut. Her furniture consists of an old stove, a table and a few chairs.

Occasionally she visits the grocer in a near-by town to purchase a few necessities of life and then betakes herself back to her hut, there to remain until hunger drives her forth again to replenish her stores. The farmers fear to meet her on the roadway for they say to meet her is to meet with bad luck as she is considered an evil omen. To have her cross a farm is certain to bring disasters for a number of years to the owner of the farm. And the thought is often expressed that they would as leave have the devil to cross their pathway of the "Witch of the Alleganies."

A farmer's son relates the story of the witch appearing in his bed room. He looked at her as she stood beside his bed and as she seemed to put forth her hands over his body he cursed her and hurriedly left his room, related what he had seen to his father, who told him he had been dreaming which the young man strenuously denied; the young man then returned to his room to again retire and positively declared he had not retired more than three minutes when the witch again appeared. He then left his room and found a bed in another room, and no money could induce him to again sleep within this room.

A farmer who had gained the displeasure of the "witch" had a nice drove of cows which seemed to all get ill at once. They seemed to be mad and would bite pieces of wood from the fence rails. A veterinary was summoned but could do no good. At last the farmer declared the cows were "bewitched" and forthwith summoned a "witch doctor" who went through a certain proceeding and said the cows were bewitched and the witch would appear before sunset and would ask questions which would require an answer "no" which no member of the family should say. The witch doctor had scarcely left the farm when the "witch of the Alleganies" appeared and had not been seen upon the farm for a period of nine years. All the members of the family hurried into the house save one young lady who stayed to talk to the "witch." She asked the young lady many questions and she forgetting the instructions of the doctor answered "No." No sooner than she had said the word the witch disappeared and never again set her foot on the farmers property. This is related by the father and is vouched for by the three sons who declare it to be a position fact.

At another time the "witch" had gone to a neighboring village to buy some provisions. She saw a farmer who resided near her and she asked him to haul her home in his wagon which he refused to do and started home with his team. While driving along a very fine horse in his team got very sick but he at last reached home. Suspecting the witch had placed a spell upon his horse he summoned the witch doctor who promptly said that the horse was bewitched and cutting a small portion of the horse's mane cast it in the fire and burned it and told the farmer that the next morning the witch would appear with a burnt foot and asked for a pound of butter which they should refuse and if they did so the wtich would die. True to the doctor's warning the witch appeared the next morning with a burnt foot and begged the farmer's wife until at last she gave her a pound of butter. The farmer, when he returned from the field and learned what his wife had done was very indignant and said she should have carried out the doctor's orders.

It would seem in these enlightened days that no one could believe that witches exist who rides through the air on broomsticks and that this story would belong to the days of "Cotton Mother," but the beliefs still exist among many of the rural people and no amount of reasoning can pursuade them that they are mistaken and the "witch of the Alleganies" lives on in seclusion feared by almost all the people in the whole country where she is known.

F.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson IV. Isaiah lv, 1-13. July, 23, 1905

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The Gracious Invitation.

In the fifty third chapter, that "golden passional," the prophet has described the Great Shepherd's method of recovering His wayward flock, even by the sacrifice of His Son. He dwells upon the particulars of the vicarious death of Jesus, and, in closing, exults over the triumph of Him whose conquering was by love and suffering. In the fifty-fourth chapter, Isaiah describes the Church, her beauty, security, and capacity. In the fifty-fifth chapter he bursts out in a general and joyous invitation to the whole race to partake of the benefits of the atonement, and enjoy the security of the Church.

The prophet picks up (verse 1) the common street-cry of the water-vender, and turns it to the noblest use. He knows how inexhaustible are the riches of grace, when, without hesitation, he invites "every one" to partake. He has no inkling of a "select number," who only can accept his invitation. The "whosoever will" of the New Testament is the echo of this "Ho! every one," of the Old. "Buying without money,' is only a paradoxical way of emphasizing the freeness. Water, wine, and milk is a progressive scale to indicate the refreshing, exhilarating, and nourishing power of grace. But the sinner must be conscious of his need of salvation, and desire it, and come for it, as the thirsty man feels his thirst before he comes to the water-vender. And this consciousness of need (verse 2) comes with attention. The sinner must come, and bend forward to listen; he must hearken diligently. It is said of Peter after his denial of Jesus, "When he thought thereon, he went." If he had had no thoughts, he would have had no tears: Meditation is the threshold of penitence. He who stops to think is near the kingdom.

Those who partake of the atonement are joined to God (verse 3) in the new covenant, which includes the mercies assured in David's greater Son, who shall be (verse 4) the ideal witness, leader, and commander of the race—He shall witness to and teach men the way of salvation and duty, and shall, by His example and authority, lead them in it. The Redeemer's kingdom of grace (verse 5) shall sweep out to include nations not yet in existence, and others ignorant of the gospel shall show alacrity in accepting it when it is preached to them.

And it is supremely important that the gracious invitation of the gospel (verse 6) should be accepted immediately; that we should "hearken," "incline the ear," "hear," "buy," "eat," and "seek;" for there is coming a time when the Lord can not be "found" and will not be "near." The present life only is the period in which the provisions of the atonement avail. But in this life let the sinner forsake his wicked way and unrighteous thoughts; let him not only thus cease from evil, but let him do well in repentance toward God and faith in Christ, and God will not only have mercy, but will abundantly pardon. God's abundant pardon (verse 7) stands in contrast to man's illiberal forgiveness. God's thoughts and ways in general, and especially in the matter of forgiveness (verse 8, 9), are in marked contrast to man's; they are as wide asunder as heaven and earth.

And the process of grace in renewing the souls shall not be a whit less certain (verses 10, 11) than the processes of nature. As rain and snow do not return until they have accomplished the end for which they were sent, so certainly shall the blood spinkled from Calvary be effectual in the removing of sin from the penitent and believing.

Nature herself seems to be in sympathy (verses 12, 13) with the young convert. Mountains and hills break forth before him into singing, and all the trees of the field clap their hands. The transformation in his character and environment is as great as if the useful and beautiful fir had supplanted the poisonous and lacerating thorn, and the myrtle the brier.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Thirst is the fiercest, most importunate of physical appetites. It is here taken as the symbols of the soul's consciousness of need. Jesus joins hunger to thirst in His beatitude of the seeker after righteousness. It signifies alertness, persistency, use of means to end.

* * * * *

There is an undisguised note of assurance and complacency in the language of the prophet's invitation. He talks like one who had inexhaustible treasure at command.

* * * * *

The lavish hand of God is put in contrast with the grasping hand of the Oriental money-lender. God does things abundantly. The atmosphere of earth is seventy miles deep. Will it ever be breathed up? The oak shakes and enough acorns drop to plant a hundred forests. Will earth ever be denuded of its foliage? As in nature, so in grace! Enough for each, for all, for evermore!

* * * * *

There is certainty as well as abundance in nature. The seasons fail not. The planets move with divine precision. And this inviolable certitude of nature is but the reflection of Him who is eternally the same. From this sureness of nature the prophet argues the surenes of grace.

* * * * *

The prophet concludes with a high grace note of gladness, joy, peace, singing, clapping of hands.

* * * * *

But in the final analysis the sources of grace are not found external to one's self. There is not anywhere in the universe a mysterious reservoir of supply. "Do not say who shall go into heaven; that is to bring it down—or who shall go into the deep; that is to bring it up. But what saith the Scripture? The kingdom of God is within you."

* * * * *

The supply is subjective, not objective. Internal, not external. All the sources of a good life are already lodged in every human soul.

* * * * *

The first step in religion is one of discovery. One finds the possibility and power of a new life within. The next step is one of unfoldment. An evolution, easeless and divine, has begun.

The Religious Situation in the Philippines.

Contributed to this Paper by Prof. CHARLES E. HOYE, a Native Garrett Countian now in the Islands.

These Islands were conquered by Spanish soldiers before the English settlements in North America were begun, but the "friars" or priests, made the conquest secure by converting the people to Catholicism. This does not seem to have been difficult, as most of the people readily gave up their heathen superstitions and adopted the religion of their conquerers. Some of the wilder tribes, however, like Iggorotes, refused to accept Christianity, either at the hands of the priests or the point of the sword, and to this day there are about 200,000 uncivilized Pagans, living chiefly in the mountainous districts.

The warlike Moros of the southern islands, were not conquered until recent years and were really never governed by the Spaniards. They have never given up the religion of the Prophet, which was probably taught them by Arab missionaries about two hundred years before the Spaniards come. There are perhaps 500,000 Mohammedans in the Islands today and missionaries have little success in winning them to Christianity.

In Spanish times church and state were closely united and there was no freedom of religion as Americans understand it; few of the 30,000 Chinese became Christians and there were Mohammedans and Pagans, but these were tolerated only because the government could neither convert nor compel them to become Christians. Protestant churches were unknown: the English residents were twice refused permission to establish an Episcopal church. At present three denominations have both American and native congregations in separate churches in Manila, and the various Protestant bodies have divided the provinces into separate missionary fields and are working with some success.

In 1896 the great insurrection began. It was caused chiefly by the fact that Spanish priests not only controlled church affairs entirely, but also dominated the government, so that the local town governments, whose officials were natives, were really under the orders of the town priests.

The insurrection developed a desire for independence of all control by *white people* both in church and state. The American government put down the insurrection so far as state independence was concerned, but the people were given to understand that they were perfectly free in religious matters. Acting on this knowledge many of the native priests revolted, established the "Filipino Independent Catholic Church," in 1903 and chose as their leader, Gregorio Aglipay, "Archbishop."

This organization spread rapidly to most of the Islands and in many towns a majority of the people adhere to it. In ceremonies and belief it is similar to the parent church, but it refuses to recognize the authority of the Pope.

The different sects live in peace together. We hear of little trouble except when the Independents try to take possession of Catholic churches, which they claim belong to the people of the towns who built them, while the Romanists claim title to be vested in the church under the Archbishop. The courts have not yet decided the question and the rule of "actual possession" holds good in the case of both parties. An effort is being made by the Apostolic Delegate, now in the Islands, to bring the disaffected back to the mother church; the native priests wish to be appointed bishops. All bishops are now Americans. One of my native teachers expressed the main idea of the common people in this controversey when he said that "the Independent church is better for us because it is a Filipino church, not controlled by foreigners." The old independence idea you see.

Archbishop Harty, formerly of St. Louis, is probably the best man the Pope could have sent to reunite and reform the church here. He is comparatively young, kind and gentle, yet with firmness to stand by his principles.

In Pasay, near Manila, where the writer is stationed, the Roman Catholics hold the stone church and convent or priests house, and the Independents have built themselves a little chapel of bamboo and nipa leaves.

The Romans have a native priest, and a young English priest from Australia has recently been sent to assist him. We are glad to have this young man among us as he is very pleasant mannered and will doubtless do much good. A revolting native Catholic priest ministers to the Independents and perhaps one fourth of the population adhere to him. Protestant services are also conducted in the open air at intervals and there are a few adherents but no church building or resident minister.

The educational question, so far as the Catholic church is concerned, seems to be still unsettled. In Spanish times the town school with its two teachers, one for girls and one for boys, was practically under the direction of the town priest and religion was the chief subject taught. Our public school system now is entirely nonsectarian, though under the law any priest may teach or employ teachers to teach religion in the school house after the regular lessons.

I know of none, however, who have availed themselves of this privilege. In my town the Roman priest maintains in his house a school of one teacher and about sixty pupils who study religion, Spanish and Tagolog the native dialect; also in various parts of the town there are small similar classes taught usually by old women.

English is the only language taught in the government schools, but it is not taught in the so-called "private schools" because the "teachers" are too ignorant to learn it themselves.

These "church schools" in the provinces retard greatly the learning of English and the spread of intelligence generally among the people, because they are so poorly managed that the time of their pupils is largely wasted.

When our schools reopen in June I hope to be able to arrange with the English priests so that all children who desire may attend the public school in the forenoon and the church schools in the afternoon if they desire.

In our public schools in this town we have only one session a day of three and one half hours in the morning; in the afternoon the American supervising teacher teaches a class composed of the native teachers one and one half hours.

In this way I think both public and church instruction will prosper and the Catholic church here will not be accused of opposing and retarding the government policy of educating the people.

CHARLES E. HOYE.

Pasay, P. I., May 25, 1905.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

A. D. Naylor & Co. have a cream separator on hand they will sell at a sacrifice. Capacity 325 lbs. per hour. Will sell on a guarantee. 3t

Personally Conducted

excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, without change, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Colonist one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October at only $33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from other points. Double berth in tourist sleeping cars only $7.00. Booklet with maps and full information sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

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Office in McComas Building.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May, 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5—Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46 P. M.
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7.—Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6—Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.07 A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily exceptSun	5.57 P. M
No. 11—Express, daily	5.04 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusive.

Train 55 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic

V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 15
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 50† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 50†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x0 25	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x3 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†
No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 00‹	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

The Borgia Bronze

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

Copyright, 1904, by Robert C. V. Meyers

THE week before starting for his usual Mediterranean sail Hartley took from the little gold inlaid desk in his wife's boudoir the letter of instructions. There had been a look of haunting sorrow in Elise's face the day she gave him the letter, and, as though reproaching herself for something, she urged his head down to her pillow and let his cheek rest close to hers for a moment before dismissing him.

When he left the room, her mother followed him.

"Elise has such strong individuality," said Mrs. Dale. "Her wishing to return to the original donors the pretty things she has had given her from time to time is just like her; it is the same as telling her friends that their gifts were precious to her and that it would seem almost sacrilegious for any one else to enjoy them after she is gone."

Hartley knew that the lady desired him to think that his wife put no intentional slight upon him in sending away from him her prized possessions.

But he had known the truth all along, ever since the day Elise accepted him, and he came upon her an hour after her word had been given him with an old bronze jar and Caldwell's letter in her lap. She was very white as she handed him the sheet, whereon he read the aspiring words of his rival. He gave her back the letter, looking into her eyes, and she threw it away from her, laughing lightly. Then he held out to her the case of shining adornments which he had been collecting for the day when she should have promised to be his wife, for he had never doubted that she would be his. A month later she married him.

He looked down at the letter of instructions spread out upon her dainty desk.

"The jewels my husband gave me," he read, "are to revert to him."

He smiled. Yesterday he had handed the baubles to her sister and been effusively thanked.

"So like you," Mrs. Dale said, "to wish Marguerite to have them. You know how dearly Elise appreciated them and how sweet it was of her to wish you to have them again. They were too valuable for her to dispose of otherwise. Besides, she loved you so."

The letter of instructions went on mentioning article after article, each to go back to the presenter of it, her wedding gifts and all, nothing to come to him but the jewels he gave her the day she consented to marry him.

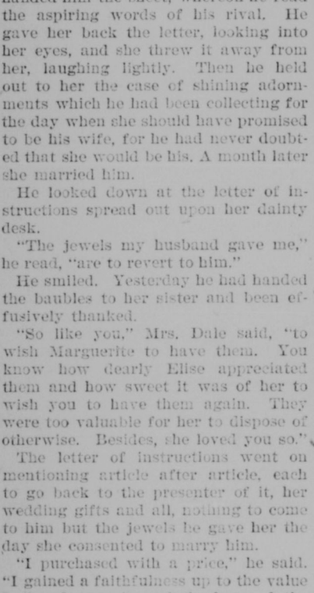
"I purchased with a price," he said. "I gained a faithfulness up to the value I placed upon it, and she honored the name I gave her. There is nothing to complain about." And Caldwell's name was not among the others. How well she had guarded her poor secret, even speaking of the man as he forfeited the respect of his friends with a sort of pitying contempt which she must have tried to make believe was genuine.

No, Caldwell's name was not mentioned in the letter of instructions, and yet Caldwell had once given her a present.

He left the desk and, going to a cabinet in a corner, brought forth a low, squat vase of bronze.

Elise had told him the history of the bronze. It was called a poison jar. Caldwell had given it to her in Rome. It was said to have come from a Borgia collection, probably had been known to Lucrezia of that remarkable house.

Hartley fingered the dull, sinister looking thing, whose green and black



SHE URGED HIS HEAD DOWN.

blotches, etched by time, had engaged the encomiums of artists whom Elise had to the house. He turned it upside down and manipulated the base, lightly running his finger nail round it a score of times till it slowly revolved and disclosed a little compartment, the existence of which few would suspect.

Out of this compartment Elise had abstracted Caldwell's letter of love that time he came upon her with the casket of jewels in his hand, an hour after she had said she would be his wife.

The place was vacant now—nothing there but a continuation of the canker that seared the outside.

What a romantic fellow Caldwell must have been! Quite an old time Elizabethan lover who feared his fate too much.

Why had Elise kept the bronze all this time? She had an artistic eye and admired its coloring.

Besides, had she not been wise in having no desire to revive old memories in Caldwell by sending the thing back to him?

There was one other thing she could have given back to Caldwell.

Hartley felt in his pocket and took out a paper folded and refolded till it was but an inch square. He fitted it in the compartment in the base of the bronze. It wedged in like a part of the metal. He had found it in a locket they took from his wife's neck when she was dead, a simple piece of jewelry her father had given her as a child and which she always wore in remembrance of him, for she had loved him. He had opened it and found the paper pressed over the portrait of her father.

He took the paper from the bronze jar. Ought it to have been buried with her, as was done with the locket? No; she had been his wife, and this was a love letter from another man.

Rather had she been cruel or kind to Caldwell or himself in showing the letter that time to her affianced husband, though could she have done otherwise when that accepted husband chanced upon her with the letter not yet hidden from him? And was he doing a loyal or kind thing to her in reading it a second time? There were hard lines about his mouth as his eyes scanned the hastily scrawled words: "I am poor, but you, too, are poor. Why must wealth be such a power and love be so defenseless? I love you as no man ever loved before. I will work for you, slave for you"—

He folded it again. Why had Elise kept it? And what a crazy idiot Caldwell must be to take a jilting as he had done, and scarcely a jilting either, for Elise had answered him not a word she would swear to that, for he knew Elise's honor), only accepting another man who spoke first. And Caldwell had gone down. What a wreck the man was, avoided by one time intimates, debasing his talents, welcoming the maddest excitement at no matter what cost to fame and conscience! And yet one friend remained to him, old Senator Nicholson, the friend of the president, the early chum of his father. Old Nicholson held out, offering his hand when others stood aloof. Only two days ago the papers announced the gaining of a consulship by Nicholson for Caldwell, which might yet save him and re-establish him in the good opinion of the world. And Caldwell had boasted at the club that he ignored the appointment. Could love do so much to debase a man?

Caldwell had been loved by Elise. The man had been weak enough to let himself sink because he thought his feeling had not been reciprocated by her.

"But am I strong enough to let another man know how little I was prized? And yet"—

If Caldwell were set on his feet again and accepted the consulship!

"But Elise does not mention his name in the letter of instructions. Did not her feeling for him wear away when she discovered how weak he was? Still she kept his letter, and it is the province of a woman to elevate what she loves. What she loves!"

Suddenly he wheeled toward the gold inlaid desk and let down the lid. He could not write the letter at Elise's desk.

He took the bronze jar and left the rosy room, locking the door behind him, and passed on to the library. There he threw the curtains wide, letting in the sunshine, and, seating himself in his accustomed chair, wrote and addressed a few lines to Caldwell.

Caldwell was at the club when the note was handed to him. He was at his worst.

He opened Hartley's note. He burst into a strident laugh. Mrs. Hartley wished to return to the original donors all the gifts with which they had honored her, and, among others, his old time remembrance had been noticed. That jar! He recollected the day in Rome, the lying old descendant of the Caesars who sold the thing to him. Elise had admired it in the little black shop window, its shape and its color. They had passed on to the great cathedral, where Mrs. Dale awaited them and dismissed him. He had hurried back to the little shop to buy the bronze, which the old fellow lovingly displayed to him, vouching for its antiquity and showing him the hollow in the base. It seemed that a great chance opened to him. Mrs. Dale's treatment of him in the cathedral told him that her daughter would see him no more alone. Elise had besought him to send her no more letters, which her mother insisted upon opening. Hartley had arrived and been welcomed by Mrs. Dale. He bought the jar and in the hollow wedged his letter of adoration, fearful, yet hopeful. He sent the bronze to Elise, was assured that it was placed in her hand and never heard a word from her. The next month she was married to Hartley.

So Elise would have him receive his gift back? That told him even at this late day how little she had ever cared for him, how false she had been from the first. She had kept the jar, undesirous of holding any communication with him by sending it back to him, and Hartley knew of the thing and would return it now. Curse the man! He should have nothing that had once been his. He would go for the bronze. He would go at once.

In half an hour he was on the way to Elise's former home. Hartley received him in the library.

Caldwell's head was high, his bloodshot eyes like those of an animal at bay. He noted Hartley's lack of funereal garb and thought how little the man had cared for his wife, for he looked well, positively calm and easy, and she had not been dead a month.

There were few words between them.

"I owed it to the nature of your note," Caldwell said, "to answer it at once and in this way."

He knew his speech was weak and that it so impressed the other.

Hartley nodded and pointed to the little jar on the table. At that moment he could have struck the man down, the marks of dissipation on him were such a blur on Elise's memory. Call that love? Love should ennoble, not debase.

Yet Elise might save this man. He owed it to the love he bore the memory of his wife that Caldwell should not blame her further.

"That is yours, I believe," he said, again indicating the bronze. Caldwell was searching in his mind for words for the widower.

"You have," he said stiltedly, "sustained a great loss."

Hartley's face reddened, but, "Loss is common," he said quietly enough.

"Yes," quickly followed up Caldwell, "'never morning wore to evening but some heart did break,' the poet says."

It pleased him to be vulgarly flippant, to make the cold man in front of him wince.

"It takes a good deal to break a heart," returned Hartley, and Caldwell smiled at the stab, as he thought it.

"Your wife," he said, "suffered little, I hope."

"Her physicians so assured me," answered Hartley.

A little silence ensued, which neither seemed willing to break. At length Caldwell spoke.

"Shall you take your yacht across this summer?" he asked.

"I do so every year," was the response.

"I fancied," Caldwell said, "that the loss you have had"—

"Might change my plans?" interrupted Hartley. "I sail next week. And now I

HARTLEY'S HAND CLOSED.

shall thank you for coming in person in response to my note concerning Mrs. Hartley's letter of instructions. Shall I send the bronze to you?"

"On second thought," said Caldwell, "I believe I will not take it. I care very little for it, and—that is, you may make whatever disposition of it you please."

The wretchedness of the speech struck Hartley. Had the man cared anything for Elise, after all? If he had not, then not for the world should he have the bronze.

But Caldwell's eyes were on the little jar. His mind swung back to the old days in Rome, Elise by his side. Again he was bartering with the shopkeeper for the jar, saw the little aperture where poison was said to have been once concealed, and in that aperture he had crushed his wild declaration of love.

"No," he said; "I will take it," and placed his hand on it.

But Hartley's hand closed over his hotly. For a moment the men looked fiercely into each other's eyes.

"Elise!" Hartley's lips murmured mutely; "Elise!" And his fingers relaxed. Caldwell caught up the bronze.

"I hope," he said, "your usual trip abroad will hold its usual distractions." And he was gone, leaving Hartley in his chair, his gaze fastened on the spot where the bronze had rested.

His face was white and drawn. His fingers tightly clutched the arms of the chair.

"Elise!" he murmured; "Elise!"

Caldwell went along the streets in wildest humor. He had been to the man Elise had chosen in his stead. He had his revenge. Elise's husband had never cared for her, and she had been a woman who craved love.

He tossed the bronze from hand to hand. He would further humiliate her memory. He would give the silly jar to some besotted passerby, some humble, poverty stricken soul who would at once dispose of the thing for a few cents with which to buy liquid warmth and wealth. But he reached the club before doing so. He got into an untenanted alcove in the reading room and set the jar before him on the table. Only a little while ago! And this was the end! Oh, those days in Rome! Those days in Rome!

"And what a fool I was!" He took up the bronze.

"How did old Ananias say was the way to get at the secret?"

He fingered the base of the jar.

"'Loss is common,'" he laughed. "'Never morning wore to evening but some heart did break.'"

And old Nicholson! He would write at once, declining the consular appointment.

See, here was the almost imperceptible threadlike groove in the bottom of the jar! You ran your finger nail lightly round it till you heard a faint click.

Could it be possible the old dago had told the truth and that this thing had been a poison jar?

Poison! Love was a poison, insidious, deadly.

He heard a faint click. The base of the bronze in his hand slowly revolved till it hinged round and showed the interior of the false bottom.

He gasped. A paper folded and folded till it was an inch square lay there. He dared not touch it.

He trembled from head to foot. Elise's voice was in his ears. He saw her face. Suddenly he reached and drew out the paper. He cried out and tore at it and spread it open.

It was his old declaration of love.

He gazed at it for a moment; then pushed it to his heart.

Had she never found it—never guessed at it?

No, she had never discovered the secret of the jar. Hartley had come with his specious wealth, her mother was anxious for the match, Elise had thought she was the sport of the poorer man—she had treasured this little bronze, the one gift he had ever offered her. She never knew; she had loved him, she had loved him. And, oh, to reclaim himself for sake of her love and his! For she loved him, she loved him, she loved him!

And he, too, murmured her name: "Elise!"

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Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
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ROAD PETITION
This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Cranesville, and running thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.
WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL MIMMELL.
11-5t

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I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.
TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.
Address for particulars,
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Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col., July 5-9, via
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VERY LOW RATES.
From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 15, 1905.
Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.
For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 20

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A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
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EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.
The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit *both* California and *Oregon* or Washington, the cost is slightly more.
These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thence [illegible], then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Puget Sound if desired.
In short, these excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our country in a comprehensive manner.
If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.
From September 15 to October 31, 1905, one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.
If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.
Send Colorado / California booklet and rates.
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Pass. Traf. Mgr., Rock Island System,
CHICAGO.
Rock Island System
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
EL PASO ROUTE

Betty Seers, Understudy

By ETHEL BARRINGTON

Copyright, 1905, by Ethel Barrington

"Will nothing change you?" Bob Deering's voice was almost tragic, but it made little impression on Betty.

"I've signed a contract!" she cried, waving the document before his bewildered eyes. "I am to report for rehearsal next week. I'm an understudy. That is the technical term. I play when the leading woman doesn't."

"It seems so—so indecent that you should work when I am simply foolish with money. Consider what a cad I must feel, consider"—

"Bobby, you are the dearest of chums, but you are dense at times. A girl could not marry for money!"

"It's not unheard of," suggested Deering.

"I'm thinking of nice girls—myself, for instance."

"I asked you while you had plenty," he offered by way of excuse.

"Of course you did. You always do the correct thing. But I refused you, so it would look mercenary to take you now. Bob, you must understand. It is a sort of crisis with me. I want to work, to be self supporting. Father's death and our other losses ought to make a woman of me. I shall not be less desirable then if some day"—

"I hope the time will come before work and disappointment eat the sunshine out of your heart!" And Robert

"I MUST APOLOGIZE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES"—

Deering, multimillionaire, went home convinced that at times money is a drawback.

When George Seers, Betty's father, had died suddenly no one had suspected that he was financially crippled. But such had proved the case. His widow had found herself bereft of everything, but she had cared only as it had affected her daughter. They had moved into a tiny flat and practiced rigid economy. Mrs. Seers had believed it only a passing phase for Betty. Deering's devotion was well known, and she approved of him.

Then suddenly Betty had announced her determination to join the army of independent women and become a wage earner. She had kept her plans to herself, fearing that her efforts might prove fruitless. As an amateur actress she had won recognition, so, naturally, it was to the stage that she turned in her need. After anxious days of uncertainty she obtained the coveted contract. She was engaged at a small salary to understudy a prominent actress, then playing a successful engagement in the city.

"Just think, Muzzie, could anything be easier? Night and matinee I report, one hour before the play, remain awhile and then come home, earning thereby on Saturdays a fat envelope to meet the bills."

"You are such a featherbrain. You will tire of work and lose Bob with your whims."

Betty made a grimace. "Do you think I could? I'd appreciate him more if I believed it possible. Bob is so hopelessly—mine."

The next week Betty's occupation began. In the morning she attended rehearsal and spent long hours in being drilled and coached by an irascible stage manager. In the afternoon she studied by herself. When she had mastered the lines perfectly she commenced reporting at each performance. At first she felt her importance. But as the weeks passed into months, and the leading woman remained unnaturally healthy, doubts of her own usefulness discouraged the girl. The only comfort was the "envelope." She missed her friend and—Bob. She had not seen or heard anything of him in two months.

One afternoon as she brooded over these things Deering entered as though there had been no lapse of time.

"Oh, Bob—Bob"— If Deering had absented himself for a purpose it was answered in Betty's glad cry. He looked supremely happy.

"Now you just must come to dine with me," he declared. The invitation was accepted. Deering, Betty and her mother were soon seated at a cozy table in a fashionable hotel.

"How good it tastes," cried Betty. "It's so long since I've really dined." Her spirits ran riot, her eyes grew bright as they had not been for days. Deering beamed with satisfaction. They talked sense as though it were nonsense, and nonsense seriously, both ridiculously happy.

"I've a box for Mrs. Fiske. You will both come?"

"After reporting," agreed Betty, remembering duty.

"Report what? Where?"

"At the theater. I'm understudy, you know. But it won't take long. I go about 7 or half past."

"Seven or half past," repeated Deering. "Well, it's too late now!"

"What will they say"— Betty hesitated.

"Nothing. Just tip the doorkeeper to say you called."

"Doorkeeper! It's the stage manager, and he is a bear."

What harm could it do to miss one night when she had reported for three months?

After the theater they went to supper. Betty had long forgotten everything but the passing moment. A friend stopped to exchange greetings.

"And where have you been tonight?" inquired Betty.

"Nowhere. Had tickets for the ——, but the leading woman was taken suddenly ill, and they closed the theater. Jolly strange they had no understudy!" Then, bowing, he rejoined his friends.

"Oh, oh," gasped Betty when she could get her breath, "the understudy is here!" Then she laughed hysterically. "I a business woman! And at the first taste of pleasure I forgot everything!"

"It's my fault," protested Deering contritely.

"The manager won't recognize your responsibility, and he never gave you an envelope"—

"A what?"

"They'll discharge me! What shall I do?" There were tears in Betty's eyes.

"Enter into another engagement," suggested Deering promptly, "one where you can't get your notice, where you won't be understudy, but the real thing."

The next day the manager sat at his desk when the office boy brought him a card. "Send her away. I'm busy," commanded the manager angrily.

"But it's most important," pleaded Betty, slipping past the boy. "I don't suppose you will forgive me"—

"It was so unprofessional that I have nothing to say, Miss Seers."

"Mrs. Deering," interpolated Betty—"Mrs. Robert Deering." The name was well known. The manager turned to listen.

"You see, my husband"—Betty almost tripped on the word—"feels it was his fault. We were married last night. His lawyer will settle whatever monetary loss you sustained. He thinks I'm cheap at that price. But for myself I must apologize. Under the circumstances"—

"I wish you every happiness," said the manager gallantly.

"Thanks!" cried Bob, appearing in the doorway. "I want to shake hands too. Her fear of you won me my wife."

Blank Books.

At this office will be found a large and complete stock of blank books, including ledgers, journals, etc., which will be sold at a low margin of profit. When needing anything in this line we will be glad to quote prices.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

BITTINGER.

Mr. Silas C. Beachy smiles a huge smile of paternal pride as he tells his friends of the recent arrival at his home of a bouncing cattle driver.

W. A. Althers and his assistant Simon Orendorf, came over from Pocahontas, Pa., last Saturday and are engaged this week in painting C. E. Edlithorpe's barn.

Haymaking begins this week with a vim and the fragrance of the new-mown adds a new pleasure to this pleasant season.

The approaching marriage of Mrs. Lizzie Selders of this section, to Mr. Elias Harshbarger, of Pennsylvania, has been announced.

Mr. J. W. Thomas, of near Oakland is spending this week with his daughter, Mrs. Oliver Beachy, of this place.

Miss Ruth Shoup served a delightful dinner to some of her friends on last Sunday.

Mrs. Jonas Orendorf and children of near Oakland, were visiting relatives here some days last week.

Contractor Simon Brenneman and his force of genial carpenters, assisted by a number of the neighbors, raised a large barn on Noah Brenneman's farm last Saturday forenoon.

Miss Agnes Bittinger, our jolly "central girl," went to Oakland last Friday for a consultation with the eye specialist of that city.

Appointment of Officer of Registration and Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT County.

OAKLAND, MD., July 18, 1905.

C. C. Speicher, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Election by this Board at a meeting held June 24, 1905, for Election District No. 5, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Wm. M. Frazee, whose postoffice address is Accident, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et al.

No 1321 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 17th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by G. S. Hamill and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of August, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $10,00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
RAILROAD.

A NEW TERMINAL AT FOOT OF
23rd Street,
NEW YORK CITY,
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
Affording a most convenient entrance near the centre of the Shopping and Hotel District.

THE DOWN TOWN TERMINAL AT FOOT OF
LIBERTY STREET
Will be continued as heretofore.

Ferry Service to and from South Ferry-Whitehall Terminal has been discontinued.

D. B. MARTIN,
21 4t Mgr. Passenger Traffic.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP
RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Designated United States Depository
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF CUMBERLAND, MD.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
MT. LAKE PARK, MD.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Plumbing
Gas Fitting
All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

EARL ASHBY, Agent.
American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

PAROID ROOFING

You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from
Paroid Roofing
—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.
Send For Free Sample
and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

FOR YOUR ROOFS
B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

Who Does Your
JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

JUST Opened
up a neat, clean line of Men's and Children's Pants, also a new line of late style and color hats. Prices to suit everybody.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

It is the Universal Verdict of Everybody that
Lauer's Ice Cream
IS THE BEST THEY EVER ATE

The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland

Ice Cream
Wholesale and Retail

Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

For Sale!

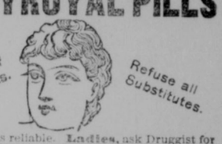
One Steam Saw Mill

With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.

For particulars apply to
THOS. F. SMOUSE,
Cumberland, Md.

Get a bargain in Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS



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CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letter- of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., Deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share: (par value $1,) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

Up to You

Address

THE
Monte Cristo Conservative Mining Co.

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Douglas, Arizona.

Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 PER YEAR

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 27 1905. NUMBER 21

MRS. SUSAN M. OFFUTT AGED 94 YEARS, DEAD

She Was the Mother of Mr. D. E. Offutt. Mrs. S. M. Miller and Mrs. G. W. Legge.

HER DEATH TOOK PLACE TUESDAY

Afternoon at the Residence of Her Son on Second Street After an Illness Due to Extreme Old Age, of Several Months.

Mrs. Susan Maria Offutt, for many years a resident of Oakland and probably the oldest person in Garrett county, died Tuesday afternoon at the residence of her son Mr. Daniel E. Offutt, on Second street in Oakland, aged 94 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Mrs. Offutt was born at Oldtown, Allegany county, Md., on December 10th, 1810, and was the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lantz. Her father was a large land owner and prominent citizen of his section of the State. Mrs. Offutt was married to Edwin Offutt along in the early part of the past century. Her husband died at the age of thirty years and for more than sixty years she was a widow.

Her surviving children are Mr. D. E. Offutt, Mrs. Susan M. Miller and Mrs. George W. Legge, all of Oakland. Another son Thornton, died early in life. Besides her children above named Mrs. Offutt leaves surviving her sixteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The funeral of this much respected and venerable lady took place at 10.30 this morning from the M. E. church, of which she was a life-long and consistent member, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Workman.

Pigeons for Brookside.

Tuesday two pens containing fifty pigeons were received here by express, their destination being Brookside where they will be utilized for breeding purposes. The birds were raised and mated in Philadelphia.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN

TELEPHONE MATERIAL ARRIVED.

Several Car Loads of Wires, Poles, Brackets, Etc., for New Line..

Within the past few weeks several car loads of wire, poles, brackets, cross arms and insulators have been received in Oakland and unloaded and, stored in a vacant lot for the erection of a new long distance telephone line through this county.

The material belongs to the Chesapeake and Potomac Company and will be used in extending its lines through the county from Westernport and Piedmont to Terra Alta where a franchise has already been applied for and granted.

It is understood that one or more pay stations will be established in Oakland and when the line is completed and the proper connections made with the several branches now owned and controlled by the corporation communication may be had with all the important towns and cities both east and west.

Work on the line will begin as soon as possible after all the requisite material has been received and distributed.

OAKLAND FIRM GETS CONTRACT.

Messrs. Naylor & Co. Will Install Heating Plant and Plumbing Work at Jail.

The Brady Construction Company, of Clarksburg, who has the contract for the erection of the new jail in Oakland, sub let to Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. the local heating and plumbing firm, the contract for the heating plant and the plumbers' work in the jail and sheriff's residence.

The contract is a large one and was awarded after competitive bidding in which quite a number of firms in towns both east and west participated.

Chairman Austin Brown, of the Republican State Central Committee for this county, by call printed in this paper to-day, requests the Republican voters of the county to assemble in primary meetings in their respective districts on Saturday, August 5th to elect delegates to the county convention to be held in Oakland on Tuesday, August 8th. See the call for full particulars.

A Few of the Many BARGAINS You Can Get at Dixon & Kelso's

Lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists good style and quality, less than cost.

New line of Ladies Skirts, prices from . $1.25 to $4.25

Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Slippers and Oxfords going at cost.

Lawns, Dimities, Organdies and Summer Goods reduced.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits at half price.

3 rolls of 35c Carpet at 24c yd

Come and C

DIXON & KELSO

THE TEACHERS TO LEND THEIR AID

In the Battle Which Maryland Scientists Are Waging Against Consumption.

The first definite appeal to the school teachers of Maryland to join in the campaign of education concerning the dread disease consumption was made to them at the meeting of State Teacher's Association at Blue Mountain House, last week, when Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health, and during the absence in Europe of Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs the acting president of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, spoke to the educators of the state and asked them to help to cut down the death rate of tuberculosis.

Dr. Fulton said in part:

"Tuberculosis bacillus is one of the weakest in the whole category of disease producing germs. Hardly any disease germ is less fit to live outside the animal body. And yet it has fastened itself on the animal world and become the greatest among the cause of untimely death. By sheer force of numbers, the most insignificant individual among man's enemies has gained preeminence.

The prevention of tuberculosis depends, above all things, on the enlightment of the people concerning nature and cause of the disease and the simple means by which it may be prevented. A large voluntary association can bring about an enlightened public opinion much faster than any official agency, and this is the reasen for the existence of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.

The interest of teachers in the problems of tuberculosis is no greater than the interest of other professional and business people, but your interest in the subject is different, and its difference makes the tuberculosis problem one of definite and practical concern to you.

The seed is now sown for consumption's harvest of death in the next seven years. If we move fast and intelligently enough we can save a few of those now marked for death in 1907 and 1908 a few more if we stand idle, will surely die of tuberculosis in 1911 and 1912. The saving of these people is no particular concern of yours, except so far as this company will have its share in that roll of untimely death. The people who are going to realize the first material profit of this popular campaign against tuberculosis are your wards at this moment, and they will escape the doom now impending in proportions as you know and can oppose the dangers now surrounding them, and in proportion as you can inform their minds and their wills to take care of themselves after you are through with them."

The instruction of each teacher in the state, in the simple matters necessary to the education of the children of the state is now being arranged for by State Superintendent M. Bates Stevens, and the county Superintendents. It is probable that at least one peiod at each county institute in Maryland, this fall, will be devoted to discussion of the subject of tuberculosis.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Banquet.

The members of Garrett Council No. 35, Junior Order United American Mechanics, held a banquet Wednesday night at the parlors of Mr. Henry Lauer, about twenly-five of the members being present. At a propitious hour an elegant supper was served consisting of all the delicacies of the season, and to which, it is needless to say, all present did justice.

A great stock of toys at Cheap John's. 19 3t

PAUL JONES ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Remains in Temporary Vault at Naval Academy.

FRENCH SAILORS TAKE PART

Coffin Landed With Honors—All Annapolis Looks On—Simple But Solemn Ceremonies—Taps Sounded at the Close—A round of Salutes.

Annapolis, July 25—John Paul Jones, the hero of the American Navy, now rests in the United States Naval Academy reservation. His body was placed to a temporary vault yestercay morning, and will be guarded day and night by sentinels until it is removed to its permanent abode in the crypt in the new chapel, which will probably be completed within one year.

Imposing ceremonies, impressive and at the same time spectacular, marked the second interment of the famous sea fighter who died in Paris on July 18, 1792, and was buried in an obscure cemetery. The story of the identification of his remains last spring and the subsequent event connected with bringing them across the Atlantic with the great escort of warships has already been told.

It was 10.13 o'clock yesterday morning when the body reached the American shore, although it had been in American waters since Saturday. It was received by an escort of 1000 men, including officers and men of Rear Admiral Sigsbee's and Davis' fleets and midshipmen and marines from the Naval Academy. Possibly half an hour was consumed in transferring it to the temporary tombs, where brief service of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Henry Howard Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy. After the body was placed in the vault a company of marines fired three volleys over it and a bugler sounded taps.

All Annapolis that could get away from business or domestic duties witnessed the ceremonies. Aside from the residents of the town and of the Naval Academy, a score or more of newspaper correspondents and an army of camera fiends, there were few other spectators. Word had gone forh thatt the exercises would be simple, and that the ostentatious part of the program would be carried out when the removal is made to the crypt in the chapel.

All flags were at half-mast. This applied to the warships and to every launch and cutter or craft of any kind that belonged to the Government. Neither Governor Warfield nor any official of any State was asked to take part, but they may be invited for the final obsequies.

The background of the picture was white. All of the officers of the navy, the marines and sailors were in white. The pretty women of the residential and naval sets wore white. Only three dashes of color relieved the monotony. One was in the uniforms of the Naval Academy Band, crimson coats, blue trousers with broad red stripes, and the other was in the uniforms of the French sailors from the cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, who wore light blue blouses, with white trousers. Their caps and red topknots in the shapes of rosettes. The other bit of color was in the flag that covered the casket.

About 7.30 o'clock the Government tug Standish left her moorings and made for the flagship Brooklyn. She drew up alongside and the body of the Admiral was put aboard the tug. It is in the original lead cast in which it was recovered in in Paris, and this casket is enclosed in a second case of hard wood, with silver handles. It is very heavy, and taxed the strength of the eight sailors who lifted it.

Covering the outside case was the American flag sent to Paris by the Daughters of the American Revolution when Admiral Sigsbee went abroad to bring the remains to the United States.

LITTLE SERMONS—NO. 2

BY UNCLE JAY BEE.

Streams in the South.

These words of David—126th Psalm— are not understandable without some knowledge of natural phenomena in Central Africa.

Around the headwaters of the great river Nile is a vast basin, drained by different streams running ocean ward. During part of the year there is here a "rainy season," when there is a prodigious rainfall all over this section. In this way all the country is filled up with water: the streams not being able to carry off the vast and continous precipitation.

Suddenly this rainfall ceases, and the tropical sun beats down with an intense energy. Not a cloud may now be seen for weeks, and the evaporation is copious as was the precipitation awhile before. Presently, now, the strange words in the 4th verse of this Psalm have their explanation: "The waters flow backward." The sun drinks up the great flood more rapidly than the rivers can carry them off, and the streams turn backward.

And here is a lesson for us. Sometimes God's showers of blessing comes in such vast profusion as to lead us to think we must be Heaven's favorites: blessings come 'til literally we have not room to contain. So we feel rich: we are full and lay us down at ease, never counting that other lands may be thirsty, even perishing, and in sore need of our superebundance. Were we but concerned to open up channels choken by sloth, the stagment stores around us would flow out in blessings to others. Jeshurun-like, we wax fat and kick.

Now comes a reverse visitation. His wrath is kindled to retribution; the heat of this anger consumes our plenty. Back to His heavenly storehouses he calls his favors. the streams turn backward, and we are parched.

Rural Service Completed in Guernsey County.

Mr. A. F. George, special agent of the Postoffice Department, who has been engaged in completing a rural mail system for this county, completed his work Tuesday and left for Athens county to do similar service. Mr. George commenced his work in February, but has not worked continuously, having attended to matters claiming his attention in other localities at several times. When his work is accepted by the department, which will be done, Guernsey county will have a complete rural service. Mr. George is a competent and industrious representative of the Government and his work will be found to be as near complete and perfect as it is possible to make it in a county like Guernsey. Mr. George is a pleasant, courteous gentleman and the postmasters with whom he has had business during his stay in the county became very much attached to him. —Rep. Press, Cambridge, Ohio.

Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of District No 8, was in Oakland Tuesday in the interests of his candidacy for the State Senate. Mr. Brown feels highly gratified with the support promised him in various sections of the county and considers his prospects bright for the nomination.

GAME OF BALL MONDAY.

Alta's of Terra Alta, and the Oakland Nine, Have Scrappy Game.

Monday afternoon the fourth of a series of games between the Oakland and Terra Alta nines was played on the grounds here which resulted in a score of ten to fourteen in favor of the local nine.

The game was hard fought from start to finish and at one time looked as though a "rough house" was imminent owing to a decision of one of the umpires on a strike made by a batter of the home team, but the matter was smoothed over and the game continued without more than the ordinary amount of hot air with the result as above stated.

DIED.

MICKEY.—At her home in Gorman, this county, on Saturday last after a protracted illness of several months, of tuberculosis, Mrs Lillian Gertrude Mickey, wife of Station Agent E. H. Mickey at Gormania, aged twenty-four years, six months and twenty-six days. Mrs. Mickey was born at Independence, W. Va., on December 26th, 1880. The deceased leaves to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother a husband and one son, besides her father, mother, a a sister and brother. The funeral occurred Sunday morning at ten-thirty from the Gorman Methodist Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a consistent member, she also being a member of the choir of the same church, and was an untiring worker in all church affairs and instrumental in building up this church some years ago. Hers was the first funeral to occur from this church since its erection. The services were conducted by Rev. E. Westfall, the pastor assisted by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of the Presbyterian church. The pall bearers were Thomas Little, Chas. Newman, Chas. E. Hilleary, Chas. Wolf, A. F. Schwartz and James Chisholm, all members of Oakland Lodge No. 192, A. F. and A. M. of which Mr. Mickey is also a member. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, numerous handsome designs having been contributed by friends of the family. A sadly beautiful feature of the obsequies was the music rendered by the choir. The remains were laid to rest in the M. E. cemetery in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends of the deceased, it being one of the largest funerals ever occuring at that place.

MARRIED.

RIZER—FAIRALL.—On Sunday evening, July 23, 1905, at the parochial residence by Rev. James E. Connell, Mr. Lawrence Rizer, of Keyser, and Miss Rose Fairall, of Oakland. After the ceremony a reception was tendered and refreshments served at the residence of Mr. R. S. Jamison, uncle of the bride, to a number of relatives and friends. The couple left Oakland Sunday night for Keyser, where they are guests of the groom's parents, and will return to Oakland the last of this week. Mr. Rizer is an excellent young man. The bride has many friends in Oakland all of whom wish her a long and happy life.

Paradise Grange Organized.

Paradise Grange No. 221 was organized on the 19th inst. with the following officers:

Master, William R. Beckman; overseer, Patrick Hamill; lecturer, Frank DeWitt; secretary, C. L. Paugh; treasurer, William Kimmel; chaplain, Charles A. Miller; stewart, George W. McRobie; gate keeper, Samuel Lipscomb; assistant stewart, Chauncy Glass; lady assistant stewart, Mrs. Jennie McRobie; Ceres, Mrs. Agnes Kimmel; Flora, Mrs. Della Hamill; Pomona, Mrs. Mary DeWitt.

MUSE AND MATRIMONY

By T. SHERWOOD BOYD

Copyright, 1905, by T. C. McClure

"Do you know," remarked Gerald Goodsell, "I think I shall take to writing poerty."

Nettie Ainsworth gave a little laugh as she settled herself more comfortably in the big chair. "Who ever heard of a poet with a waist line larger than his chest measurement?" she teased.

"I say," he cried, "I'm not to blame because I'm—er—plump—am I?"

"You're not to blame, Gerry," she laughed, "but you cannot have indigestion and the fires of genius within you at the same time."

"But I have a splendid digestion," he persisted. "Four meals a day never feaze me."

"Poets," counseled Nettie, "never have regular meals. When they lead regular lives they cease to become geniuses."

"But that's all tommyrot," he declared loftily. "I can be a genius and have the comforts of life, can't I?"

"If you are a very great genius, Gerry, you may be able to live those handi-

"THAT'S WHAT I'VE BEEN TRYING TO SAY TO YOU FOR TWO YEARS."

caps down, but few men write good checks and good verse at the same time."

"Well," he said stubbornly, "I don't think my checks would be protested, and I write verse. Bob Thompson said they were first rate. I read him some the other night."

"So that is what he meant," mused Miss Ainsworth.

"What's what who meant?" demanded Gerald.

"Why, Bob said he had been to see you the other evening and had had one of the best laughs he has enjoyed in a long time," she explained.

"He told me they were good."

"No," explained Nettie. "I think you will find that he said they were great."

"It's the same thing."

"'Great' is a word capable of a wider latitude of definition," she reminded him. "Read me some of the verses."

"You'll laugh," he contended.

"No," she promised; "I'll be very good and quiet."

"Here's one I thought up last night," he began bashfully:

"My lady's eyes are blue and kind,
Her charms are charms of face and mind,
Her equal would be hard to find;
'Tis she I love most dearly.
My lady's face is pure and sweet,
My lady's hair is dainty, neat,
And trim her tiny little feet,
And she's an angel—nearly."

"I think that last line needs a little polishing," said Miss Ainsworth gravely. "The lady of the lines might object to being called a near angel."

"I say," cried Gerald in shocked tones, "you don't suppose I meant that, do you? That's poetic license—to make the rhyme, you know."

"Suppose you make it, 'And she's an angel, clearly?'" suggested Nettie. "That would be more polite."

Gerry's face brightened. "It's awfully good of you to suggest that," he said. "It's a whole lot better."

"Is there a second verse?" asked Nettie.

"Not yet," admitted Gerry, coloring. "You see, the different verses should be alike in meter. Now, when I start a second verse it sounds different. I had a second verse to this. It goes:

"I never loved another girl
With half the tender passion
That keeps my head all in a whirl
In this unusual fashion.
If she would only give her love
To one who loves her dearly,
I'd think the stars in heaven above
Like her eyes shone more clearly."

He paused expectantly. Miss Ainsworth admitted that the verses were scarcely of the same metrical measurement.

"I think," observed Gerry, "that I'll have the verse done in a booklet where there is only one verse to every other page and the rest of the paper is covered with pictures. Then, you see, it would not matter so much."

"You should be an inventor, Gerry," counseled Miss Ainsworth. "I think you are more ingenious than poetical."

"But I want to be a poet," he protested. "I've got such a lot of things that I dare not say to the girl herself. It's the only way to let them come out."

Nettie smiled. "Now it all comes out," she declared. "Who is the lady, Gerry?"

"I cannot tell you," said Goodsell, his face crimsoning. "You see, if I could get up the nerve to tell you her name I wouldn't have to write this stuff."

"Why don't you write her a proposal in rhyme?"

"Didn't I try?" he groaned. "I put in three weeks before St. Valentine's trying to find a rhyme for her name."

"Now," announced Miss Ainsworth triumphantly, "I know where one of my valentines came from."

"Rotten, wasn't it?" he asked despairingly.

"Well," she admitted, "you might have found a better rhyme for my name than 'let he.'"

"I worked four hours to get that," he asserted. "You try it and see how hard it is."

She went to the table and scribbled on the fly leaf of a book. Then she brought it to him.

Your name might be Eva or Grace
Or Agnes or Annie or Letty,
But it's not, and I'll make a brave race
For the love of the fair lady Nettie.

"See how easy it is?" she demanded as he looked up.

"I can do it myself now," he announced as he in turn moved toward the table. Presently he returned to the fireplace. "Read this, please," he said as he handed her the sheet. On the other side of the paper she read:

Her hair may be blond, black or red,
Her name may be Hettie or Detty,
But the girl I am anxious to wed
Is a brunette, and her name is Nettie.

"That's what I've been trying to say to you for most two years," he went on earnestly. "It may be bad verse, but I think I'll make a better husband than I will a poet. Say 'Yes,' dear," he urged.

And Nettie said, "Yes, dear," so softly that he had to kneel beside her, with his arms about her, to catch the whispered words.

Locomotive Fielded Ball.

In the baseball annals of Texas, Baltimore county, is an incident which, whether an actual occurrence or not, has been repeated so often that it is invested with the force of fact.

On a hot Fourth of July back in the eighties, when the catcher held his position behind the bat without a mask and the pitcher knew of no curve or toe plate, there was a game of ball between the Texas Sluggers and the Timonium Little Potatoes, but Hard to Peel. The Sluggers had got in some good stick work early in the game, and the visitors were just feeling the big Texas pitcher. It was the fifth inning, and the Little Potatoes had two men on the bases, one on second and the other on first, when one of their home run hitters, who had been asleep until this moment, struck the ball. It cleared the entire field and would have fallen on the railroad track, but just at that moment a train came along, and the ball disappeared in the smokestack of the engine. The train was going at a lively speed up grade, and the force of the puffs ejected the ball. The momentum of the train carried it until it fell in the third baseman's hands, and a double play was the result. After much kicking from the Little Potatoes as to whether the play was fair the side was retired, as the double play made three hands out.—Baltimore Sun.

The Polite Burglars.

It is said that even the most gentlemanly of our burglars have much to learn from Japan in the way of politeness, if one may judge by a description of the manners of robbers in that country. Three men broke into a dyer's house while he was away, and one of them gently asked the wife how much money there was in the place. She answered that there was just a little in the house. The robber laughed and said:

"You are a good old woman, and we believe you. If you were poor we would not rob you at all. Now, we only want some money and this," placing his hand on a fine silk dress.

The old woman replied: "All my husband's money I can give you, but I beg you will not take that, for it does not belong to my husband and was confided to us only for dyeing. What is ours I can give, but I cannot give what belongs to another."

"That is quite right," approved the robber, and he immediately withdrew with his confederates.

The Planet Mars.

"I am certain Mars is inhabited," said Camille Flammarion, "and probably by people much more advanced than we are. The year in Mars is twice as long as ours—that is to say, it really consists of 730 days. The public at large does not really know the precision of some of our astronomical observations. Thus we know the length of the day in Mars by diurnal rotation to the one-thousandth part of a second, and from observations, which have now extended over 100 years, we find the length of the day on the planet is 24 hours 37 minutes 22 seconds. The climate of the Martians is very mild; there are no gales, while the atmosphere is very light, with scarcely any clouds. The inhabitants enjoy fine weather, the climate being dry and clear. We know the globe of Mars perfectly; in fact, far better than the earth."

The Word "Invention."

The old, general meaning of the word "invention" seems strange to modern eyes and ears. "Invention" signifies simply "finding," though the meaning of discovery has been specialized away from it in modern speech. Thus Hooker wrote of "that judicial method which seemeth best for the invention of truth." When Burton wrote of "the invention of a geometrical problem" he meant its solution. In the seventeenth century the circulation of the blood was described as "the best and most useful invention of this latter age," and in the eighteenth century Dr. Willis was referred to as "the first inventor of the nervous system."

Bowser Has A Day Off

He Fails to "Perform," and Mrs. B., Who Knows Him of Old, Is Worried.

IN EXCELLENT HUMOR.

But the Strain Is Too Much, and Next Morning He Is Back at His Old Tricks Again.

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WHEN breakfast had been concluded the other morning Mr. Bowser lighted a cigar and sauntered out into the back yard to see how many clothespins were getting ready to blossom with the crocuses, and at the end of half an hour Mrs. Bowser called from one of the back windows:

"Won't you be late at the office this morning?"

"I am going to take a day off," was his quiet reply.

Mrs. Bowser's knees began to shake. His day off meant that he would want to overhaul the house from top to bottom, and he would be almost certain to meddle with the water pipes and gas meter and bring about some sort of calamity. She went about with pal-

STROKING THE CAT IN A FATHERLY WAY.

pitating heart for the next thirty minutes, but when she looked out again she was somewhat relieved to find him seated on an old wash bench and stroking the cat in a fatherly way. Now and then he glanced upat the chimneys and the roof as if making a mental calculation, but at 10 o'clock he shifted around on to the front steps and settled down as if he meant to stay there. She presently made an excuse to get out there and inquire:

"Have you got a headache this morning?"

"Not the slightest."

"Does your rheumatism bother you?"

"Not a bit."

"I—I have put my house cleaning off to next month. The weather is so very uncertain, you know."

"I guess you are wise."

She could think of nothing more, and she left him, but as she went about doing the upstairs work she kept a general eye on him from an open window. It was not long before a man came along and halted at the gate to say:

"Why, Bowser, you home? I was thinking of going over to the office to see you. I know where you can get an auto for half price."

"Don't want it, thank you."

"But it's a clipper, and the price has been cut in two."

"Don't want it."

"Aren't you feeling yourself today?"

"Never felt better."

The man made some remark about the weather and passed on. On the corner he met the coal man and said:

"You know Bowser, of course? What in thunder ails him?"

"How—why?"

"I was just talking to him. He seems to be loafing around home today. I offered him an auto at half price and he turned me down."

"He did, eh? Well, I haven't seen him for four or five days, but if he refused to grab for that auto then you can bet he's getting wrong in the head. I've always said that he'd have softening of the brain some time."

Meanwhile, down at the house, a potato peddler had come along. He knew that Mr. Bowser had thrown three of the profession over the fence within a year and told the cook he'd discharge her if she even bought a turnip of them, but the sight of his enemy sitting on the top step so calmly and complacently and looking so harmless in the eyes of all emboldened him to stop his rig at the curb and to say over the gate:

"Judge, can I sell you a few 'taters today? I've got a load of boss ones here."

The words floated up to Mrs. Bowser and gave her a chill. She was getting ready to run downstairs to prevent a tragedy when she heard Mr. Bowser reply:

"I hardly think we need any potatoes today. Thank you for calling my attention to them. They do look nice."

"I've got some fine cabbages here."

"Yes, they are fine, but I guess I don't want any."

"How about beets?"

"No beets, thank you. Call again as you come along tomorrow."

Mr. Bowser's attitude not only made Mrs. Bowser gasp for breath, but the peddler turned pale and mounted his wagon and got around the nearest corner as fast as he could. There he met another of his kind coming from the opposite direction and shouted to him:

"Say, if you turn into Third place, look out for old Bowser."

"Why?"

"He's home and sitting on the steps, and he tried his best to lure me inside the gate by talking soft. Say, if I'd gone in he would have tossed me ten feet high. You beware of him unless you want to leave a widow behind you."

Between that hour and 12 o'clock Mr. Bowser encountered an old man, a boy distributing bills and a mender of tinware, and his reception of them was so kind and gentle that Mrs. Bowser told the cook to have lunch on the very minute and to hold herself in readiness to run the instant she heard any strange rumbles. At the lunch table she asked:

"You were not thinking of painting the house today, were you?"

"No, dear."

"Nor of fixing the water pipes, nor anything?"

"No."

When lunch was over, he stood around for awhile, and then, putting on his hat, he strolled over to the butcher's. As he never entered the shop except to kick, the butcher began to bristle up and get ready for a row. None came, however. Instead of a kick Mr. Bowser softly observed:

"I have noticed such an improvement in the meat during the last three months that I thought I'd drop in and tell you how pleased and satisfied I am. If every one had as conscientious a butcher as you are things would run smoother."

"Bowser, do you mean it?" asked the butcher as he wondered if he had heard aright.

"Of course I mean it."

"Then shake. I have said that you were a chronic kicker, but I take all back."

From the butcher shop Mr. Bowser went over to the drug store. He and the druggist had given each other many a hard rub, and as the latter caught sight of him through the window he said to his clerk:

"There comes that old kicker, Bowser. Wonder what the devil he is home this time of day for? If he gives me any of his chin music I'll order him out."

He didn't have to proceed to that extremity. Mr. Bowser sauntered in with a smile on his face, and after asking for a cent's worth of slippery elm he said:

"Grimshaw, I don't know but you've got the impression that I'm a sort of kicker."

"Well, you are a little eccentric."

"That's all, and that's only when my sciatica bothers me. I have repeatedly recommended you as the best druggist in town and shall take pleasure in continuing to do so."

Thence he went to the coal office. Every week he had been in the habit of telling the coal man that he was cheating on the weight. He now meant to drop in and apologize. Unfortunately the coal man was out, but word was left with his clerk, and Mr. Bowser returned home. From 1:30 to 3 o'clock he lay on the lounge and dozed.

From 3 to 4 he smoked and read.

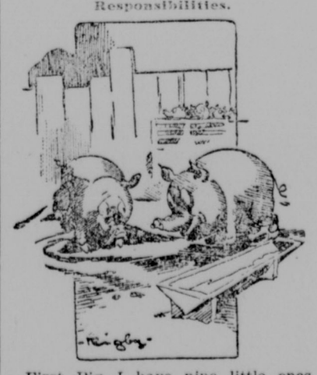
From 4 to 6 he sat on the front steps and let street fakirs yell at him and made answer in the gentlest tones.

At 6 he ate dinner. From 7 to 9 he talked with Mrs. Bowser on various subjects, always placing her opinions in advance of his own, and at 9 he locked up the house, turned off the gas and went to bed. Mrs. Bowser tremblingly followed, wondering what calamity impended, and four or five times during the night she awoke and listened to hear if he was breathing all right. She was dreaming that he was dead when his old time voice aroused her. It was morning, and he was dressing and saying:

"Who in the old Harry kicked my collar under the bed? If this isn't the blamedest run house in four states then I don't know enough to come in when it rains!"

And she clasped her hands and thanked heaven that he was himself once more. M. QUAD.

Responsibilities.



First Pig—I have nine little ones, and I tell you it keeps me hustling.

Second Pig—I see; you're always "rooting for the home nine."—New York World.

Wanted to See It.

Mr. Styles—What are you taking those old glasses with you for? I thought you said you were going shopping?

Mrs. Styles—So I am. I'm going to pick out my bathing suit today.—Yonkers Statesman.

That Silenced Him.

"Give the devil his due," he said sharply.

"What will become of me, then?" she asked. "You have no life insurance."—Atlanta Constitution.

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Are the Colored Races Doomed?

By MAX NORDAU.....

LOOKING forward into the future, one often thinks of how future generations will solve the question of FOOD SUPPLY when the old countries of the world have become so crowded that they can no longer feed themselves.

Here one of the laws of nature will come into operation. The excess of the European population will flow out of the continent in the direction of LEAST RESISTANCE. This least resistance is offered by the colored races, and these, therefore, are of necessity doomed first of all to be dislodged by the sons of the white race and then to be ANNIHILATED.

The feeling of mutual responsibility which is gradually being embraced by all Europeans will not extend to the colored races. That uniformity of civilization which makes the peoples of Europe like to one another will not subsist between these and the inhabitants of the remaining continents.

The application of force, which in Europe will be prospectless, will guarantee an easy success BEYOND ITS BOUNDS. The European emigrant will not remove out of the temperate zone, which is the most beneficial and agreeable to him, farther than may be absolutely necessary. He will first of all settle the whole of North America and Australia and the whole of Africa and America south of the Torrid zone. Then he will take possession of the southern coasts of the Mediterranean sea and penetrate into the more hospitable portions of Asia.

* * *

The natives will first of all try to organize resistance, but will soon see that their only salvation is in flight. They will retreat before the Europeans and in their turn overwhelm THE SMALLER AND FEEBLER LANDHOLDERS, treating them in the same way as they themselves have been treated by the stronger whites.

Every generation, however, will produce in Europe a FRESH, superfluous swarm of human beings who will HAVE to emigrate. The new torrent will mount up beyond the highest water mark of the earlier stream, and the summits of European colonization will press farther and farther into foreign continents, always more and more approximating the equator.

THE INFERIOR RACES WILL SOON COMPLETELY PERISH. FAIL TO SEE ANY HOPE OF DELIVERANCE FOR THEM.

A Poem for Today

MANDALAY

By Rudyard Kipling

A FRENCH critic has declared that Kipling has the Anglo-Saxon temperament modified by the influences of the orient. "Mandalay" well expresses the fascination of the far east, although strict moralists condemn the laxity evident throughout the poem, especially in the last stanza. The dawn is said really to "come up like thunder" in Burma.

BY the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin', an' I know she thinks o' me;
For the wind is in the palm-trees, an' the temple bells they say,
"Come you back, you British soldier, come you back to Mandalay!"
Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay;
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?
Oh, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the bay!

'Er petticut was yaller an' 'er little cap was green,
An' 'er name was Supi-yaw-lat—jes' the same as Theebaw's Queen,
An' I seed her fust a-smokin' of a whackin' white cheroot,
An' a-wastin' Christian kisses on an 'eathen idol's foot:
Bloomin' idol made o' mud—
Wot they called the Great Gawd Budd—
Plucky lot she cared for idols when I kissed 'er where she stud!
On the road to Mandalay—

When the mist was on the rice-fields an' the sun was droppin' slow,
She'd git 'er little banjo an' she'd sing *"kulla-lo-lo!"*
With her arm upon my shoulder an' her cheek agin my cheek
We useter watch the steamers an' the *hathis* pilin' teak.
Elephints a-pilin' teak
In the sludgy, squddy creek,
Where the silence 'ung that 'eavy you was 'arf afraid to speak!
On the road to Mandalay—

But that's all shove be'ind me—long ago an' fur away,
An' there ain't no 'buses runnin' from the Benk to Mandalay;
An' I'm learnin' 'ere in London what the ten-year soldger tells:
"If you've 'eard the East a-callin', why, you won't 'eed nothin' else."
No! you won't 'eed nothin' else
But them spicy garlic smells
An' the sunshine an' the palm-trees an' the tinkly temple bells!
On the road to Mandalay—

I am sick o' wastin' leather on these gutty pavin'-stones,
An' the blasted Henglish drizzle wakes the fever in my bones;
Tho' I walks with fifty 'ousemaids outer Chelsea to the Strand,
An' they talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?
Beefy face an' grubby 'and—
Law! wot *do* they understand?
I've a neater, sweeter maiden in a cleaner, greener land!
On the road to Mandalay—

Ship me somewhere's east of Suez where the best is like the worst,
Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst;
For the temple bells are callin', an' it's there that I would be—
By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' lazy at the sea—
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay,
With our sick beneath the awnings when we went to Mandalay!
Oh, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the bay!

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson V. 2Chronicle xxxiii, 1-13. July, 30, 1905

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Manasseh's Sin and Repentance.

If the son had reigned like the father, Jewish history would have to be rewritten. Hezekiah blended piety and patriotism. He threw the exemplary power incident to high position entirely on the side of a pure faith. He did more; he broke down, swept away the symbols and shrimes of a base and corrupt religion. He did not waver from this high stand during a reign which extended over nearly a third of a century.

Instead of perpetuating this admirable policy, Manasseh reversed it. He went through the whole catalogue of pagan vices. He was not content to go through it alone; he led his people and forced those who were unwilling. From augury and socery he went on to human sacrifice. He did not hesitate to throw his own children into the fiery embrace of Molock. The chronicler says he caused the people to do worse than the heathen. These perverts rivaled and surpassed those who had been born and reared in their dark faith. Theirs was the greater condemnation, for they sinned against light; and when God spoke to them in terms of warning and entreaty they would not hear Him but were defiant.

The depths of this apostasy can scarcely be fathomed. Cults never practiced on Jewish soil were now introduced. Putrid streams of lasciviousness flowed everywhere. The climax was reached when what was perhaps a phalic emblem was set up within the very courts of the temple of the God who had said to His people, Be ye holy, for I am holy. The bitterness of it was that the worst king of Judah reigned the longest. He had more than half a century in which to unmake his nation. A complete recovery was never made from this dreadful lapse.

Persecution naturally attended this apostasy. Tongues were raised in protest. There were knees that would not bend. Even royal patronage of idolatry was without weight with some pious souls. Manasseh made a short shift of such. He hurled the recalcitrant nobles from the cliffs, filled Jerusalem with innocent blood, and introduced a Jewish reign of terror.

But it is a long lane that has no turning. Manasseh was warned before he was struck; but he was insolent and defiant. He sinned against light and grace; and he was obstinate and inveterate in his sin. The turn was sharp when it came. The haughty king was brought to the dust. Under the barbaric customs of the day, with a heavy double chain, hand and foot, and a ring through his nose, he was led captive to Babylon.

The glory of divine justice is, that its penalties are not inflicted as matter of vengance, but are intended to be reformatory as well as exemplary. The moment the exiled and suffering king came to himself, the God of his fathers heard his supplication and restored him to his country and to his throne.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Heathenism smoldered during Hezekiah's reign. Only a spark of it remained at his death. Manasseh might have quenched it forever. Instead, he fanned and fed it.

* * * * *

For nations as well as individuals ascent is always difficult. Descent is easy. Moral heights are reached by the pains of self-denial. They are held by continuous watchfulness.

* * * * *

There is a moral gravitation which accelerates the descent of man or nation which turns to the nether way. Power of resistance diminishes. Entangling compromises seem imperative. Velocity toward hell increases in incalculable proportion.

* * * * *

These conditions call for a moral earnestness on the part of both nations and individuals which will not tamper with or allow the beginning of evil.

* * * * *

The prophets Jeremiah, Zephaniah, and Micah paint the nocturn of these evil times.

* * * * *

During his exile Manasseh had opportunity to study paganism on its native health. He saw the fruits of its ascendency during long ages. He could compare and contrast them with the fruits of the pure theistic faith of the Hebrews. Perhaps this was one purpose of his exile.

* * * * *

The exemplary power of the divine clemency in the case of Manasseh can hardly be estimated. In a brutal and unforgiving age, when the conqueror delighted in torturing his prisoners to death inch by inch, the Lord set His prisoner free the moment he was genuinely penitent. His punishment was reformatory, not vindictive.

* * * * *

But Manasseh's past could not be effaced. He could no more stop the course of the evil example of half a century, than he could call back the sons he had devoted to Moloch. Sin is a fire that leaves its scar.

* * * * *

It seems curious that Hezekiah should have give his son the name of one of the tribes in the northern kingdom. If it was in honor of the zeal in which that tribe had joined in Hezekiah's reforms then the son strangely perverted the father's meaning, and deeply sullied a good name. If the name was given in hopes that the wearer of it should reign over the reunited kingdoms, the father's hope was sadly disappointed. The son ignominiously lost a kingdom, instead of acquiring another.

* * * * *

History affords many parallelles to the lapse under Manasseh. Witness the English Restoration after the Commonwealth, and the Florentine reaction after Savonarola.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, oda Water Candy Etc.

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The First National Bank
Of Grantsville, Md.

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The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

The Republican, $1.25 per Year.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

REPUBLICAN Primary Meeting AND County Convention.

The Republican voters of Garrett County are requested to assemble in their respective districts in primary meeting at the usual places, on

Saturday, August 5, '05,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

with the exception of District No. 9, when the meeting will be held at Finzel, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five delegates from each district to the County Convention to be held in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 8, 1905

for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket to be voted for on November 7, 1905, as follows:

One candidate for State Senate.
One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for County Treasurer
One candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court.
Two candidates for members of the House of Delegates.
Two candidates for County Commissioner.
One candidate for County Surveyor

And also for the purpose of electing three delegates to attend the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Chairman State Central Committee for Garrett County.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. If I should receive the nomination I will give my entire time during the winter months and use my earnest endeavors at all times to advance the political, the educational and the material interests of Garrett county in every possible way.

W. McCULLOH BROWN.

District No. 8.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nomiuating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

J. W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby annovnce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

REBUKE DEMOCRATIC BOSSES BY ELECTING A REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE.

The Poe Amendment ought to be beaten and if the signs of the times are interpreted correctly the people, regardless of party, are determined it shall be. There has been some sort of disposition on the part of some of those Democrats who are opposed to the Poe Amendment, to vote for Democratic candidates for the Legislature. This is a great mistake. The candidates named by the Democratic management will, with few exceptions, be controlled by them and if this is true, why should the "Ring" have the aid of men who do not believe in them nor trust them? It is not enough to kill the Poe Amendment. The men responsible for such a vicious measure ought not to be given further power to work injury to the State. Then, we recognize that the present election law is dishonest and ought to be repealed or amended in many important particulars. In the campaign two years ago relief was promised by both Governor Warfield and Attorney General Bryan, but these gentlemen while bearing the heat and burden of the campaign were totally ignored by the "Ring" and what they promised in the way of remedial legislation has not been made good by the "powers" that control the Democratic party. The Democratic managers did not dare to submit a Constitutional Amendment to the people until they had so doctored the election law that thousands of citizens, white and black, could not sufficiently master its technicalities to register their vote upon it. To vote for a Democratic Legislature in the present circumstances, while voting down the Poe Amendment, is like handing a fresh gun to a man who had sought your life and whom you had succeeded, after a bitter struggle, in disarming.

DANGEROUS POSSIBILITIES

A feature of the disfranchising amendment, concerning which but little has been said, is the provisions that, after 1906, the grandfather clause is to be inoperative. This means that all white men coming of age in this State after that date will be required to demonstrate their knowledge of the constitution as the negroes will have to do; that is, they will be compelled to satisfy the registrar, or registrars, that they understand and can interpret the meaning of any section of the constitution which they may be called upon to read, or which may be read to them. Cursory examination of this provision leaves nothing but surprise that negroes are to be placed on political equality with the whites after the negroes shall have been disfranchised if the amendment shall be adopted. A close inspection or analysis, however, would seem to suggest a reason for treating white men differently after 1906 from the course laid out to be pursued toward them during that year. Without doubt the Democratic managers are convinced that, if they can succeed in securing the adoption of the amendment, they will beginning with 1906, have the political affairs of the State in their own hands for an unlimited time. Then they will either be independent of the young white men approaching their majority and can afford to accord to them the same sort of treatment meted out to the negroes, or they can, by amending the election law, provide for a single officer of registration and select such men for that position as will make it easy for white Democrats as to register and difficult for Republicans to do so, whether white or black. In either case it is apparent that the amendment is designed to give the Democratic party managers an unfair advantage in the politics of the State, and honest Democrats should give this whole subject careful analysis before irrevocably deciding to vote for an amendment to the constitution that is so full of dangerous possibility.

Patriarch Militants and Sovereign Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16-23—Very Low Rates B. & O. R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold from points within a radius of 50 miles of Philadelphia at rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip; and from points 50 to 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip.

Tickets on sale September 16, 17 and 18, good returning to September 25 inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16 and 17, good returning to September 25, inclusive, except that upon payment of $1 to Joint Agent extension of return limit may be obtained to October 5, 1905.

Get full particulars from ticket agents. tisp19.

BITTINGER.

It is said of a clergyman, who was more noted for his love of athletic sports than for earnest piety, that he went out with the boys, one Sabbath afternoon, to play a game of baseball down in Deacon Skinners pasture field. The game waxed exceeding hot and the boys gave vent to frequent outbursts of profanity, which displeased the minister, and he very earnestly reproved then, whereupon the Deacon wishing to be on the ministers side, exclaimed; "That's right Parson, if them boys don't quit their d——d cussin' I'll chase every d——d one of 'em out of my field." The moral is evident.

Treasurer A. E. Weimer spent Monday, the 24th. at this place collecting taxes and making himself generally agreeable.

Mr. Richard Custer, of Beckman, passed through this village last Monday afternoon.

A crowd of our jolly young men turned out last Monday night and armed themselves with all manner of noisemaking devises, with which they treated Mr. and Mrs. Elias Harshbarger to a real old-fashioned serenading.

Miss Amanda Ellithorpe is frequently seen out with her Kodac in quest of snaps.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wiley were calling on friends in Grantsville last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Henry Winterburg and children, of Cumberland, are visiting at T. B. Wileys this week.

Buyers are offering $5.10 per hundred weight for lambs, in this section, with indications of a further rise before the close of the season.

HOYES.

Mrs. J. S. Keller and daughters returned to their home, Thursday last week, after spending several weeks with relatives and friends at this place.

We are sorry to state the illness of Freda DeWitt, youngest daughter of Chas. DeWitt, who is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. Dr. Mason is the attending physician.

Mrs. Gettings, of Johnstown, Pa., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Friend.

Mr. J. I. Sollars, of near Oakland, was a pleasant visitor of Miss Bertha DeWitt Sunday last.

Mrs. Mollie Mattingly is making an extended visit to her many relatives and friends in Pennsylvania. While gone she will visit Connellsville, Uniontown, Ellsworth and Farmington.

Mr. William Bishoff and sister Pearl spent several days the past week with their brother, Howard, at Barnum, W. Va.

Mr. Alvin Loudermilk was a guest of Mr. Arthur DeWitt last Sunday.

Among the callers at M. Mattingly's Sunday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. E. Custer and five of their guests.

Messrs. Hamill Casteel, Buzz and Blaine Wilburn, John Fresh, Arthur Hinebaugh and Willie Mattingly all made a business trip to Oakland one day last week.

Mr. McCulloh Brown, of near Bayard, spent several days in this community last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Pope, of Dundar, and Mrs. Walter Meyers and daughter, of Friendsville, returned to their homes after having a family reunion at the home of Mrs. Maggie DeWitt.

Prof. C. N. H. Beahm, of Elizabethtown College, delivered a most eloquent lecture in the M. E. church last Thursday evening, it was well attended and much appreciated.

Two bottles of ice cold pop for 5 cents at Cheap John's. 19-3t

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

Big stock of tobacco, cigars, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's. 3t

Public Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

As agent for the Yough Manor Land Company I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the Crawford Hotel in the town of Friendsville, Garrett Co., Md., on

Saturday, August 26th,

1905, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., the real estate belonging to said Yough Manor Land Company lying in Garrett county and being located on the east prong of Bear Creek about one mile northeast of the town of Friendsville and described as follows:

1. All that tract of land called "Ironwood and Vesper," containing from 1000 to 1200 acres. This tract will be sold in fee simple. It was cleared of its virgin forests about four years ago, but there is an abundance of small timber suitable for props and will soon be large enough for ties. On the property is located a lime quarry of three different grades of stone, the quality being the best; and also underlaid with several veins of coal, none of which have as yet been opened. This land will be sold in lots of 100 to 200 acres or as a whole. Plats and all information can be obtainted at the office of Mr. W. H. H. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

2. All that other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the same county and State, known as "Warsaw," located on Mill Run about three miles from Friendsville, near Garthright's old store, containing 228 acres. It will also be sold in fee simple and is underlaid with a four-foot of coal. There is on it a large growth of small timber and will be sold as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars cash on the day of sale and the balance in cash upon the delivery of the deed or deeds to purchasers. Conveyancing at the cost of purchaser or purchasers.

C. W. FRIEND, Agent,
Yough Manor Land Company.

Trustee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause where Solomon Fike and others are plaintiffs and Lain Fike and others are defendants, the same being No. 1334 Equity, said decree bearing date the 10th day of July, 1905, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY, the 5th Day of August, 1905

At the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building at the corner of Alder and Second Streets, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett county aforesaid:

All of the real estate of which David Fike died seized and possessed, the same being about 8⅛ acres, located about eight miles south of Oakland on the Northwestern Turnpike. The same is improved by a good two-story plank house, stable and other outbuildings, some good fruit and is well watered. The property is located in a desirable neighborhood, close to schools and churches. It is all cleared and in cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—As described by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 15th, 1905,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through which the new road is to pass, beginning at the gate that enters J. T. Garey's farm at the foot of "Ryland Hill" passing through the lands of J. T. Garey, E. M. Friend, Albert Frazee, and Kendall and Nedroe and intersecting the Blooming Church road close to Blooming Rose Church and examine whether the said road shall be made, will meet on the 28th day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said road, and if so, locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

W. W. SAVAGE,
Wm. J. FRANTZ,
LEANEOUS DETERRICH,
Examiners.

ORDER NISI.

James W. White, Late Treasurer of Garrett county, Md. vs Thomas W. Titchenell. No. 118 on Miscellaneout Docket. In Circuit Court for Garrett County.

It is ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, this 15th day of June A. D., 1905, that the tax sale made and reported in the above entitled cause by James W. White, late Treasurer of Garrett county, Maryland, to D. E. Offutt and Sons, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Garrett county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 10 day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $26.16.

ROBERT R. HENDERSON.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

The Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md. MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY. Three courses of Instruction AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC Trains for life's work

Each Department supplied with the most modern and improved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements, bath rooms, closets, steam heat and electricity.

New Building with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Medical attendance, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees, all included in an annual charge of $200, payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by physician in charge.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term Commences Thursday, Sept. 21.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President, College Park, Md.

The Club Restaurant handles Lauer's quality ice cream. Ladies' parlor upstairs. 19-5

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
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3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

FREE LESSONS

Hats at Half-Price for the Next Two Weeks

To the Ladies of Oakland and Vicinity :: ::

In Embroidery

FROM JULY 24 TO AUGUST 6

A competent instructor will be in charge and will give as many free lessons as you desire.

The Ladies Bazaar

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al.

No 1296 Equity, In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 28th day or July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Road Petition.

This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof, application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County, for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near Finzel P. O. on the Warner road and running thence through the lands of Mrs. Philip Baker, Thomas Crowe, Henry Finzel, Sr., Henry L. Finzel, The Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Pocahontas road, thence through the lands of Samuel Weimer, Blue Jay Lumber Co., Samuel Bittner, Urias McKenzie, John E. Fadely, to intersect with the Lowery road, thence through the lands of Simeon Caton, Sr., Urias McKenzie, Johnson Bros., and Blue Jay Lumber Co., to intersect with the Wilhelm road, a distance of about three miles.

ALBERT BOLDEN,
WILLIAM BROWN,
IRA G. FINZEL,
JOHN E. FADELY,
HENRY L. FINZEL.

... NEW ...

Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around

Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

Notice to the Public.

I hereby warn all persons that I will not pay any debts contracted by my wife, Maud B. Herr, after this date. Any person who may credit her will do so at his peril.

S. F. HERR. 203t.

..The..
Garrett
National
Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Andy Schlossnagle, of Rockwood, Pa., spent Monday in Oakland on business.

Miss Annie Lowenstein spent Sunday afternoon at Terra Alta with friends.

Mr. John C. Dunham went to Bond Tuesday morning, returning here the same afternoon.

Mr. Robert L. Friese, of near Swallow Falls, was in Oakland Tuesday on business and made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. William A Smith, of Hoyes, came up to Oakland Monday afternoon and returned home the following morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lawton, of Lonaconing, arrived in Oakland Saturday afternoon to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. George Warnick, of Bloomington, was in Oakland Tuesday morning, accompanied by Mr. Charles Barnard, also of Bloomington.

'Squire William D. Hoye, of Deer Park, was in Oakland on legal business Saturday last, it being his first visit here in a number of weeks.

Mr. D. K. Herring, one of Friendsville's hustling merchants and all around business men, was a visitor to Oakland last Monday when he called to see the editor.

Miss Bessie Littman, manager of the Oakland telephone office, is again at her station after an enjoyable and well earned vacation extending over two weeks.

Mr. G. W. Eckles, one of the proprietors of The Oakland, made a business trip to Baltimore last Saturday, returning to Oakland Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Crane, of Kingwood, spent two or three days at the Park and in Oakland this week. They have rented their cottage at Loch Lynn to a Washington attorney who will take possession on August 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Devries, of The Oakland, returned here Tuesday morning from Grafton where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Devries' father, the late Henry Engler, whose death occurred on Saturday after a long illness.

Hon. George L. Michaels, of near Bloomington, was in Oakland Tuesday on a business mission. He has in his possession a list of the members of Hiram Lodge, A. F. and A. M., on April 30th, 1861, in which appears the names of Rev. Patrick Hamill, now deceased, and Hon. Henry G. Davis.

Miss Helen Fay, of Washington, is here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jerry O. Browning.

Mrs. Fannie Stein and little daughter, of Cumberland, are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Austin Brown.

Miss Mary Mason, of Elk Garden, W. Va., is in Oakland as the guest of her relatives, Mr. and Mrs D. M. Mason at their residence on Third street.

Misses Jeanette and Marguerite Nelson, of Pittsburg, arrived in Oakland last Thursday evening where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Lynne and little daughter, of Shenandoah Junction, are here on a visit to Mrs. Lynne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge.

Several Oaklanders will go to Cumberland tomorrow morning to witness the game of base ball to be played between the Brooklyn nationals and the Cumberland teams.

Miss Grace Cassell, of Grafton, W. Va., stopped off Wednesday evening until this morning, and while here was the guest of Miss Gertrude Shirer. She was en route home from a pleasant visit of several weeks spent at Baltimore.

Prof. E. A. Browning and bride arrived in Oakland Monday afternoon from their wedding tour and for the present will stop at Mrs. Lowenstein's boarding house, later going to housekeeping. They will be at home to their friends after August 15th.

Ex-County Commissioner John T. Garey, of Friendsville, was in Oakland Monday when he applied for and was granted letters of administration upon the personal estate of his daughter, recently deceased.

Judges Daniel Wilson and Geo. B. McMillen, of the Orphans' Court bench, were pleasant visitors at this office Tuesday afternoon after the adjournment of their court which met that day and transacted business,

Mrs. D. H. Loar, accompanied by her son and daughter, George of Grafton, and Miss Grace, of Oakland, went to Atlantic City last Thursday night where they will remain until the latter part of this week.

Mrs. D. I. Totten and her nephew, Mr. A Totten Matthews, went to Kingwood last Thursday morning where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Totten's brother the late Charles Edgar Brown, whose death was noted in these columns last week. Mr. Matthews returned to Oakland after the funeral Thursday. Mrs. Totten will remain in Kingwood some time visiting relatives and friends.

The happiest chap in this world is the common everyday chap who makes his own living, pays his own bills, has a little money as he goes along, but does not strive to get a corner on the local output and is a slave neither to ambition nor society. He loves his God and his fellowmen, the haven of rest, never has to sit up nights to poultice his conscience, believes in the doctrine of live and let live. The plain man is happy because he is satisfied and does not spend his life yearning for things four times too large for him.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

MR. BOND'S PLATFORM.

Candidate for State Senate Enunciates His Principles In a Letter.

Mr. Ninian U. Bond, of Bond, who has been quietly at work among his friends for several months working up his candidacy for the State Senate is out in a letter placing before the people of the county his platform.

Mr. Bond in his letter comes out squarely against the Poe Amendment and favors the election of the School Commissioners and Road Supervisors, and promises to use his efforts toward improving the schools in all parts of the county. He does not indulge in any billingsgate or mud-slinging against his opponents in the race but simply sets forth in brief the matters which he thinks needs attention at the hands of the State legislators.

The letter is as follows, being dated at Bond, July 25th:

My Dear Sir:—I take this method to announce to you that I am a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention of Garrett county.

I have been a Republican worker all my life, and a citizen and heavy tax payer of Garrett county for several years and intend to make this county my permanent home. My business interests throughout the county are such that I feel that I understand the needs of the county as much as any other resident in it, and because of the much-needed legislation for the benefit of the county I am prompted to become a candidate and to thus appeal to the whole people for their support and not to any clique or faction.

1st. I am opposed to the Poe Amendment or any other legislation that has for its object the disfranchisement of any of our citizens.

2nd. I am opposed to the trick ballot system and will promise you, if elected, that every effort will be made to have the party designation again placed upon the ballot so that the voter will not be confronted with a Chinese puzzle when he goes to the polls.

3rd. I will use all my efforts to have a law passed whereby the School Commissioners will be elected by the people and not appointed by the Governor, and a State appropriation made for the benefit of our schools so that the boy and girl on the farm shall have just as good teachers, as comfortable school houses and as many months' school as the boy and girl in the town or city, and at the same time the taxes not to be increased, but diminished, on the already over-taxed farmer and property owner.

4th. I shall endeavor to have a law enacted so that our Road Supervisors shall be elected for each district by the voters of that district, and not appointed by the County Commissioners as they now are, and that each District shall have its just and equal share of the road tax to be used for the improvement of its own roads.

5th. I shall endeavor to have a law passed to foster the sheep industry and for the better protection of the farmer who is interested in this profitable branch of stock raising so natural to our mountainous county.

I trust that I shall be able to see you between this and the day of the primaries, which are to be held on August 5th, so we can talk over the above and the many other needs of our county in person.

I beg to remain, sir,
Yours very respectfully,
N. U. BOND.

"Ted" Mason's restaurant is open from six a. m. until everyone is fed. 19-5

FOR RENT.

One six room house with spring water, and all necessary out buildings on Liberty street. Apply at this office or H. C. Sincell & Co.

In Memorian.

In loving memory of W. F. Durst, who died July 28th, 1904.

A light is from our household gone,
A voice we love is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home.
That never can be filled.

God called him home, it was his will,
But in our hearts he dwelleth still,
His memory is as dear today
As the hour he passed away.
WIFE AND CHILDREN.

WANTED.

At Garthrights Mt. Lake Park, strictly fresh eggs and butter. Will pay 20 cents half cash cant be overstocked.

Go to Cheap John's. A box of good cigars for 20 cents. 19-3t.

THE HAYFEVER.

Many Great Men Have Suffered From It.

The season for the hay fever is almost here. It does not strike the suffers all the same day, but has a certain day for each victim. The writer has been a sufferer for over 30 years. His day is a little later than most of others—the 20th of August sharp. It stays till frost and cool fall weather comes, and then disappears almost suddenly. But for the past seven years the writer has been an exception to its departure feature. It now remains the year round in the form of a chronic catarrh.

This season, from present appearance will be a bad one on the victims for the reason that there is such a rank growth of vegetation and weeds. They are really the source of the pest. Rag weed bears the most blame, but there are others about as sinful, for instance vermifuge, gymson, rag weed and the like. Really a vegetable garden in its perfection is a bad place for a patient. There is hardly any vegetable in a garden that is not hurtful, cabbage excepted, which has no oder.

There are many farm products that are harmful to a subject. But the leaves of the forest trees are not. A grove of maple sugar trees in the cool mountain regions with their sweet scented foliage would be a preventative. There is no place where there is such relief as on the mountain peaks, where rocks and cliffs abound with farm products in the distance.

The wonder to many is how the name hay fever came for the ailment. Certainly hay as such does not cause or aggravate it. Indeed ripe agricultural products does not only rank growing vegetation.

Two of the great men of this country were sufferers from the malady, Daniel Webster one. Scores of intelligent letters of his are the subject appears in his volumns of private correspondence. No physician appears to understand it, as he did. He died October 26, 1852, while it was still lingering upon him. It was not the immediate cause. It was said H. Ward Beecher was also a sufferer but he appears to have left no writings on the subject. In my opinion catarrh is the most appropriate name for the fearful annual visitor.

J. B.

Cumberland, Md., July 25.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

The services of the Friendsville M. E. Circuit for this Sunday will be Sunday school at all the places at the usual hour. Preaching at Hoyes 10.30, at Elder at 3 p. m., at Friendsville 7.45. League at Hoyes at 8 p. m., and at Friendsville 7 p. m. Preaching at Oak Hill 8 p. m. this Saturday. We desire all envelops for the Conference collection at Hoyes, Elder and Friendsville, returned this Sunday. Presiding Elder R. B. Ward, D. D., held our last Quarterly Conference for the year last Saturday at Blooming Rose and preached on Saturday evening and twice on Sunday. His sermons were alive with good thoughts and made plain with beautiful illustrations and were heard by large numbers who were present from every point of the circuit. There will be a festival, without fail at Elder this Saturday evening.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN.

Services will be held by the congregation of St. Mark's Lutheran church at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 a. m.

Appointment of Officer of Registration and Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 18, 1905.

C. C. Speicher, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Election by this BOARD at a meeting held June 24, 1905, for Election District No. 5, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Wm. M. Frazee, whose postoffice address is Accident, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.
EDMUND JAMISON, President.

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.
—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of July, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250.00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the land through which the New County road, beginning for the same at the No. One mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of the said company and the property of Columbus Faugh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to intersect the Deer Park road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles, and examine whether the said new road should be constructed will meet on the 21st day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and determine whether the public convenience requires the said construction of said road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO,
GEO. W. MOON,
ELISHA HARVEY,
Examiners.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend
& SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend
& SON

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

An Eloquent Address to the Fathers and Mothers.

By "J. B. F." in the Lonaconing Star.

The old maxim, "Familiarity breeds contempt," may with facility be changed into "Familiarity breeds forgetfulness," and both the truth and universality of the latter version will be equally as great and extensive as those of the former. So in the daily life of every individual, of every family, in any community, the prosecution of the ordinary diurnal duties, the various avocations of the different members of the household, the meeting day after day with the same persons, including time after time in the same topics of conversation, permitting even the slightest privileges to gentlemen visitors, these and the thousand and one other tasks and pastimes that make up the sum of daily life, are but too apt to cast a cloud over the mind, a veil over the the eyes, especially of trusting and unsuspecting parents, so as to render them incapable of understanding and unable to see that canker of immorality, which, born in the depraved tendencies of the human heart and nurtured by the satiation of our base appetites, is ever at hand, coiled and prepared to get in its fell and fatal work. Insinuating its loathsome form into some happy household, this intangible thing we are attempting to depict, and which has been aptly represented as a worm, secret and subtle, has there, alas! in too many cases, blasted many a lovely bud that gave promise of blossoming out into a fullblown rose, the pride and delight of the home, and made of that once happy dwelling, the abode of contentment and peace, a place of sorrow, of shame and of tears!

Now it is an established fact, an indisputable fact, that a person of intelligence, of ordinary powers of observation, on coming into a strange place, will see more, in a short time, and know more that's going on than some of the oldest inhabitants. For the place being new to him, and everything novel and interesting, he will notice more, and his perceptive faculties will not be dulled or lulled by familiarity with his surroundings. Such is precisely the case with the writer of this letter. Having traveled about Uncle Sam's extensive dominions from one end to the other, and as Homer sings of his hero, Ulysses, "having seen the cities and observed the customs of many men," he finally blew into the town of Lonaconing. And what did this philosophic spectator behold therein that inspired the penning of these lines?

Sitting one evening—it was pay day at the mines—he saw crowds of gaily and becomingly dressed young people promenading along the main thoroughfare of the town. Some of the youthful *demoiselles* were exceedingly pretty, with well proportioned and symmetrical figures, rosy cheeks and sparkling eye, all attesting to the healthful and invigorating nature of the mountain climate in which they lived; others of the throng, though not, perhaps, cast in so fair a mould, were nevertheless attractive in their appearance, and all were arrayed in a tasteful style and manner, such as would become the female portion of any city in the land. While admiring this crowd of young people, the inditer of these lines, who well illustrates the truth of Aristotle's remark, that "*Dens hommini dedit ingenium curiosum*," ("God gave to man a curious disposition"), made inquiries of those nearby as to the manner of life, the morals, customs, etc., of the people of this region. To his extreme surprise and grief he learned, and personal observation subsequently corroborated the information, that among those very pretty and innocent-looking girls he was just admiring, immorality was rampant, the virtue of modesty, reserve and chastity were rapidly falling into comtempt, and further, that some, yeilding to the seductive influences which surround them, to their own independence of spirit, and to the depraved passions and appetites to which all flesh is heir, had fallen from that straight and narrow path which leads to eternal bliss.

Now, it might be said by those who, perchance, may peruse these lines, that such a statement as to vice and immorality flourishing in the towns of this region might with equal propriety and truth be made of people everywhere, there being black sheep in every flock. But, I answer, this lack of virtue and disregard for integrity of life is greater here; what is more dangerous, it is confined mostly to the younger sect, and worst of all it is not on the wane, but is increasing with the lapse of time. Therefore, since this poisonous shrub seems to be more widely diffused here than elsewhere, and more virulent and deadly in its effects upon the morals and manners of the community, all the more necessity is here for drastic and adequate measures to eradicate from the soil this rank and execrable weed, and in its place to plant the violet of truth the lily of purity and the rose of holy aspirations.

There is no sin, there is no vice, there is no corrupting defect which can afflict a human being that is more odious to God and man, that comes more under the ban and reprobation of law divine and human, than unchastity in woman, and incontinence in man. Two ancient and venerable cities, Sodom and Gomorrha, as the holy Scriptures relate, were destroyed by a rain of fire from heaven, because of the prevalence of these identical sins therein which had aroused the consuming wrath of the Almighty.

From the beginning to the end of the inspired writings, that well-spring and source whence Christian men and women draw daily inspiration for their conduct in life and upon which all enlightened creeds are buttressed as upon a foundation impregnable, there is no precept that is oftener reiterated that is asserted with more emphatic force and vehemence, than that which inoculates purity of life, and depression of our baser instinct.

This precept, or rather commandment, is, as it were, a golden thread, or a necklace of jewels, which starting at the very alpha of the sacred writings, runs through from verse to verse, from chapter to chapter, from book to book, in the old, and especially in the new testament; and repeated again and again in different words and phrase, shine with a brighter luster, with a more undying brilliancy, where the various writers of the word of God grow more eloquent, more enraptueed, more inspired.

It was his supreme regard for this purity of heart that led Christ himself when dying on the cross to entrust his mother, the blessed Mary, to the beloved disciple St. John, committing her to his custody in words which have echoed with a sweet cadence down through the centuries that has passed: "Son, behold they mother, mother behold thy son!" Because he know that in the breast of St. John there was no quile, and that from his boyhood, his life had been pure, even as a virgin's.

The rise, progress and fall of kingdoms, nations and empires which so strikes the imagination and moves the interest of the student of history, can all be explained thus: as long as a nation is filled with patriotism, and practices in its daily life the simple virtues of honesty, truth and moral dealings with others, as long as there exists among the people of high moral standard, and the ties of marriage looked upon as inviolable and pure, so long will that nation rise, flourish and attain earthly grandeur. But where these virtues have no place, or have been banished from the people's daily life, and are fallen into desuetude and neglect, there no State can prosper, but enervated by luxury and its attendant train of vices, reviling religion and its stern decrees, despising those things that exalt, loving those that degrade, the nuptial vows are made a mockery, the legitimate wedlock is contemned, and a free rein being given to every loose and lustful desire, the way is paved for the country's overthrow, her ruin, and her final fall. This is the plain lesson taught by the record of the past, which, if any disbelieve, let him seek the pages of history, and from that treasury of learning, convinced himself that what I say here is the truth.

Such is the result to the state of immorality among the people. But how infinitely greater are the evil effects of this impurity of life upon the family, one of the units which go to make up the State, and upon the integrity of which the welfare of the commonwealth depends!

The unspeakable shame, the disgrace and ignominy which ever attend upon and rankle in the breasts of the members of a family, some daughter of which has perhaps been debauched and deflowered through the moral turpitude of possibly an honored guest, are feelings not easily to be keenly felt by those who must experience them.

The woman who has fallen, how must she feel when she realizes the great irreparable loss which she has suffered? All that makes a woman beautiful, all that she has to live for, through the folly of a moment, gone, gone, never to be recalled. All the amiable qualities which are peculiarly hers, the softness and sweet attractive grace which once distinguished her, have made her the cynosure of neighboring eyes; are all now in Ophelia s expressive phrase, "Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh," and all that remains for her in this life, all that she has to look forward to, is a wretched existence through which she must sit "like Patience on a monument smiling at grief."

The injury, moreover, in the case I have just mentioned, is aggravated by the peculiar circumstance that the law of England, that bulwark and fountain of justice, however perfect and adequate in other respects, provides here no remedy; and the parents for the shame and degradation they must needs feel and experience can be recompense only by paltry damages based upon the loss of the daughter's services.

It might be recalled in this connection that there is a vast difference between reputation and character. The former is that more or less arguing of opinion which an indefinite number of people hold of some one, gathered and formed by the person's demeanor, his action and his words. The latter is what a person really is, what he knows himself to be, regardless of what others may consider him. People, however, are liable to form erroneous estimates of another's character, and hence it is we often find, when we come to know him, that a person of harmful reputation, is of upright character, and by no means what he is regarded by others.

Now by reason of her sex and the peculiar constitution of society—which is ever harsh toward women and lenient towards men—the least word, the least breath, the least ill report, noised about, against the good name of a woman, is liable to, and often does, blast and damn her forever, while her genuine character may be unimpeachable, unpolluted, unspotted, and pure as virgin snow.

From this characteristic of mankind to judge woman so strictly parents can see what care must needs be exercised over their daughter's fair name, and daughters, with what facility and dispatch, even without actual wrong on their part, their honorable reputation is lost.

In ending this passage, I can think of no more apt or appropriate quotation than that often used, but true and beautiful verse of England's immortal bard; "Good name in man or woman, dear my Lord, is the precious jewel of their soul. Who steals my purse, steals trash, t'is something, nothing, t'was mine, t'is his, and hath been slave to thousands; but he who filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him but makes me poor indeed."

There is, in very truth, no department of human life which this promiscuous incontinence does not reach and vitiate, for wherever they go men carry with them the lewd tendencies of their baser nature. An old Latin treatise on eloquence says: "*Neminem oratorem esse posse, nisi virum bonum*," no one can be an orator except a good and upright man. To my humble mind the old saw should read: No one can be good in any vocation except a good and upright man.

Some of the sentiments contained in this letter have undoubtedly been entertained, and uttered by a priest, formerly residing in this locality, Father Sartori, who appears to have considered dancing as the copious source and spring from which flow the evils I have attempted to describe. But surely the reverend Father was not altogether correct in his hypothesis.

From the very dawn of history, from times so for back that we have no authentic accounts of them but rude carvings and hieroglyphics, dancing has been one of the chief amusements and recreations of the human race. It requires no wide stretch of the imagination to picture our primal parents, Adam and Eve, dancing upon the greensward, amid the beauties and delights of Eden. And we can fancy how the rude cave dweller or lacustrine, who lived in the barbarous age of the world, on returning from a successful hunt or battle with his enemies gave expression to his feelings of exaltation which inspired him, by uncouth gambols at the mouth of his gloomy dwelling. It has always been considered as an art, and among the ancient Greeks, who had such a keen and lively appreciation of all that is beautiful in life and nature, was regarded as an amiable and entertaining accomplishment. With them as with the Romans, and their descendants, the Italians of the present day, the art of rythmic motion was ranked with music, sculpture, painting, architecture and the other "*artes humanae*," or fine arts, in which the old classic nations attained such unparalleled elegance and perfection.

When the splendid civilizations of antiquity fell into decay, the muse of the many-twinkling feet passed on, and reigned in the many petty kingdoms that were established upon the ruins of mighty Rome.

Gliding over the majestic Rhine, Terpsichore delighted the fraus and frauleins of the German empire. Thence passing the lofty Alps she made untiring devotees of her shrine the dark-eycd daughters of Italy, of France and Spain; and finally reaching America, the land of equality and liberty, she has here continued to rule, gaining numerous followers and delighting the hearts of thousands, make them forget the time, in the enjoyment of her charms, the cares and vicissitudes of life.

With such a beneficent history, how can we look upon her as the source of the evils we have been depicting.

As it is natural for man to give expression to the roamings of his fancy in poetry, or to the deeper thoughts of his mind by pictures, writing, or other artificial means, so is it likewise natural for him to disclose the sentiments which inspire him by the harmonious and rhythmical movement of his limbs. Indeed, dancing is more natural than writing to express feeling or thought, for in dancing no instrument is used but those given by Nature itself, which is not the case in poetry, prose or even verbal discourse, in all of which some extrinsic means or instrument is necessary.

I must ask pardon of the readers who may see these lines for these meagre observation upon the history and nature of the terpsychorean art, but I deemed it advisable in spite of the reverend priest's stand in the matter, in order to show that, although evil may follow, and very often does, from the abuse of dancing, yet in its true and proper use by ladies and gentlemen, it is good in itself, innocent in its nature, and graeeful and educating in its influence.

Where, then, are we to look for the origin of the evils under discussion? If I may venture to answer this question, I would say that the present laxity of morals which even the most obtuse of us behold on every side, is caused by the peculiar conditions of modern society. The chains which have for centuries and centuries bound the female sex to a life of home-keeping and seclusion, whose links were wrought by custom and handed down by tradition, have at last been resolved through the influence of modern civilization. Everywhere women are taking their place on an equal footing with men in this struggle for existence. The ties of the home, of family, and kindred are being relaxed, and woman freed from these restraining influences and safeguards, is subject to more temptations and allurements which her nature, weaker and more dependent than the masculine, cannot always successfully resist.

Thus far have I put down these thoughts as they have occurred to me, not paying much regard to unity or elegance of style, but striving to treat this delicate subject in as refined a manner as possible.

In conclusion, let me say, that upon every father and mother in the land, whom God, the giver of all good, has blessed with children to gladden their home and comfort their declining years, rests the sacred duty to guard their tender years, to protect their innocence and purity, and in the words of a noble educator, "To set them in the path that leads upward to the castle of holy aspiration, which is set upon a mountain peak of education, and wherein resides the heaven-born King of refined intelligence." J. B. F.

Very Low Rates.

Denver, Col., and Return via Baltimore & Ohio R R. On account of the Fraternal Order of Eagles meeting at Denver, Col., on August 15 to 19, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets on August 11 and 12, good returning to August 25. 1905, inclusive. On deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of fifty cents, extension of return limit may be obtained to September 25, 1905.

Call on B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agents for full details. Aug. 19.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1904, being Chapter 506, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

W. C. HINEBAUGH, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, M
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May, 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

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WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
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Southward No. 3 P. M.	Southward No. 1 A. M.	Stations	Northward No. 2 Noon	Northward No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 59	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
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4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
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5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
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6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
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7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 50† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 46
p m	a m		a m	p m

No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M		No. 2 A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
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6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 05x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 25†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar Tutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†

No. 53 A. M.	No. 51 P. M.		No. 54 P. M.	No. 52 P. M.
x8 00	x12 25	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
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† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

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The Man Who Makes
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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

An Eloquent Address to the Fathers and Mothers.

By "J. B. F." in the Lonaconing Star.

The old maxim, "Familiarity breeds contempt," may with facility be changed into "Familiarity breeds forgetfulness," and both the truth and universality of the latter version will be equally as great and extensive as those of the former. So in the daily life of every individual, of every family, in any community, the prosecution of the ordinary diurnal duties, the various avocations of the different members of the household, the meeting day after day with the same persons, including time after time in the same topics of conversation, permitting even the slightest privileges to gentlemen visitors, these and the thousand and one other tasks and pastimes that make up the sum of daily life, are but too apt to cast a cloud over the mind, a veil over the the eyes, especially of trusting and unsuspecting parents, so as to render them incapable of understanding and unable to see that canker of immorality, which, born in the depraved tendencies of the human heart and nurtured by the satiation of our base appetites, is ever at hand, coiled and prepared to get in its fell and fatal work. Insinuating its loathsome form into some happy household, this intangible thing we are attempting to depict, and which has been aptly represented as a worm, secret and subtle, has there, alas! in too many cases, blasted many a lovely bud that gave promise of blossoming out into a fullblown rose, the pride and delight of the home, and made of that once happy dwelling, the abode of contentment and peace, a place of sorrow, of shame and of tears!

Now it is an established fact, an indisputable fact, that a person of intelligence, of ordinary powers of observation, on coming into a strange place, will see more, in a short time, and know more that's going on than some of the oldest inhabitants. For the place being new to him, and everything novel and interesting, he will notice more, and his perceptive faculties will not be dulled or lulled by familiarity with his surroundings. Such is precisely the case with the writer of this letter. Having traveled about Uncle Sam's extensive dominions from one end to the other, and as Homer sings of his hero, Ulysses, "having seen the cities and observed the customs of many men," he finally blew into the town of Lonaconing. And what did this philosophic spectator behold therein that inspired the penning of these lines?

Sitting one evening—it was pay day at the mines—he saw crowds of gaily and becomingly dressed young people promenading along the main thoroughfare of the town. Some of the youthful *demoiselles* were exceedingly pretty, with well proportioned and symmetrical figures, rosy cheeks and sparkling eye, all attesting to the healthful and invigorating nature of the mountain climate in which they lived; others of the throng, though not, perhaps, cast in so fair a mould, were nevertheless attractive in their appearance, and all were arrayed in a tasteful style and manner, such as would become the female portion of any city in the land. While admiring this crowd of young people, the inditer of these lines, who well illustrates the truth of Aristotle's remark, that "*Dens honmini dedit ingenium curiosum*," ("God gave to man a curious disposition"), made inquiries of those nearby as to the manner of life, the morals, customs, etc., of the people of this region. To his extreme surprise and grief he learned, and personal observation subsequently corroborated the information, that among those very pretty and innocent-looking girls he was just admiring, immorality was rampant, the virtue of modesty, reserve and chastity were rapidly falling into comtempt, and further, that some, yeilding to the seductive influences which surround them, to their own independence of spirit, and to the depraved passions and appetites to which all flesh is heir, had fallen from that straight and narrow path which leads to eternal bliss.

Now, it might be said by those who, perchance, may peruse these lines, that such a statement as to vice and immorality flourishing in the towns of this region might with equal propriety and truth be made of people everywhere, there being black sheep in every flock. But, I answer, this lack of virtue and disregard for integrity of life is greater here; what is more dangerous, it is confined mostly to the younger sect, and worst of all it is not on the wane, but is increasing with the lapse of time. Therefore, since this poisonous shrub seems to be more widely diffused here than elsewhere, and more virulent and deadly in its effects upon the morals and manners of the community, all the more necessity is here for drastic and adequate measures to eradicate from the soil this rank and execrable weed, and in its place to plant the violet of truth the lily of purity and the rose of holy aspirations.

There is no sin, there is no vice, there is no corrupting defect which can afflict a human being that is more odious to God and man, that comes more under the ban and reprobation of law divine and human, than unchastity in woman, and incontinence in man. Two ancient and venerable cities, Sodom and Gomorrha, as the holy Scriptures relate, were destroyed by a rain of fire from heaven, because of the prevalence of these identical sins therein which had aroused the consuming wrath of the Almighty.

From the beginning to the end of the inspired writings, that wellspring and source whence Christian men and women draw daily inspiration for their conduct in life and upon which all enlightened creeds are buttressed as upon a foundation impregnable, there is no precept that is oftener reiterated that is asserted with more emphatic force and vehemence, than that which inoculates purity of life, and depression of our baser instinct.

This precept, or rather commandment, is, as it were, a golden thread, or a necklace of jewels, which starting at the very alpha of the sacred writings, runs through from verse to verse, from chapter to chapter, from book to book, in the old, and especially in the new testament; and repeated again and again in different words and phrase, shine with a brighter luster, with a more undying brilliancy, where the various writers of the word of God grow more eloquent, more enraptueed, more inspired.

It was his supreme regard for this purity of heart that led Christ himself when dying on the cross to entrust his mother, the blessed Mary, to the beloved disciple St. John, committing her to his custody in words which have echoed with a sweet cadence down through the centuries that has passed: "Son, behold they mother, mother behold thy son!" Because he know that in the breast of St. John there was no quile, and that from his boyhood, his life had been pure, even as a virgin's.

The rise, progress and fall of kingdoms, nations and empires which so strikes the imagination and moves the interest of the student of history, can all be explained thus: as long as a nation is filled with patriotism, and practices in its daily life the simple virtues of honesty, truth and moral dealings with others, as long as there exists among the people of high moral standard, and the ties of marriage looked upon as inviolable and pure, so long will that nation rise, flourish and attain earthly grandeur. But where these virtues have no place, or have been banished from the people's daily life, and are fallen into desuetude and neglect, there no State can prosper, but enervated by luxury and its attendant train of vices, reviling religion and its stern decrees, despising those things that exalt, loving those that degrade, the nuptial vows are made a mockery, the legitimate wedlock is contemned, and a free rein being given to every loose and lustful desire, the way is paved for the country's overthrow, her ruin, and her final fall. This is the plain lesson taught by the record of the past, which, if any disbelieve, let him seek the pages of history, and from that treasury of learning, convinced himself that what I say here is the truth.

Such is the result to the state of immorality among the people. But how infinitely greater are the evil effects of this impurity of life upon the family, one of the units which go to make up the State, and upon the integrity of which the welfare of the commonwealth depends!

The unspeakable shame, the disgrace and ignominy which ever attend upon and rankle in the breasts of the members of a family, some daughter of which has perhaps been debauched and deflowered through the moral turpitude of possibly an honored guest, are feelings not easily to be keenly felt by those who must experience them.

The woman who has fallen, how must she feel when she realizes the great irreparable loss which she has suffered? All that makes a woman beautiful, all that she has to live for, through the folly of a moment, gone, gone, never to be recalled. All the amiable qualities which are peculiarly hers, the softness and sweet attractive grace which once distinguished her, have made her the cynosure of neighboring eyes; are all now in Ophelia s expressive phrase, "Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh," and all that remains for her in this life, all that she has to look forward to, is a wretched existence through which she must sit "like Patience on a monument smiling at grief."

The injury, moreover, in the case I have just mentioned, is aggravated by the peculiar circumstance that the law of England, that bulwark and fountain of justice, however perfect and adequate in other respects, provides here no remedy; and the parents for the shame and degradation they must needs feel and experience can be recompense only by paltry damages based upon the loss of the daughter's services.

It might be recalled in this connection that there is a vast difference between reputation and character. The former is that more or less arguing of opinion which an indefinite number of people hold of some one, gathered and formed by the person's demeanor, his action and his words. The latter is what a person really is, what he knows himself to be, regardless of what others may consider him. People, however, are liable to form erroneous estimates of another's character, and hence it is we often find, when we come to know him, that a person of harmful reputation, is of upright character, and by no means what he is regarded by others.

Now by reason of her sex and the peculiar constitution of society—which is ever harsh toward women and lenient towards men—the least word, the least breath, the least ill report, noised about, against the good name of a woman, is liable to, and often does, blast and damn her forever, while her genuine character may be unimpeachable, unpolluted, unspotted, and pure as virgin snow.

From this characteristic of mankind to judge woman so strictly parents can see what care must needs be exercised over their daughter's fair name, and daughters, with what facility and dispatch, even without actual wrong on their part, their honorable reputation is lost.

In ending this passage, I can think of no more apt or appropriate quotation than that often used, but true and beautiful verse of England's immortal bard; "Good name in man or woman, dear my Lord, is the precious jewel of their soul. Who steals my purse, steals trash, t'is something, nothing, t'was mine, t'is his, and hath been slave to thousands; but he who filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him but makes me poor indeed."

There is, in very truth, no department of human life which this promiscuous incontinence does not reach and vitiate, for wherever they go men carry with them the lewd tendencies of their baser nature. An old Latin treatise on eloquence says: "*Neminem oratorem esse posse, nisi virum bonum*," no one can be an orator except a good and upright man. To my humble mind the old saw should read: No one can be good in any vocation except a good and upright man.

Some of the sentiments contained in this letter have undoubtedly been entertained, and uttered by a priest, formerly residing in this locality, Father Sartori, who appears to have considered dancing as the copious source and spring from which flow the evils I have attempted to describe. But surely the reverend Father was not altogether correct in his hypothesis.

From the very dawn of history, from times so for back that we have no authentic accounts of them but rude carvings and hieroglyphics, dancing has been one of the chief amusements and recreations of the human race. It requires no wide stretch of the imagination to picture our primal parents, Adam and Eve, dancing upon the greensward, amid the beauties and delights of Eden. And we can fancy how the rude cave dweller or lacustrine, who lived in the barbarous age of the world, on returning from a successful hunt or battle with his enemies gave expression to his feelings of exaltation which inspired him, by uncouth gambols at the mouth of his gloomy dwelling. It has always been considered as an art, and among the ancient Greeks, who had such a keen and lively appreciation of all that is beautiful in life and nature, was regarded as an amiable and entertaining accomplishment. With them as with the Romans, and their descendants, the Italians of the present day, the art of rythmic motion was ranked with music, sculpture, painting, architecture and the other "*artes humanae*," or fine arts, in which the old classic nations attained such unparalleled elegance and perfection.

When the splendid civilizations of antiquity fell into decay, the muse of the many-twinkling feet passed on, and reigned in the many petty kingdoms that were established upon the ruins of mighty Rome.

Gliding over the majestic Rhine, Terpsichore delighted the fraus and frauleins of the German empire. Thence passing the lofty Alps she made untiring devotees of her shrine the dark-eyed daughters of Italy, of France and Spain; and finally reaching America, the land of equality and liberty, she has here continued to rule, gaining numerous followers and delighting the hearts of thousands, make them forget the time, in the enjoyment of her charms, the cares and vicissitudes of life.

With such a beneficent history, how can we look upon her as the source of the evils we have been depicting.

As it is natural for man to give expression to the roamings of his fancy in poetry, or to the deeper thoughts of his mind by pictures, writing, or other artificial means, so is it likewise natural for him to disclose the sentiments which inspire him by the harmonious and rhythmical movement of his limbs. Indeed, dancing is more natural than writing to express feeling or thought, for in dancing no instrument is used but those given by Nature itself, which is not the case in poetry, prose or even verbal discourse, in all of which some extrinsic means or instrument is necessary.

I must ask pardon of the readers who may see these lines for these meagre observation upon the history and nature of the terpsychorean art, but I deemed it advisable in spite of the reverend priest's stand in the matter, in order to show that, although evil may follow, and very often does, from the abuse of dancing, yet in its true and proper use by ladies and gentlemen, it is good in itself, innocent in its nature, and graeeful and educating in its influence.

Where, then, are we to look for the origin of the evils under discussion? If I may venture to answer this question, I would say that the present laxity of morals which even the most obtuse of us behold on every side, is caused by the peculiar conditions of modern society. The chains which have for centuries and centuries bound the female sex to a life of housekeeping and seclusion, whose links were wrought by custom and handed down by tradition, have at last been resolved through the influence of modern civilization. Everywhere women are taking their place on an equal footing with men in this struggle for existence. The ties of the home, of family, and kindred are being relaxed, and woman freed from these restraining influences and safeguards, is subject to more temptations and allurements which her nature, weaker and more dependent than the masculine, cannot always successfully resist.

Thus far have I put down these thoughts as they have occurred to me, not paying much regard to unity or elegance of style, but striving to treat this delicate subject in as refined a manner as possible.

In conclusion, let me say, that upon every father and mother in the land, whom God, the giver of all good, has blessed with children to gladden their home and comfort their declining years, rests the sacred duty to guard their tender years, to protect their innocence and purity, and in the words of a noble educator, "To set them in the path that leads upward to the castle of holy aspiration, which is set upon a mountain peak of education, and wherein resides the heaven-born King of refined intelligence."

J. B. F.

Very Low Rates.

Denver, Col., and Return via Baltimore & Ohio R R. On account of the Fraternal Order of Eagles meeting at Denver, Col., on August 15 to 19, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets on August 11 and 12, good returning to August 25. 1905, inclusive. On deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of fifty cents, extension of return limit may be obtained to September 25, 1905.

Call on B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agents for full details. Aug. 19.

Notice to Tax Payers!

OAKLAND, MD., June 20, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 6, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 7, Kitzmillersville, Wilson's Store.
" 8, Office.
" 10, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 11, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.
" 12, Office.
" 13, Crellin, Ashby's Store.
" 14, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's Store.
" 15, Office.
" 17, McHenry, 9 to 12; Sang Run, 1 to 5.
" 18, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's Store.
" 19, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
" 20, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's Store.
" 21, Cove, Joel Diehl's Store.
" 22, Accident, J. L. Englehart's Store.
" 24, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's Store.
" 25, Jennings, Hotel.
" 26, Grantsville, National Hotel.
" 27, New Germany, C. J. Otto's Residence
" 28, Merrill.
" 29, Bond.
" 31, Thomas H. Layman's Residence.
August 1, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's Store.
" 2, Finzell, Postoffice.
" 3, Bloomington, William Moody's Store.
" 4, Swanton, W. H. Lohr's Residence.
" 5, Office.
" 7, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
" 8, Kitzmillerville, Wilson's Store.
" 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's Store.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1900, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent. shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett Co., Md.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

W. C. HINEBAUGH, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, M
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

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A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

How Joel Came to Time

By C. B. LEWIS

Copyright, 1904, by Charles B. Lewis

JOEL HASTINGS, son of Farmer Hastings and twenty-five years old, had been courting Betty Johnson, daughter of Farmer Johnson and only a year younger, for almost three years—that is, he had taken her to the circus and spelling schools and husking bees, and he had called at the farmhouse Sunday and Wednesday evenings and sat on the edge of a chair and shuffled his feet around and spoken of the weather and the crops. There was no doubt that Joel was in love, but he was a bashful lover. He had been given several broad hints by Farmer Johnson and several broader ones by Betty's mother, and his own parents had asked him if he was waiting for the earth to revolve the other way, but the shy Joel continued to be shy. While he felt reasonably certain that Betty

"JOEL IS AWFULLY BASHFUL."

Johnson returned his affections and would probably blush and simper and lay her hand in his when he propounded the awful question, a chill crept over him at the bare thought of a refusal. On a hundred different evenings he had his mind firmly made up and the little speech at his tongue's end, but Betty giggled or the dog barked or the clock stopped and left him hanging in the air.

Such was the state of affairs when Uncle William arrived on the scene. Uncle William was Farmer Johnson's brother and a widower. Indeed, he was three widowers rolled into one, having married and buried three wives. Uncle William was a hustler in matrimonial affairs. He had never spent over three months in courting a girl, and he couldn't see why any one else should waste time.

"Look here, Sarah," he said to Mrs. Johnson when he had been told of Betty's long engagement, "it's a good thing I made up my mind to visit you. I'll either bring that young man to book or send him off to spark his own grandmother. If he wants to marry Betty let him go ahead and marry, but if he doesn't he can't come scraping the mud off his boots around here. I've got to talk to that gal."

He did. He asked her to take a walk with him down past the haystacks and into the orchard, and as he fired harvest apples at the guinea hens wandering about he opened the interview by saying to Betty:

"Now, then, how much longer is that feller of yours going to hang about with his tongue in his vest pocket? Why doesn't he toe the mark like other folks? It's simply ridiculous the way he dilly dallies along. He's wasted more time than I did in marrying three women, and he hasn't got to the point yet. Is he waiting for you to propose?"

"Joel is awfully bashful, you know," replied Betty in her lover's defense.

"Then he ought to have been a hen."

"I'm in no hurry to get married."

"Well, you ought to be. A gal of your age won't have many chances. You just ought to let that Joel understand this very night that if he comes here simply to twiddle his thumbs and guess it's going to be a good year for catnip he can take himself home again. Does he ever talk love?"

"I—guess so."

"Has he asked you to set the day?"

"N-not yet."

"Well, there you are! Courting you for three years and yet never talking love or asking you to set the day! Betsy, something has got to be done."

"But I'm not worried or anxious, Uncle William," protested the girl. "When Joel has made up his mind he will perhaps ask"—

"Something has got to be done," repeated her relative as he upset a guinea hen with an apple, "and your Uncle William is the man to do it. Yes, sir-e-e. That calf of a Joel has reached the end of his rope, and in less 'n a week you'll have him tied up in knots, or he'll be hiding in the huckleberry swamp!"

Betty protested, coaxed and sulked, but Uncle William was firm. He hadn't made up his mind yet whether he would take a fourth wife or not, but he had decided to take a hand in this affair at any rate, and as he threw his last apple at the last hen in sight he closed the interview by saying:

"I'm going to give Joel a surprise party, and you just tend right to your business, same as usual. I shan't break his heart or cripple him for life, but he's got to toe the mark or jump rail fences."

Farmer Johnson was a slow going man who never mixed up in politics, love or school district disputes, and he was left out of the conspiracy. His wife, Sarah, entered into the matter with a good deal of zeal, however, and three or four days later there was an arrival at the farmhouse. Uncle William had sent for three of his nephews, who were generally referred to in their own community as "those Peckham boys." The youngest was eighteen and the eldest twenty-four, and the object was to make Joel Hastings jealous. Betty had her suspicions and desired to be loyal, but the four men and a mother leagued against her were too strong. She rode out with Will, picked daisies with Tom and went fishing with Jim, and of course Joel heard of it. That they were her cousins made no difference. It might have done so but for Uncle William, who took care to throw himself in the young man's way and observe:

"Mighty nice gal, my niece, and one of them boys is sure to snap her up afore the summer is over. I've got a thousand dollars to give to the one who gets her. I heard you'd been spooning around, but of course she wouldn't look at you. She sets her cap a good deal higher. Her ma and pa and me are set on her marrying one of the Peckhams."

The green eyed monster came to Joel Hastings as planned for. It took away his appetite. It caused his plow to wabble among the cornstalks. It sat him out under the pear trees o' nights with his head in his hands and his back humped up. It did more. It kept him away from Betty. That was something Uncle William had not planned for, and he didn't know what to make of it, though he consoled himself by offering to bet his bottom dollar that "something would bust" within a fortnight.

"Don't you worry, gal; don't you worry," he said to Betty when a Sunday and a Wednesday evening had passed without bringing Joel. "That feller of yours is either getting ready to break for the woods or he's putting grease on his hair and lampblack on his boots and making up his mind to pop the question."

Ten days and nights had gone by, and no Joel, when there was a family gathering on the lawn after supper. Uncle William and Farmer Johnson sat on the grass, Mrs. Johnson rocked to and fro in her chair, while Betty reclined in a hammock and "those Peckham boys" leaned against the cherry trees and smoked cigarettes and talked golf. The robins were singing the sun to rest when a great clatter down the road drew the attention of all. First there came an old white horse on a lumbering gallop, and following him, because attached to it, was a rattle wheeled old buggy. Standing up in the buggy and putting on the whip at every jump was a hatless young man with his face a fiery red. Even had Farmer Johnson's family party failed to recognize the horse or the buggy they must have identified the young man as the long absent Joel.

There was no time for guessing and wondering. The cloud of dust and the old horse and Joel came on like a cyclone and stopped with a snort and a whoop at the gate. The next moment Joel was inside on the lawn. He had brought the green eyed monster with him even if he had left his straw hat

"ONE OF THEM BOYS IS SURE TO SNAP HER UP."

half a mile back on the road. There was a do or die expression on his face that could not be mistaken for the serenity of the cornfield or the peace of the barnyard. Betty and her mother rose up to receive him, but he was too busy to be received, or had, rather, received himself. He seized "those Peckham boys," according to age and present condition, and flung them among the hollyhocks; he grabbed Farmer Johnson and rolled him over among the pinks; he lifted up Uncle William and heaved him into the top of a Siberian crab apple tree, and he picked up Mrs. Johnson and her rocking chair and dumped them into a bed of tiger lilies. There was no rest for him. He had come for Betty, and he meant to have her or die.

"Oh, Joel, what is it? What does it mean?" she cried as he jumped for her.

"By gum, you shall never marry anybody else while I live!" he hoarsely shouted as he picked her off her feet.

"But I don't want to!"

"You are mine if I die for it! Come along!"

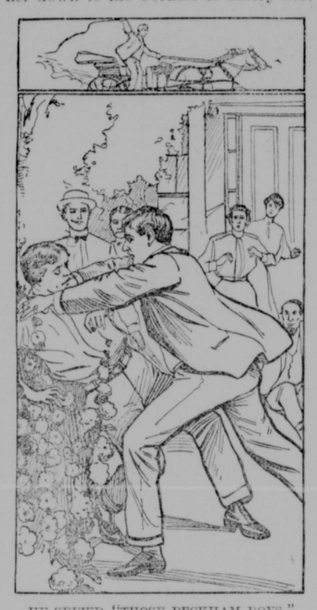
No one interfered. From Uncle William down to the youngest Peckham, they were a dizzy lot, with bumps and bruises to fondle and soothe, and Betty was bundled into the buggy and the old horse put to the gallop again before a head showed above the grass.

"Now you see what you've done!" wailed Mrs. Johnson as she got up and faced her visiting brother-in-law.

"What have I done?" he asked as he loosened his necktie and gave his Adam's apple fair play.

"Joel has turned pirate and carried Betty off to sea."

"Don't you believe it. He's carrying her down to the Corners to marry her,



HE SEIZED "THOSE PECKHAM BOYS."

and they'll be back by 9 o'clock. That's what we were planning for, wasn't it—to make him jealous? It came a leetle stronger 'n I looked for, but I'll bet my boots ag'in a rooster that there won't be any more twiddling of thumbs and sitting on the edge of chairs in this house. Your Uncle William has married and laid three different wives to rest, and don't you make no mistake on him."

Uncle William was a true prophet. Soon after 9 o'clock the old gray horse came trotting up to the gate with a bridal couple in the buggy, and as Joel entered the house with the blushing Betty on his arm he clinched his freckled hands and glared around and inquired:

"Has anybody here got any objections to this here performance?"

No one had. But it was Uncle William who stepped forward and felt of the bump on the back of his head and replied:

"No, there's no objections, Joel, but when you get after your second wife don't spark so long and don't stand so many of her relations on their heads. There's a heap of time wasted in sparking, Joel, and there's folks that object to being flung sky high into a crab apple tree."

Training Baby Memories.

As children, part of the Japanese education is learning to notice. A tray with a dozen things on it is given to the child for a few minutes, when it is taken away from him and he is required to repeat from memory the name of everything that was on the tray. Gradually the numbers of things are increased and the time he is allowed to look at them decreased, until noticing becomes a habit, and a single, cursory glance catches up main idea and details in an almost magical way. One mother, who heard of the method, was so struck by its simplicity and by the value of quick observing that she tried the experiment with her own children—not with trays and objects, but in their walks. She found that the children develop splendid memories as well.

Single Talents and Self Confidence.

A single talent man, supported by great self confidence, will achieve more than a ten talent man who does not believe in himself. The mind cannot act with vigor in the presence of doubt. A wavering mind makes a wavering execution. There must be certainty, confidence and assurance or there can be no efficiency. An uneducated man who believes in himself and who has faith that he can do the thing he undertakes often puts to shame the average college bred man, whose overculture and wider outlook have sometimes bred increased sensitiveness and a lessening of self confidence, whose decision has been weakened by constant weighing of conflicting theories and whose prejudices are always open to conviction.—O. S. Marden in Success Magazine.

He Was a Speaker.

Thomas B. Reed, when speaker of the house of representatives, once went into an unfamiliar barber shop in Washington to be shaved. When the negro barber had about finished he began to try to sell a hair tonic.

"Hair purty thin, suh," he said, fingering the two or three stray locks that fringed Mr. Reed's bald pate. "Been that way long, suh?"

"I was born that way," replied Reed. "Afterward I enjoyed a brief period of hirsute efflorescence, but it did not endure."

The barber gasped and said no more. Later some one told him he had shaved the speaker. "Speakah!" he exclaimed. "Don' I know dat? I should say he was a speakah, sure 'nuf!"

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IRON FENCING
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New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books; Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COAL.
I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of
Bituminous Coal,
mined from my mine west of town.
Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.
Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.
E Z. TOWER.

ROAD PETITION
This is to give notice that thirty days after the first publication hereof application will be made to the County Commissioners of Garrett County for appointment of viewers to view and locate a public county road, beginning at or near the Davis lane on the road leading from Hutton to Friendsville, and running thence through the lands of Walter O. Kimmell, John Harned, Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty to the private road of the said Edward Wolf and Spencer Hardesty, and thence by and along said road to a point at or near the Herrington School House, a distance of about two miles.
WALTER O. KIMMELL,
J. S. HARDESTY,
F. A. THAYER,
JOHN E. WOLF,
SAMUEL MIMMELL.
11-5t

Lots For Sale
IN SWANTON.
I offer for sale two excellent Building Lots suitable for either residence or for business sites, near the station in the town of Swanton. An excellent spring of pure water is on this property. These lots each contain one-eighth of an acre and are most desirably located.
TERMS will be made to suit purchaser.
Address for particulars,
CHAS. S. FRIEND,
Piedmont, W. Va.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

Epworth League Convention
Denver, Col , July 5-9, via
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
VERY LOW RATES.
From all points East of the Ohio River, tickets will be sold June 29 to July 3, inclusive, valid returning to and including July 17, 1905.
Extension of return limit to August 11 may be obtained on deposit of ticket and payment of Fifty Cents.
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been selected as the Official Route from Maryland; and the Maryland delegation will leave Baltimore on the morning of July 3, in special train, going via Pittburg and Chicago.
For full particulars, address nearest B. & O. Ticket Agent or C. W. Bassett, G. P. A. B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md. June 29

Only ten cents and up, double roll Matthews' opposite o d post office. Has car load wall paper. Call and xamine. 49-8t.

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Hustling Store Company
CONTINUE TO
CUT PRICES
until their present stock is sold off.
NEW GOODS
are arriving daily.
Bring in your
Potatoes, Butter, Eggs,
Buckwheat Flour
and other good produce.
Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

A Home and Day School.
BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.
Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.
A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.
Applications received for service in excharge for tuition. Refererences quired.
Bills payable monthly in advance.

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BRICKS
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BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.
80,000 DAILY CAPACITY
Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland
PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Opportunities in California
The trade in the Orient is opening up.
Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.
There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.
Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?
Only $62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.
Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line
This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.
Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.
W. S. HOWELL,
Gen'l Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY,
or
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Street address_____
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CALIFORNIA

She Didn't Know It Was Jack Kissing Her

I HEAR no sound. Can it be that she is not here?

As I came into the hall I did not hear the rustle of a skirt. But the maid said she was downstairs. Why does she not come out to greet me?

I will enter the drawing room. Ah, the light is quite dim. Now I can see better, as my eyes grow accustomed to it.

What is that on the couch? It is she.

Sh! She sleeps. I will walk over and look at her.

How beautiful she is! Her cheeks are slightly flushed. Her hair! Heaven! I never knew she had such hair before.

She must have dropped down there and fallen asleep. Shall I awaken her?

I always knew that she was a pretty girl, but somehow I never realized how beautiful she was before.

My heart is going like a trip hammer. We are alone. I must kiss her. I cannot help myself.

Now I am leaning over—closer, closer. It is wrong of me? Well, I will answer for it if it is. There is no time now to argue. I love her, and I must have that kiss.

There! I did it. It was the finest kiss I ever took. I faint with bliss.

She still sleeps. Thank heaven! I can take another.

Here goes! On her lips this time.

How soundly she sleeps! That last one was a hummer! It should surely have waked her. Can anything be wrong?

Once more! And again! And again! What! Not awake yet?

"Darling, speak to me! It is I—Jack. Why did you sleep so soundly?"

"Oh, Jack, I was not asleep, and I didn't know it was—you."—Tom Masson in Lippincott's Magazine.

Discouraged.

"I'm downright discouraged," said the man who always looks on the dark side of life. "That's what I am—downright discouraged."

"What's the trouble?"

"Every summer that I can remember has produced a day that broke all previous records for heat."

"What of it?"

"Well, figure it out for yourself. Suppose it keeps up the pace for five or six years more?"—Washington Star.

An Insinuation.

Muggins—By the way, isn't one of your brothers a lawyer?

Bifkins—Yes.

Muggins—I suppose, like most lawyers, he would defend a mean, disreputable client, wouldn't he?

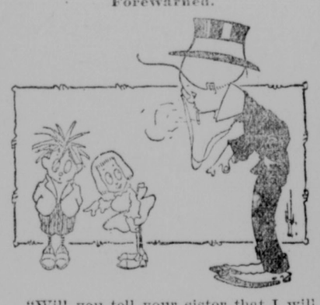
Bifkins—Possibly. You might go and state your case to him and tell him I sent you.—Detroit Tribune.

Couldn't Blame Him.

"Are you a lover of the national game?" asked the inquisitive passenger.

"Not me," answered the sad looking young man across the aisle. "I'm a baseball umpire."—Chicago News.

Forewarned.



"Will you tell your sister that I will call this evening?"

"Sure, but you'll be more apt to find her in if you come unexpectedly."—Browning's Magazine.

As Usual.

He—Yes, Dora trusts me. I am sure of it because she admitted her age to me.

She—Wasn't that clever of her?

He—How do you mean?

She—Why—er—clever to make you believe it.—Detroit Free Press.

Helpful Suggestion.

Excited Father—What are we going to do? These scales only register ten pounds, and the baby weighs more than that.

Calm Brother—You might chop off one leg and weigh that separately.—Somerville Journal.

How Nice of Him!

"Yes," said the fair young girl, "everybody says I'm just the picture of mamma."

"Well," replied the gallant youth, "you're certainly a very flattering picture."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Didn't Scare Him.

"De doctor tell me dat ter eat six watermillions at one time would sho' kill me."

"An' what you gwine do 'bout it?"

"I gwine ter die game!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Pensive Past.

Ere we were wed her pensive moods I
I oftentimes remarked—
The far look in her eyes, as though she
trod the land of dreams—
But after we on matrimony's voyage had
embarked
A change most sudden came o'er one or
both of us, it seems.
She says 'twas I; I say 'twas she in whom
time wrought the change
That makes her seem so very dear it
oft provokes a row.
Yet, since her pensive moods have passed,
perhaps it isn't strange
That I should find so many moods of
hers ex-pensive now.
—Roy Farrell Greene in Judge.

Boss Work.

A judge in a certain court has his own quick way of getting into the heart of a case. The following is told as a true story:

The lawyer for the plaintiff had just finished presenting his argument, and as he mopped his brow and sat down the judge stared at him admiringly with wide eyes and open mouth. Then he turned to the other lawyer, who had risen to his feet.

"Defendant needn't plead. Plaintiff wins," he shouted.

"But, your honor," protested the lawyer, "let me at least present my case."

The judge looked weary. "Well, go ahead," he grunted.

So the lawyer for the defendant went ahead. When he had finished the judge looked at him, too, with wide eyes and open mouth.

"Don't it beat the Dutch," he exclaimed. "Defendant wins."—New York Post.

Why They Did Not Work.

A university professor, wishing to study the tramp question during a summer tour through England, interviewed 2,000 wandering beggars, whom he questioned as to why they did not support themselves by work. Six hundred and fifty-three said they were willing to work, but could not obtain employment; 445 gave vague, unsatisfactory answers; 301 expressed the opinion that no one ought to be obliged to work, but if some fools did so they (the vagrants) considered they were justified in living on them; 407, according to their own statement, were proceeding to procure work at certain far-off localities, and the remaining 194, having expectations, were living in hope until their relations should die and leave them money.

Nutmeg Tree and Fruit.

"The nutmeg tree begins to bear at the age of ten years," said a gardener. "It keeps on bearing until it is ninety. The fruit resembles an apricot, and when the fruit is ripe it bursts open, showing at its heart the black nutmeg inclosed in a network of scarlet.

"The nutmeg, after plucking, must be dried. It is dried over a slow fire, and the process is tedious. It often occupies two months.

"Before shipping the nutmegs are always steeped in sea water and lime. This is to protect them from insects. They have nothing but insects to fear. In an insect proof condition they keep—well, they keep practically forever."—New Haven Register.

Grain and Hay for Sale

I have for sale at my farm adjoining David Enlow's place a lot of hay, straw, oats and corn. Address H. C. Hostetler, Oakland, Md. 20 2t

Blank Books.

At this office will be found a large and complete stock of blank books, including ledgers, journals, etc., which will be sold at a low margin of profit. When needing anything in this line we will be glad to quote prices.

We like best to call
SCOTT'S EMULSION
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample.
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ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON
And Return
ONLY $4.50 TO BALTIMORE
And Return
SATURDAY, JULY 29.
Via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Special Train will leave Oakland at 12:00 o'clock, (midnight,) affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either the Capital or Monumental City.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMAMENT,
Denver, Col., Sept. 4-7.
VERY LOW RATES.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Tickets on sale August 29th to September 2nd, and valid for return passage to reach original starting point prior to midnight of September 15th, 1905.

For details as to rates, routes and extension of final return limit, call on any ticket agent B. & O. R. R.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et al.

No 1321 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 17th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by G. S. Hamill and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 18th day of August, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $10.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

A NEW TERMINAL AT FOOT OF
23rd Street,
NEW YORK CITY,
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
Affording a most convenient entrance near the centre of the Shopping and Hotel District.

THE DOWN TOWN TERMINAL AT FOOT OF
LIBERTY STREET
Will be continued as heretofore.

Ferry Service to and from South Ferry-Whitehall Terminal has been discontinued.

D. B MARTIN,
21 4t Mgr. Passenger Traffic.

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RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

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OF CUMBERLAND, MD.
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Boxes Free to Customers

This Bank Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

Capital $100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits 250,000
Liability of Shareholders 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors $450,000

DANIEL ANNAN, President
LLOYD LOWNDES, Vice President
DAVID F. KUYKENDALL, Cashier

DIRECTORS:
Daniel Annan — L. M. Shepherd
Lloyd Lowndes — O. C. Gephart
R. R. Henderson — James Clark
M. L. Fesenmeir

L. E. HANSON — Estimates Furnished
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All Work Done at Reasonable Price.

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American Temperance Life Association OF NEW YORK
OF OAKLAND, MD.
LOW PREMIUM RATES TO TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

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You will be surprised at the money you save and the satisfaction you get from
Paroid Roofing
—the roofing with quality and durability in it. Don't be persuaded to buy an imitation. Get the genuine. Contains no tar; slate color; any one can lay it in any kind of weather. Complete roofing kit in each roll.
Send For Free Sample
and book, "Building Economy," It will save you money.

FOR YOUR ROOFS

B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

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IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

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up a neat, clean line of Men's and Children's Pants, also a new line of late style and color hats. Prices to suit everybody.

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It is the Universal Verdict of Everybody that
Lauer's Ice Cream
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The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland
Ice Cream
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Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.
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With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.
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CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
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Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1.) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

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Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3 1905. NUMBER 22

OFFICIAL VISIT TO K. OF P.

Grand Chancellor Harp Will Be In Oakland Friday Night.

Mr. Reno S. Harp, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Maryland, and Mr. Jacob Schmidt, a member of the committee on exemplification of secret work of the Knights of Pythias, both residing in Frederick City, will pay an official visit to Garrett Lodge No. 113 at its hall in the First National Bank building on Alder street in Oakland next Friday evening, when it is desired by the officials of the local lodge that every member be present, notices to this effect having been mailed by the secretary.

This week Mr. Harp and Mr. Schmidt have been visiting the various lodges of Allegany county and after their official visit here they will go to Midland where they will visit the lodge there.

Mr. Harp is a prominent attorney of Frederick and is identified with a number of popular organizations. He is an old newspaper man and well known by the fraternity throughout the state. Mr. Schmidt is the first worthy president of Frederick Aerie of Eagles.

SWALLOW FALLS.

We are having plenty of rain and a sufficiency of mud, consequently farmers are handicapped in their harvest of hay.

A. B. Laraway has discontinued bark peeling for the present season.

The largest tree ever felled on Deep Creek was cut last Thursday by Elmer Cross and S. M. Lewis. The tree measured 8 feet in diameter and 32 feet in circumference.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Sines were on a visit to friends at this place last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Coyer returned home from Friendsville at which place they had been on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. A. L. Sines raised a fine barn on last Monday.

Mr. Henry Sines, of Friendsville, here on last Monday on a visit to ives.

Mr. Edmund Friend has discovered some valuable coal deposits on his farm along Deep Creek.

Mr. N. A. Reams is at present busi- engaged hauling lumber.

John Reams has a large quantity of good white pine shingles on hand.

Prof. Ira Culp will sing at the Pine Grove schooi house Saturday night and Sunday.

During the past few weeks while engaged in peeling bark John Kope killed eleven rattle snakes and now claims the belt as the champion "varmint" exterminator of this section of the country.

NEW PRINCIPAL ELECTED.

Trustees of Oakland School Select Instructor.

At a meeting of the board of district school trustees for the Oakland public schools held on July 24th Prof. Morris K. Turner, of Lykens, Pa., was elected principal of the Oakland school.

Prof. Turner is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., and also of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

For a number of years he has been engaged in teaching and has been eminently successful at all places where he was engaged.

He was recommended personally to the local trustees by President Reed and Dean Morgan of Carlisle, and by Prof. Lyte, principal of the State Normal. Prof. Garver, a leading educator of Dauphin county, Pa., and a number of others residing in different sections of the State, give strong expression to Prof. Turner's spendid character, scholarship, teaching and executive ability.

Prof. Turner has been notified of his election and has advised the trustees of his acceptance of the position. Numerous applications were received for the position but Prof. Turner was the unanimous choice of the board.

ANOTHER GRANGE ORGANIZED

Agriculturalists of Deer Park and Vicinity Form Society.

On July 28th another grange was formed in Garrett county known as the Deer Park Grange, which was officered as follows:

Master, Joseph Fay; overseer, Peter Garrett; lecturer, Thomas J. Garrett; secretary, F. N. Reis; treasurer, Michael Garrett; gate-keeper, John T. Conneway; chaplain, E. G. Miller; stewart, A. C. George; assistant, Hugh Hamill; lady assistant, Mrs. Annie Garrett; Ceres, Miss Mary Garrett; Pomona, Mrs. Hattie Harshman; Flora, Mrs. Elizabeth Conneway. Messrs. Fay, Harshman, Conneway and B. F. Thrasher, and Mesdames Harshman and Conneway and Miss Garrett are voting delegates to the county grange.

Other charter members of the new grange are Messrs. E. F. Droege, H. A. Schmitt, Hugh Hamill, George Brown, P. M. Griffith, James Garrett, L. D. Thrasher and Mrs. E. G. Miller.

The meetings will be held every Saturday evening in a room secured for the purpose.

The next meeting of the County Grange will be held with the Hoyes Grange on August 26th. Capt. R. W. Sylvester, president of the Maryland Agricultural College, who is a most eloquent speaker, has promised to be present.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

A

Few of the Many BARGAINS You Can Get at Dixon & Kelso's

Lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists good style and quality, less than cost.

New line of Ladies Skirts, prices from . $1.25 to $4.25

Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Slippers and Oxfords going at cost.

Lawns, Dimities, Organdies and Summer Goods reduced.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits at half price.

3 rolls of 35c Carpet at 24c yd

Come and C

DIXON & KELSO

"VIMPS" RUGS ON DISPLAY

Floor Coverings Designed and Made In Garrett County Being Shown in Oakland.

In one of the Second street show windows of Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons' store may be seen a very pretty selection of floor coverings designed and made by some of the young ladies of Deer Park who are members of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society.

The "Vimps" rugs derived the name from the initials of the society and was coined by Mrs. Dr. John K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who has taken much interest in the society and its work.

The rugs are made of selected rags and are woven on a loom very much after the pattern of the machines used by the women of the eighteenth century in the manufacture of lindsey woolsey. The looms at Deer Park are operated by girls of the town who receive a stipulated amount per yard for their work, the residue after the rugs are sold being turned into the treasury of the society which organization has been of great and lasting benefit to the little municipality in making improvements to the streets, building and keeping in repair sidewalks and creating an interest in the appearance and sanitation of the town.

BITTINGER.

Verily the day of "tater bugs" and tender politicians is at hand, and as the pesky bugs sit about on the fence and beholdeth the vine when it is green and goeth in and maketh themselves fat on the substance thereof, so the host of them that camp round the gate of the city, that is called "The city of Political Blunder", behold the fatness thereof and smite the walls thereof and cry in a loud voice, saying: "Lo, I have served thee O, most noble party, from the days of my youth up; and at all times have I been thy willing scavenger bearing upon my own shoulders the filth of thy misdeeds, and now I pray thee make me to sit down in a clean and a soft place that my soul may be satisfied".

We learn with regret that Mr. Alph. Groves, of Jennings, a former resident of this place, is suffering the tortures and inconveniences of a severe attack of sciatica rheumatism.

The fact that a number of instances have been reported where stock which has been turned out at large, or in pastures insecurely fenced, have broken through and destroyed valuable growing crops for some of our citizens, brings to light the urgent need of some reform in the control of stock in this county. The latest disaster of this nature occurred within the past few days, when a number of cattle broke into a corn field belonging to Mr. Elias Lohr and about two and a half acres of splendid corn was destroyed.

Mr. Jacob Brenneman is confined to his home with a seriously sprained back, the result of a heavy lift.

Squire Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, was seen driving on our streets last Monday.

Mr. Ham. Friend of Swanton spent last Saturday night with friends here.

The citizens of Swanton say they will put up a candidate for Sheriff, who the people will do well to elect, since if they should be sent up for lawlessness they would always find a friend there, and their stay made endurable, for they would live on "Ham"

Mr. Shoemaker, of Meyersdale, the maker of the celebrated "Carpenter Liniment", spent two days last week with his daughter, Mrs. Nelson Custer, at this place.

MARRIED.

ROCKHOLD — HAMILL — On Thursday, July 29th, at Listonburg, Pa., Mr. Hal Baldwin Rockhold, of Baltimore, and Miss Nancy Catharine Hamill, of Blaine, Md. The announcement of this wedding came as a great surprise to the relatives of the bride residing in this county where she was well and very favorably known as a public school teacher until a few years ago. During the past two or three years she taught in the Fairmont schools and at the time of her wedding was on a visit to relatives at Listonburg. She is a daughter of the late Rev. Archibald Hamill. The groom is a traveling man and is well known. The couple will reside in Baltimore where they will be at home after Nov. 15th.

Go to Cheap John's. A box of good cigars for 20 cents. 19-3t.

HANNA HAS CALL FOR CHAIRMAN

Maryland Republican Leaders Seem to be United for His Reappointment.

Next in importance to the adoption of the party platform the members of the Republican executive committee, who voted on last Wednesday for an early convention, placed the election of a chairman of the State Central Committee. They declared that the campaign could not be considered under way until the new State Committee meets and a chairman is elected and takes office.

The State Convention will be held as provided by the resolution adopted at last Wednesday's meeting, on September 6, on which day the party platform will be adopted. Following the Convention the members of the State Committee will meet and organize and elect a new chairman. An adjourned meeting of the Convention will be held on September 26, when a candidate for Comptroller will be named, and all the actions of the earlier Convention indorsed.

In view of the fact that the State Convention is now only a little more than a month off, there is considerable discussion who will be elected chairman of the State Committee, but the sentiment seems to be rapidly crystalizating in favor of the re-election of Mr. John B. Hanna, of Harford county, who was first elected to the position in 1903, when his friend, Mr. Stevenson Archer Williams, was the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Hanna had charge of the campaign in 1904. He has been directing all the preliminary work of the party during the present year.

There is no other candidate for the position openly in the field. Mr. Phillips Lee Goldsborough has been mentioned, but under the rulings of President Roosevelt Mr. Goldsborough, who would probably have the support of the McComas-Pearre faction, would be forced to resign as Collector of Internal Revenue, and his friends declare that he has no intention of doing any such thing. Congressman Mudd has also been mentioned, but Mr. Mudd declares emphatically that he does not want the position, and seems to be sincerely in favor of Mr. Hanna. The city leaders, including Collector of Customs Stone and Congressman Wachter, also seem to be very much in favor of the reelection of Mr. Hanna.

Of considerable importance in connection with the question of the chairmanship of the State Committee is the position of Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte who has been keeping in close touch with the situation in Maryland and has had frequent interviews with the different leaders here. All reports seem to indicate that he has been taking a lively interest in the selection of a chairman, and that he has been endeavoring to conciliate the various factions so that there would be no possibility of a contest over the position. Maryland politicians who have seen him recently all seem to think that he also is very favorable to Mr. Hanna's re-election.

Concerning all the talk about the chairmanship Mr. Hanna keeps absolute silence. His friends, however say that he will not make a fight to hold on to the position if the recognized party leaders seem to be agreed that some other man can handle the coming campaign better than he can.

These same friends declare that there will be no agreement against Mr. Hanna, and that he will be re-elected without opposition.

In the city, Republicans are discussing the necessity for holding illegal primaries to select delegates to the early State Convention. There will be no trouble about such plans, it is believed. There is no opposition at present to the city organization, and there will be no fight over delegates to the Convention. The City Committee will probably meet next week and make plans for the holding of the primaries.—Baltimore News.

STORE CHANGES HANDS

Chas. B. Cropp Disposes of His Stock to Mr. James Treacy.

Mr. Charles B. Cropp, who has been a merchant for a number of years in Oakland, his store being located in the Ravenscroft building, disposed of his stock in bulk to Mr. James Treacy, of Hutton, on Monday, the new proprietor assuming charge Tuesday morning.

Mr. Treacy is a young man of good character and will no doubt make the business a success. Mr. Cropp will remove to Richwood, West Va., some time this fall where he has been engaged several months with a large lumbering plant.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

Mr. Brown Addresses Himself to Members of His Party.

This paper is in receipt of the following communication from Mr. Austin Brown, of Oakland, with the request that it be published:

To the Republican Voters of Garrett:

A report has been industriously circulated by some of my opponents that I have combined with certain other prospective candidates in order to gain strength for my candidacy. I wish to emphatically deny this and any other reports of like nature. I have not formed an alliance with anyone, nor do I intend to. I am making the fight for myself alone and if nominated will do all in my power to secure my election along with the rest of the ticket.

Very respectfully,
AUSTIN BROWN.

DEER PARK BAZAAR

To Be Held In the Deer Park Hotel Grounds August 12th.

It has been the custom for several years for the Deer Park Village Improvement Society, a society that has accomplished some good practical work, to hold a festival or bazaar in the Deer Park Hotel grounds. This year will be no exception, the committee having designated Saturday, the 12th of August, as the time for this year's fete.

Preparations have been going on for the event, and it will be better than ever. Some of the Deer Park Hotel guests are taking unusual interest, and will be present and lend substantial aid. Manager Burwell has been full of courtesy.

One of the industries of the members of the society is the making of rugs and these rugs, in the shape of a large display of unique designs, will be on exhibition and sale.

An opportunity will be afforded Oakland ladies to be present, see the large assortment and make purchases, thus patronizing a Garrett county enterprise.

The Deer Park Cornet band, attired in uniforms of a new design, will furnish music.

Miss Tullidge, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek, Mrs. Truesdell, Miss Rose McGraw Mrs. G. W. Haulenbeek are the active members of the Bazaar committee.

RESURVEY COMPLETED

Remarking of the Mason and Dixon Line Finished.

The resurvey of the historic Mason and Dixon line has been completed by the surveyors jointly employed by the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. When the Legislatures of these States decided not to allow the famous boundary line to lose its markings and drop out of existence, so far as visible signs of its location is concerned, they undertook a work that proved very difficult and tedious.

The surveyors were obliged to cut a path through the mountains and they found many of the old markers and crown stones displaced. In Adams county one stone was used as a doorsill in a dwelling, another in a church, some were doing duty in bake ovens and others were lying at considerable distances from their original places. All were recovered, although not without vigorous objection on the part of the people who were using them.

The work of re-establishing the line was very carefully done, and the old stone posts set along its course after Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon marked it out in 1763 were reset in solid cement bases, and iron posts were substituted in places where the old posts have disappeared.

It will be remembered that this line was the result of a dispute between the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania over their respective boundaries as described in their charters, and prior to the Civil War was popularly accepted as the dividing line between the free and the slave States. The boundary was marked by mile stones, every fifth one having the arms of Lord Baltimore engraved on one side and those of William Penn on the other.

Painfully Hurt In A Runaway Accident.

Mr. J. Frazier Shaw, of Pittsburg, who is identified with the management of the Loch Lynn Hotel at Mountain Lake Park, was painfully injured in a runaway accident on Saturday evening. Mr. Shaw, accompanied by a friend, had planned to drive to Oakland, but the horse took fright near the B. & O. track, ran over a freight platform and finally halted in a swamp with a portion of the harness and less of the vehicle. Both occupants of the vehicle were injured, though happily, not seriously.

MRS. SUSAN MATILDA OFFUTT.

Sketch of the Life of One Recently Deceased.

Susan Matilda Offutt, deceased on the 25 of July, 1905, at the home of her son, Daniel E. Offutt, in Oakland, Garrett county, Md., was born December 14, 1810, and was approaching the extreme age of 95 years. She was the oldest person in Oakland and very likely in the county. Her death came from time abradant or exhaustion. She was born in Oldtown, Allegany county, being a daughter of Daniel Lantz, a very prominent man in his day in old Allegany. She was married to Edmund Offutt March 3, 1829, who died about the year 1845. They had four children, Thornton, deceased; Daniel E., a prominent merchant in Oakland for many years; Mrs. S. M. Miller and Mrs. G. W. Legge, of the same place. Dr. John E. Legge, a grandson, is a practic-physician in the town.

Daniel Lantz was a prominent man in his day in the old county and died in 1816 leaving a widow, Margaret Lantz, and 10 children: three sons, Jacob, John and George, and seven daughters: Clarissa, wife of George Catlett; Julia Ann, wife of James D. Armstrong; Susan, wife of Edward Offutt; Sophia, wife of George W. Deveeman; Mary, wife of one Taylor; Elizabeth, wife of one Louthran, and Margaret, wife of John W. Mountz. None of the sons appear to have left children.

Jacob was the most prominent of the family. He was elected to our Legislature in 1824, 1831, '32 and '33—four times in all—a full legislation record; but it does not appaer when he died. Sophia, the wife of George W. Devecmon was the mother of Thomas Devecmon, Peter and William; and grandmother of J. Semmes, Wm. C. and George W. Devecmon six in all—all members of the Allegany bar expect the last, who is a young lawyer in the State of Washington. The last three are sons of the distinguished Thomas Devecmon, who died in 1864.

James D. Armstrong and Julia A., his wife, were the parents of five children: two sons and three daughters. The sons were William and Davisson. The former had a splendid mind of mathematical turn; died some years ago. Davisson is a very prominent business man in Frostburg, much esteemed. Here, too, intellect shows.

The deceased on account of her great age, had for some years led a quiet life, with or near her children. In her more early years, she had been quite active bodily, mentally and socially. She was a kind and discreet mother, an excellent neighbor and a generous friend. Was for seventy-five years a devout and active member of the M. E. church; always ready and willing for her share of its work until her age infirmities bid her to cease; to do so was one of her regrets. None can say in her death there has not been a deep loss and a source of sorrow to many appreciating persons.

The seven sisters each named a son Daniel in honor of their father. A strange coincidence in their lives and deaths. They all died in the order of time of their births. These facts come from one who knows.

Now a few words about the Lantz family or race. The male members especially were noted for their mental forces. A brainy race it has been called; active, aggressive, somewhat impulsive. It has been said of Jacob Lantz that his mind was of a high mathema tical character; that he could add up four columns of figures at the same time. Thomas Deveemon, a nephew, had the same natural gift, but said he could not tell how or why he could perform the wonder. But strange to say, the Lantz name has become extinct in the two counties, but the hereditary brains are yet visible, active and useful.

A number of the facts in this obituary, especially the names of the children of Daniel Lantz, were procured from the Court records, especially in an Equity case about sixty years ago in regard to the land estate of the Lantz ancestor.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.
Cumberland, July 29, 1905.

Man Killed in Explosion.

At Howesville, W. Va., an exploding boiler killed Edward Greaser, aged 35 years and seriously injured three other men. Greaser's body was hurled 50 yards by the explosion, and when picked up it was found that the jugular vein had been severed as with a knife.

At Valley Point, W. Va., Wesley Miller, aged 18 years, was killed by being kicked in the stomach by a vicious horse.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION!

The Greatest Sale of REAL ESTATE in the History of Garrett County

In OAKLAND, MD., the Queen Health and Summer Resort of the Alle-gany Mountains

75-CHOICE BUILDING LOTS-75

Will be Sold at Public Auction to the Highest Bidder on

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1905,

Beginning at 11 O'clock A. M.

These lots are located in the residence part of the town and within four blocks of the business section and but five blocks from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station. They adjoin the beautiful summer homes of the late Judge Jeremiah Wilson, Mrs. Samuel Shellabarger, of Washington, D. C., and the property of the late Mrs. Gen'l George A. Crook.

For Healthfulness the Location is Unexcelled.

The Lots Vary in Size---None Too Small for a Large House.

As an investment the property will surely bring large returns. Property that sold a few years ago in Oakland for $500 cannot be bought to-day for more than twice the amount.

These lots will be sold on the most reasonable terms. One-fourth of the purchase price in cash and the balance in monthly or yearly payments to suit the purchaser.

A GOOD BRASS BAND WILL BE PRESENT ON DAY OF SALE AND FURNISH MUSIC.

People from all sections are invited to attend the sale whether they are interested or not. Come and see what we have to offer.

For Information Write . . . . **A. D. NAYLOR or D. E. BOLDEN,**

Plats of this Property May Be Seen by Calling on Either of the Above.

OAKLAND, MD.

HAVE YOU BEEN
TO THE NEW :: ::

5c AND 10c STORE

If not you are missing part of your life. Everything in the store a bargain and nothing over 10c—almost anything you want. New goods every week.

The Little Man

The New-York Tribune Farmer

IS the most thoroughly practical, helpful, useful, entertaining, national illustrated agricultural and family weekly in the United States.

Price $.100
A Year

☞Send your name for Free Sample Copy

New York Tribune Farmer,
Tribune Building. New York City.

Both of these papers one year for only $1.25, if you send your order and money to

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at $1.25 per year. By taking advantage of the offer made herein all who pay back subscriptions and one year in advance will receive both THE REPUBLICAN and Tribune Farmer for $1.25.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

☞For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Office in the West Building, opposit the First National Bank, OAKLAND, MD

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns unused talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The Pa. R. R. Co. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new ART Catalogue sent free for the asking. Address, A. C. GINN, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

Very Low Rates.

Denver, Col., and Return via Baltimore & Ohio R R. On account of the Frafernal Order of Eagles meeting at Denver, Col., on August 15 to 19, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets on August 11 and 12, good returning to August 25, 1905, inclusive. On deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of fifty cents, extension of return limit may be obtained to September 25, 1905.

Call on B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agents for full details. Aug. 19.

WANTED.

At Garthrights Mt. Lake Park, strictly fresh eggs and butter. Will pay 20 cents half cash cant be overstocked.

Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

Patriarch Militants and Sovereign Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16-23—Very Low Rates B. & O. R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold from points within a radius of 50 miles of Philadelphia at rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip; and from points 50 to 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip.

Tickets on sale September 16, 17 and 18, good returning to September 25 inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16 and 17, good returning to September 25, inclusive, except that upon payment of $1 to Joint Agent extension of return limit may be obtained to October 5, 1905.

Get full particulars from ticket agents. tisp19.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

FOR RENT.

One six room house with spring water, and all necessary out buildings on Liberty street. Apply at this office or H. C. Sincell & Co.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May, 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5	Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5.46 P. M.
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7	Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6	Accom., daily ex Sunday	10.07 A. M.
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	5.37 P. M
No. 11	Express, daily	5 04 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, inclusiev.

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD,
General Manager.

D. B. MARTIN.
Manager Passenger Traffic

V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

Gloom Chasers by a Sleepy Hollow Jester

WYLD—Eupec does not seem to be very well acquainted with his mother tongue.

Mack—I'll bet he is with his mother-in-law.

Honesty is the best policy, and a man who takes out such a policy finds it difficult to keep up the payments.

Dyer—What was the cause of your uncle's death?

Duell—I don't remember the doctor's name.

A man may know his place, but it doesn't prevent his wanting the other fellow's.

Dyer—He works harder and has less to show for it than any man I know.

Duell—What's his business?

Dyer—Bill collector.

When a bank goes on a bust it is the depositors who lose their balance.

Chappie—The shock made me unconscious.

Miss Pert—And you never regained your senses?—Tarrytown (N. Y.) News.

Shopping For the Firstborn.

It was in one of our dry goods stores, and the man had the air of one who was used to shopping. Said he to the astonished saleswoman, "Give me a yard of maroon colored flannel to match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily, he began again: "I beg pardon! I mean a yard of flannel to match a maroon colored baby. Here (producing a bit of flannel from his vest pocket), I want a yard of that!"—Boston Transcript.

Outdone.

An English and an American merchant were discussing the relative importance of their businesses.

"Why," said the Englishman, "in my firm the clerks use 30,000 gallons of ink a year!"

"Oh, that's nothing!" retorted the American. "We saved that much ink in a year by ordering our clerks not to dot their i's."—Harper's Weekly.

Looking Ahead.

First Banker—I don't see why you keep that cashier.

Second Banker—What's the matter with him?

First Banker—He's extremely careless.

Second Banker—That's one reason why I keep him. He's liable to overlook a lot of stuff in case he skips out.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Well, Well!

A golfer was observed to smite the ball with peculiar fury. His opponent noticed that there was something on the ball. "What is it?" he asked. "It's a portrait of my mother-in-law," was the answer, accompanied with a mighty hit, "and it does me good to strike it like that!"—London News.

Naturally.

Wiggs—I went to a memory school last year.

Waggs—You don't say? What was the name of it?

Wiggs—I can't remember.—San Francisco Call.

Poor Fellow.

Hicks—For goodness' sake, look at Salladay shoveling in his dinner! I thought he was a dyspeptic.

Wicks—So he is; the worst sort. He's burdened with an optimistic appetite and a pessimistic digestion.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Criticism.

He—I don't see why you admire the story so much. There is one absolutely impossible character in it.

She—Which one?

He—The woman who never listens to gossip.—Baltimore News.

Cause of the Change.

Dyer—Has there been any insanity in your family?

Ryer—Not since my daughter got over the notion of marrying a foreign nobleman.—Tarrytown (N. Y.) News.

Worthless.

"Blank says he cashes his brains for a living."

"I don't doubt it. He has a reputation for trying to pass plugged money."—Detroit Free Press.

Comin' Thro' the Lie.

Gin a body fish all nightie
Wi' his "bait" hard by;
Gin a body get no bitie
Need a body lie?
Every fisher has his fishes,
Nane, they say, "hae I,"
For every fisherman that wishes
Can buy them on the sly.
Gin the laddies see him struttie
Comin' frae the sale,
A' the laddies cry, "Chestnuttie!"
At the same old tale.
Every fisher has his fibbie,
And they wonder why
That a' the warl' has grown fu' weary
At that same fish lie.

—Judge.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

W. A. Gonder | Ravenscroft Building

Pop 2 BOTTLES FOR . . . 5c

ALL THE Latest Books By Best Authors

BOOKS RENTED FOR 5 CENTS PER WEEK

Confectionery, Tobacco Cigars, oda Water Candy Etc.

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CAPITAL $25,000.00

The First National Bank

Of Grantsville, Md.

SURPLUS $8,500.00

The Savings Department Takes care of your money when waiting other investment. The money earns interest from the day it is deposited. It can be withdrawn at any time.

Its Advantages

Any amount from One Dollar up can be deposited, and interest added to principal twice a year. Pass books are issued to every depositor

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest.
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - - President
U. M. STANTON, - Vice-President
J. O. GETTY, - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Jennings, J. M. Stanton,
G. C. Keller, Eli Stanton,
W. A. Hitchins, Frank Watts,
J. S. Hersnberger.

A. D. NAYLOR & COMP'Y

JUST RECEIVED Eight Car Loads of

Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

IF YOU BUY FROM US YOU GET THE BEST FOR YOUR MONEY A. D. Naylor & Co.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

The Republican, $1.25 per Year.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1905.

REPUBLICAN Primary Meeting AND County Convention.

The Republican voters of Garrett County are requested to assemble in their respective districts in primary meeting at the usual places, on

Saturday, August 5, '05,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,

with the exception of District No. 9, when the meeting will be held at Finzel, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing five delegates from each district to the County Convention to be held in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 8, 1905

for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket to be voted for on November 7, 1905, as follows:

One candidate for State Senate.
One candidate for Sheriff.
One candidate for County Treasurer
One candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court.
Two candidates for members of the House of Delegates.
Two candidates for County Commissioner.
One candidate for County Surveyor

Also for the election of a State Central Committee for Garrett county.

And also for the purpose of electing three delegates to attend the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Chairman State Central Committee for Garrett County.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For publishing the announcements for county offices to be filled by election in November the following charges have been fixed and should be paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements made:

Clerk Circuit Court, $15; State Senate, $10; Members House of Delegates, $10; Sheriff, $5; County Treasurer, $5; County Commissioners, $5; County Surveyor, $5.

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator for Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support of my friends in all sections of the county.

Respectfully,
JOHN H. CUPPET.

Friendsville, April 4, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of State Senator from Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. If I should receive the nomination I will give my entire time during the winter months and use my earnest endeavors at all times to advance the political, the educational and the material interests of Garrett county in every possible way.

W. McCULLOH BROWN.

District No. 8.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and respectfully solicit the support and influence of my friends.

W. WHITE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1905.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of County Treasurer of Garrett county, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, and solicit the support and influence of my friends throughout the county.

PHILIP B. GOUGH.

Mt. Lake Park, Md., May 17, 1905.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention and solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

AUSTIN BROWN.

Oakland, Md., May 2, 1905.

STIRRING UP THE COUNTIES.

State Highway Engineer Crosby has found it necessary to call the attention of the authorities in some of the counties the fact that, though they have made application for State aid in building good roads, they have failed to carry out their original plans, and that if they do not comply with all the provisions of the law by August 5 the amounts originally allotted to them, under the provission of the Shoemaker road law, will be reallotted to other counties which are ready and anxious to increase the number of miles of good roads within their limits. It seems unfortunate that it should be necessary to stir up any county official on the subject of good roads, and there is a suspicion in some quarters that if the tax-payers of the counties knew of the lack of attention given the subject by the authorities there would be a different story to tell. Probably it is for this purpose that Mr. Crosby has published a report of the work that is being done in the various counties. From this report a tax-payer may in any county can determine whether the authorities are looking after his interests in the matter of building good roads, and if he finds that they are not he should most assuredly make it his busines to see that they realize the need for prompt action. Only five of the counties failed to apply this year for State aid, these being Garrett, Somerset, Wicomico, Calvert and Kent; but in several of the other counties, although application for aid was made, nothing further has been done. With the State paying half of the cost, good roads are now within reach of the every county in the State, and, in view of the widespread sentiment in favor of good roads, it would seem that carelessness on the part of the proper authorities is the only excuse that can be offered for failure this year to begin work in any county.

Twenty battles have been fought by the Russian and Japanese army and naval forces since the beginning of the war in the far east. It is estimated that the Russians have lost 507,526 in killed and wounded and the Japanese 156,155 in the 15 land battles fought. Every one of the 20 battles fought resulted in victory for Japan—a most remarkable and astonished record, and one that would have been almost unimaginable at the beginning of the war when Russia was believed to be one of the most powerful nations of the earth. In the last naval conflict it is computed that Russia's casualties were over 10,000. Russia lost 64 war vessels representing $150,000,000. Besides all this the expenditures necessary to keep the war in progress must have been a terrible drain upon the coffers of the two governments.

DIED.

McDONALD—At her home in Basic City, Va., Monday, July 31st, 1905, Mrs. Yost McDonald, aged about thirty years. The deceased was the daughter of Mrs Margaret Lawton, of Oakland, and was the mother of five children, the eldest being fourteen years of age and the youngest three years. Her funeral took place yesterday from her late home, the interment being made at Basic City.

CODDINGTON—Sunday night last after a week's illness of cholera infantum, Claude, aged three months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coddington. The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon with interment in the Catholic cemetery. The parents of the little one have the sympathy of a host of relatives and friends in their bereavement.

MITCHELL—On Friday last in Oakland Edwin L., aged 14 months, son of the late Edwin L. and Mrs. Eva Button Mitchell. The cause of death was cholera infantum with which the little one suffered for more than a week. The child was exceptionally bright and his death following so early after that of his late father came as a double sorrow to the bereaved mother. The funeral took place from the residence of Mrs. Mitchell Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Church Services.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

Lutheran services will be held in the Garrett Memorial church Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 8 o'clock p. m.

E. MANGES, Pastor

BAPTIST.

Preaching at Deer Park Baptist church Sunday, August 6th, at 11 o'clock; Ladies' Aid Tuesday, August 8th at 7 o'clock; prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

The services for Friendsville M. E. circuit for next Sunday (August 6th) will be Sunday school at the usual hours in all the churches of the circuit. Preaching—10.30 at Selbysport; 3 o'clock at Kendall; 7.35 at Friendsville. At Blooming Rose Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. League meeting will be held at Friendsville at 7 and at Hoyes at 8 p. m. Sunday. Will those who have envelopes for the Conference collections return them at the preaching services named above?

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Preaching Sunday morning at 10.30 by Rev. J. H. Daugherty, of Richwood, W. Va. Prof. A. Helchelheim, of Austin, Texas, will preside at the pipe organ and the Halcyon Stringed Quartette, of New York, will render two selections. Evening service at 8 o'clock, sermon by Rev. Hyra D. Clark, D. D., of Huntington, W. Va. Those who heard Dr. Clark some weeks ago will be pleased to hear him again. Everyone invited to these services.

J. B. WORKMAN, Pastor.

Two bottles of ice cold pop for 5 cents at Cheap John's. 19-3t

A RUNAWAY HORSE

Last Saturday Did Considerable Damage and Hurt Two People.

Last Saturday an electrical storm passed over this section of the county and did considerable damage, the most serious result of the storm being the injuries sustained by two persons who were hurt by reason of a runaway horse which took fright at the thunder and lightning.

The horse was owned by Mr. Henry Shaffer, son of Mr. Joseph Shaffer, residing on the Deer Park road, and was being driven from Oakland to the farm by its owner when it took fright at the loud and incessant thunder and broke away from its driver while ascending the Casteel hill, throwing Mr. Shaffer from the vehicle. The man struck on his shoulder dislocating it and breaking his collar bone. The horse went on toward its home and at the Shartzer placeencountered another horse being ridden by one of Andrew Shartzer's little boys. The Shartzer horse took fright also and threw its rider. The lad struck on his head and was considerably bruised about his face but escaped without any serious injuries.

The lightning struck on the wires of the Western Union telegraph company and entering the Oakland office burned one of the instruments out, setting fire to a file of train order blanks hanging against the wall but the flames were extinguished before any material damage resulted.

DAUGHTER OF A HERO OF 1776

Emorilla Glisan, Recently Deceased. Aged 85, Enjoyed Unusual Distinction.

Emorilla Glisan, a daughter of George King, a Maryland revolutionary soldier, died in Fayette county, Pa., on July 17, upon a ten days' illness and was interred in Uniontown, in the same county and state. She was born in what is now Garrett county, where she lived most of her long life. She went over into Pennsylvania some years ago. Her first husband was Joseph Ricknor; after his death she was married to Thomas Glisan, who died in 1884. She leaves a number of children, also a step son, Mr. Wm. R. Glisan. She was no doubt the last surviving daughter of a revolutionary soldier in all this region of country. She was a quite old lady, much respected, not only because she was a daughter of one of the revolutionary heroes, but for merit as well. She had a full sister, Ruth King, who never married and who died in 1903. The two were relicts of the war of independence. George King, the father, died in 1845 in Garrett county.

A FAMILY REUNION.

Happy Gathering of Judge Thomas Cuppett's Family Sunday.

A happy family reunion was held at the home of Judge and Mrs. Thomas Cuppett on Sunday last at which time all members of the family were present, including the father, mother, four daughters and five sons, their husbands and wives with the exception of Rev. J. H. Enlow, who was detained at home owing to his work. Twenty of the grandchildren were present also and a number of near relatives, making forty-one in all.

Upon the arrival at the homestead of the family the members indulged in social intercourse for an hour or two when dinner was announced of which all heartily partook. Following the dinner old and beautiful hymns were sung which brought back pleasant recollections of the days gone by. The grandchildren played and prattled in and around the house and their happiness revived the drooping spirits of the old folks.

We feel thankful that it has been possible for all to meet on the earthly side of the River and that another great reunion will be held on the heavenly side where partings, tears and farewells shall be no more.

We realize that God has been merciful to a family of sinful creatures when the father and mother have been spared to the reach the ripe ages of the sixties and the children from twenty to forty all of whom are enjoying good health.

We can only ask that God will be merciful and help us to be content with what He is pleased to give until he calls us home.

A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Stranded in West Virginia.

The Texas Bill Wild West show which was scheduled to tour this locality, it would appear has fallen by the wayside, as it has not filled the dates it had made and people who had performed any service for the company are left holding worthless orders on the ticket wagon. The members of the show got into some trouble with a train of B. & O. excursionists two weeks ago in West Virginia and two of them were shot and killed. The show has since been held up by the minions of the law.

The Club Restaurant handles Lauer's quality ice cream. Ladies' parlor upstairs. 19-5

AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Will be Visible to People of This Section This Month.

People rising at five o'clock on the morning of August 30, and trying to see the sun will find the moon in the way. The eclipse will be only partial here, and can be seen better with the aid of smoked or colored glass. Half of the sun will be observed when it rises, and the dark shadow will grow until only a bright crescent is seen, then the shadow will recede, and by six o'clock the disk will be clear again.

Before the sun rises on the Rocky mountains, or more accurately, before the earth turns around in its constant west to east rotation far enough for the people on the Rockies to see the sun, the moon will be passed out from between earth and sun and the eclipse will be over. Northern Spain and Canada hold lucky spots this time, where the eclipse will be total because the angles of vision will be just right there. Universities and astronomical societies all over the world will send expensive expeditions to these places and continuous photographs will be taken, for a total eclipse never lasts over six minutes, and this one lasts only three.

Scientists this year expect to learn something of the material of the sun from the rose colored flame and the brilliant corona which always surrounds an eclipse. Photographs of the last eclipse show eruptions from the sun of masses calculated to be larger than our earth, and fiery comets whirling about the central mass.

Accurately plotting the orbits upon which the spheres move and their schedule time of passing, scientists can now predict in 1925 a total eclipse will be visible in the United States, the first since the one of 1878, and in 1999 Paris will see one for the first time since 1724.

Superstition in regard to eclipses is not past. Even in this country a colored man thought the end of the world was at hand during the last eclipse and killed his wife and children to save them pain.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

As agent for the Yough Manor Land Company I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the Crawford Hotel in the town of Friendsville, Garrett Co., Md., on

Saturday, August 26th,

1905, at the hour of one o'clock p. m., the real estate belonging to said Yough Manor Land Company lying in Garrett county and being located on the east prong of Bear Creek about one mile northeast of the town of Friendsville and described as follows:

1. All that tract of land called "Ironwood and Vesper," containing from 1000 to 1200 acres. This tract will be sold in fee simple. It was cleared of its virgin forests about four years ago, but there is an abundance of small timber suitable for props and will soon be large enough for ties. On the property is located a lime quarry of three different grades of stone, the quality being the best; and also underlaid with several veins of coal, none of which have as yet been opened. This land will be sold in lots of 100 to 200 acres or as a whole. Plats and all information can be obtainted at the office of Mr. W. H. H. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

2. All that other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the same county and State, known as "Warsaw," located on Mill Run about three miles from Friendsville, near Garthright's old store, containing 228 acres. It will also be sold in fee simple and is underlaid with a four-foot of coal. There is on it a large growth of small timber and will be sold as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars cash on the day of sale and the balance in cash upon the delivery of the deed or deeds to purchasers. Conveyancing at the cost of purchaser or purchasers.

C. W. FRIEND, Agent,
Yough Manor Land Company.

Trustee's Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause where Solomon Fike and others are plaintiffs and Lulu Fike and others are defendants, the same being No. 1231 Equity, said decree bearing date the 10th day of July, 1905, the undersigned was appointed Trustee to sell the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY, the 5th Day of August, 1905

At the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m., in front of the First National Bank Building at the corner of Alder and Second Streets, in the town of Oakland, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate situate and being in Garrett county aforesaid:

All of the real estate of which David Fike died seized and possessed, the same being about 8½ acres, located about eight miles south of Oakland on the Northwestern Turnpike. The same is improved by a good two-story plank house, stable and other outbuildings, some good fruit and is well watered. The property is located in a desirable neighborhood, close to schools and churches. It is all cleared and in cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—As described by the terms of the decree, one-third cash on the day of sale, one-third in six months and the balance in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, the credit portion to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee. Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

FRED. A. THAYER, Trustee.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 15th, 1905,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

FREE LESSONS

Hats at Half-Price for the Next Two Weeks

To the Ladies of Oakland and Vicinity :: ::

In Embroidery

FROM JULY 24 TO AUGUST 6

A competent instructor will be in charge and will give as many free lessons as you desire.

The Ladies Bazaar

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, onposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P L. Broderick

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al.

No 1236 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 28th day or July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Appointment of Officer of Registration and Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 18, 1905.

C. C. Speicher, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Election by this Board at a meeting held June 24, 1905, for Election District No. 5, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Wm. M. Frazee, whose postoffice address is Accident, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

Notice to the Public.

I hereby warn all persons that I will not pay any debts contracted by my wife, Maud B. Herr, after this date. Any person who may credit her will do so at his peril.

S. F. HERR. 203t.

.. The ..

Garrett National Bank

Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, of Cumberland, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. D. E. Bolden made a business trip to Cumberland Tuesday, returning to Oakland the same evening.

Mr. George Warnick, of Bloomington, was in Oakland yesterday on business.

Mrs. Mary Flaherty, of Baltimore, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Fred. T. Martin, on Oak street.

Mrs. Catharine Fix, of Dallastown, Pa., is visiting at the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland.

Miss Corinna Manges returned on Tuesday from Harrisburg, Pa., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Smith and son Richard, of York, Pa.

Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek is recovering from a recent illness. She was threatened with an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. Frank Milholland and little daughter, of Baltimore, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. T. Martin at their residence on Oak street.

Teams Wanted—To haul from Cover's Mill at Round Glade to Swallow Falls. Good teams can make $5 per day. Address, N. A. Reams. Swallow Falls. Md. 22-3tpd.

The lawn fete held on the M. E Church lawn last Thursday evening was a perfect success both socially and financially, and the League wishes to express its thanks to the people for their liberal patronage.

COMMITTEE.

Commander R. M. G. Brown, who has been in the Garfield Hospital at Washington. D. C., for some time, has recovered sufficiently to go to Deer Park, Md., where he will be the guest of his sister for the rest of the summer.—Morgantown Post.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, accompanied by his son, spent Sunday and Monday at Deer Park. Both gentlemen attended service during the morning at the Lutheran church in Deer Park where they were auditors of Rev. E. Manges.

Mrs. Charles S. Davis and Mr. Abram Lawton left here Monday afternoon for Basic City, Va., where they went in response to a telegram announcing the death of their sister, Mrs. Lagra McDonald, who died that afternoon of typhoid fever with which she had been suffering several weeks.

The Mountain Lake Park Auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Laughlin, Mt. Lake Park, on Tuesday, August 8th, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. The program, in charge of Mrs. S. W. Davis, president board of managers of the Thompson Rest Home, and Miss Anna McQuay, will be especially interesting. Mrs. Thomas S. Long is the recording secretary of the society.

The primaries to be held on Saturday of this week in the several districts of the county, promise to be quite lively in one or two sections as determined efforts will be made by avowed candidates to carry the delegations favorable to their nomination through, especially is this the case in Districts Nos. 2, 7 and 14 where opposing tickets will be in the field. May the best man win!

Dr. S. B. Muncaster has returned to Oakland for the month of August.

Miss Sue Shirer returned home Wednesday evening from a visit to friends and relatives at Grafton.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Daugherty, of Richwood, West Va., are here visiting their son, Mr. H. L. Daugherty at his home on Alder street.

Mrs. J. M. Litzinger and little son and Miss Mary Gocke, of Grafton, who visited Mrs. John A. Wolf at her home on Oak street last week, have returned to their homes.

Messrs. Harris & Hardie, traveling photographers from Friendsville, were in Oakland yesterday where they photographed many residences and business houses.

Jeremiah Mankis has been appointed regular and Edward Sweitzer substitute rural carriers on Rural Route No. 2 at Swanton, this county, the service to begin immediately.

Mr. W. H. Spedden, of Fairmont, stopped off in Oakland Friday on his way home from Baltimore where he had been for a day or two conferring with officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company concerning the erection of several depots along the line which Mr. Spedden is building.

During the absence of the editor last Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Perry E. Kimmell, of Grafton, had charge of the editorial department and he performed the duties devolving upon him to our entire satisfaction. He has returned to Grafton to resume his work with the *Daily Sentinel* of that city after a vacation of two weeks which was spent with friends in Oakland and vicinity.

Professor L. L. Friend, of Keyser, arrived in the city this morning to spend a few days visiting friends. He has resigned his position as principal of the University preparatory school at Keyser and will not be engaged in school work this year. He is not certain what he will do. The work was not suited to his physical condition and this was the cause of his resignation.—Morgantown Dominion.

Mr. A. W. Stanhagen, of Keyser, the engineer on the ill-fated passenger locomotive 2000 which blew up at Mountain Lake Park last January, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday afternoon, being accompanied by several friends. Mr. Stanhagen is slowly recovering from his injuries but it will be some weeeks before he is able to again resume his position.

Mr. E. M. Cale started for Oakland Monday morning after his family, who have been visiting there for the past three weeks when the horse he was driving became frightened at an old steam saw mill that had been left setting along the road just beyond the iron bridge on the Maryland side. The horse became unmanageable and a very serious accident was narrowly averted, Mr. Cale coming out with a badly dislocated shoulder.—Bayard Developer.

Mr. N. U. Bond, was looking after his political fences in this section of the county Monday. Of his candidacy for the Senate the *Herald* of recent date says: "Mr. N. U. Bond, of the firm of Bond Bros., at Bond, Md., announces himself a candidate for the State Senate from Garrett county, subject to the Republican primaries to be held Saturday, August 5th. Mr. Bond is a fine business man and we can recommend him as well qualified to fill the position of Senator."

By reference to our advertising columns to-day our readers will find the Governor's proclamation concerning the proposed amendments to the State Constitution to be voted upon at the election to be held in November. The first, Chapter 96, deals with the suffrage question upon which the Democratic party is divided, and the second amendment, Chapter 97, concerns the State's appropriations for the building and betterment of the highways of the State, carrying with it an annual appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars. This advertisement is published by order of the Governor and will appear in each issue of this paper until November 1st.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS MOVE

Find New Quarters in the West Building On Alder Street.

Monday the Board of Election Supervisors moved its safe and other office fixtures from the opera house block on Green street to the small building owned by Mr. Truman West on Alder street, the change in location being made in compliance with the law which prohibits the holding of the polls in any building wherein intoxicating liquors are sold.

For several years past the Supervisors occupied a room in the opera house block which met with all requirements of the law. Recently a saloon was located in the building and as the election law expressly prohibits the holding of elections in the same building where there is a saloon or where intoxicating liquors are sold, the Board, to comply with its provisions, was compelled to seek other quarters.

Mr. M. H. Frankhouser, of near Craneaville, was in Oakland last Monday when he made this office a brief business visit.

Mr. John Ault, who has been working at his trade in and around Pittsburg for several months, is home for a visit of a week, having arrived Saturday evening.

Mr. Henry Barnard, of Bloomington, was in the city Monday when he made this office a brief business visit.

A large stock of first-class enameled ware; prices right. G. A. Shirer & Co.

Mr. George D. White, who removed to Baltimore with his family early in the spring, and was employed in the custom house there until recently when he was removed owing to the civil service rules, will return to Oakland, probably this week, and resume his residence. Mr. White's friends in Oakland, and they are numerous, will be glad to welcome him.

Mr. Charles Guthrie, of Accident, who accompanied his wife to Baltimore last Thursday in which city she was placed in a hospital to receive treatment, returned to his home via Oakland Friday morning. Mrs. Guthrie for several weeks has been a constant sufferer but the physicians at the hospital hope to effect a permanent cure within a short time.

The Cumberland *News* sporting editor is suffering with imagination of the brain. Hark! "Listen, rooters, and hear of a pathetic tale of a chesty bunch of ball swatters from Pulpville, a little hamlet at the junction of the Potomac and George's creek. Once there resided in this forsaken burg a baseball team supposed to represent Piedmont, one of the many small specks on the West Virginia map. As is stated above, this aggregation became puffed up with pride after having defeated Cumberland twice in one day. Therefore, when the time came for the descent of the 'chesters' upon the Cumberland, they were possessed without doubt that victory was perched upon their banners. Score—Cumberland 8; Piedmont 1.

The editor spent last Wednesday and Thursday in Baltimore and Annapolis. In the latter city he submitted to the Board of Public Works of Maryland his bid for the State printing. Eight other employing printers from different sections of the State were present who submitted bids, the same ranging from $18,000 to $25,000. No award was made as Governor Warfield had discovered that during the rush of work at the close of the Legislature of 1904 the printing bill had been tampered with after its passage and prior to the time he attached his signature increasing the amount allowed for this item from $18,000 to $25,000. While the guilty party will be hard to locate the Governor is determined to make every effort possible to bring him to justice. The award will probably be made today but it will not come our way as the bid submitted by us amounted to $23,500.

One of the leading business men of Oakland has suggested to THE REPUBLICAN that the present would be a good time to advertise the town and its advantages as a place to locate labor employing industries and as a summer resort. Under existing conditions it is admitted that the summer resort business though better now than for a number of years past, cannot be depended upon forever and that to bring a substantial industry into the town or its immediate vicinity would do more to put money in circulation, give labor employment the year around and make everything more prosperous would be the proper thing to do. Oakland has many better natural advantages for the location of manufacturing industries than many towns which depend solely upon factories. We have the coal handy for power producing and while the matter is yet undetermined we may expect a pipe line for the conveying of natural gas from near Morgantown to Cumberland to be laid either through the town or in its immediate vicinity before another twelve months pass. The matter, as suggested above, will bear investigation.

TROUT FOR GARRETT'S STREAMS.

United States Fish Commission Placed Thousands Here Last Saturday.

Last Saturday morning Dr. C. F. Brooke, of the United States Fish Commission, Washington, arrived here on train No. 3 with twenty large cans of brook and salmon trout which were distributed in several streams in the county.

The twenty cans contained on an average nine hundred fish each, aggregating 18,000 fish. They were somewhat larger than the fish usually shipped for stocking purposes and therefore they will be better able to care for themselves in the waters of their adoption.

Date of Sale Changed.

Since printing the inside pages of this paper in which Messrs. Bolden and Naylor advertise the sale of building lots the date of the auction has been changed from Saturday, the 19th inst. to Friday, the 18th.

HOYES.

There was preaching in the M. E. church last Sunday by Rev. Lister.

Mrs. W. H. Owens, of West Newton, Pa., is visiting her friends, Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly. She spent the past winter in the land of sunshine and flowers and also visited Cuba.

Rev. H. E. Friend and two daughters Misses Susie and Sadie spent several days in Oakland and Mt. Lake this week.

Messrs Buehler Boyer of Accident, and Weller Collier, of Cove, were guests of Mr. Alvin Loudermilk last Sunday.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was a visitor in our town Monday evening.

Messrs Roy and Arthur Custer took in the Pittsburg excursion last Sunday and reported a good time.

Mrs. W. A. Maffett and children, of Oakland spent last week with Mrs. Maffett's mother Mrs. Wm. DeWitt.

Miss Malva Wilburn has returned to her home after visiting some time at Thayerville with her sister, Mrs. Frank DeWitt.

Mrs. Maud Brenneman and children, of near Crellin, spent several days this week with her sister Preda DeWitt, who has been quite ill for some time but is much improved at this writing.

Miss Sallie Casteel is making her annual visit at her old home near Oakland.

Mr. Ray Ringer met with quite a misfortune last Monday morning by being thrown against the fence, by his favorite riding horse. Luckily nothing serious resulted.

Mr. Ross Savage was one of the number of young men in our town who called on his "best girl" last Sunday.

A beneficial festival was held at Elder Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings. Among those who attended from Hoyes were Misses Vespie and Nettie Coneway, Olia and Bernadette Mattingly, May DeWitt, Auburn Smith, Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Wm. Mattingly, and Messrs Arthur DeWitt, Alvin Lowdermilk, Ray Ringer, Earl Smith and Willie Bishoff.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cuppett, two much respected citizens of this community, had the extreme pleasure of having their family circle complete in which every member of the family 9 in number, was present, and also 32 grand children. A pleasant day was passed and a bounteous dinner was served to all.

Lap Seal Ready Roofing.

The most reliable and durable ready roofing on the market. G. A. Shirer & Co. 22-2t.

Coal for Lime Burning.

Sixty tons of slack coal suitable for lime burning may be had at 50 cents per ton at the mine if purchased at once. E. Z. Tower.

Do You Know

That Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm is for sale? A first-class place for pleasure or profit; one-half mile from and overlooking Oakland. Young orchard, berries, etc. For particulars call on or address, Charles J. Newman, Oakland, Md. 22-tf.

Jury to be Drawn.

On Friday morning His Honor Judge Henderson will come to Oakland and draw the jury for the September Term of the Circuit Court.

Grain and Hay for Sale.

I have for sale at my farm adjoining David Enlow's place a lot of hay, straw, oats and corn. Address H. C. Hostetler, Oakland, Md. 20-2t

Blank Books.

At this office will be found a large and complete stock of blank books, including ledgers, journals, etc., which will be sold at a low margin of profit. When needing anything in this line we will be glad to quote prices.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular favor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolph L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of July, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250 00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations. For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the land through which the New County road, beginning for the same at the No. One mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of the said company and the property of Columbus Paugh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to intersect the Deer Park road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles, and examine whether the said new road should be constructed will meet on the 21st day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and determine whether the public convenience requires the said construction of said road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELS.,
GEO. W. MOON,
ELISHA HARVEY,
Examiners.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NOT A HAPPY FAMILY.

Governor Warfield caused a commotion in Anne Arundel county last week by requesting the resignation of the Democratic members of the Board of Election Supervisors, one of whom, Dr. B. R. Davidson, complied, while the other, Mr. Frank S. Revell, refused to vacate the office. Thereupon he was dismissed by the Governor, who appointed Wm. Meade Holloway and Benjamin Watkins to take the places vacated. The newly appointed supervisors managed to secure control of the books of the board and Robert L. Werntz, the Republican member, co-operating, have selected and appointed a new list of election officers for the county. The action of the Governor was taken upon the ground that as Messrs. Davidson and Revell are aspirants for nomination by the Democratic party, they were personally interested in the matter of the appointment of election officers and were given an unfair advantage over other aspirants. Democratic primaries had been called for Saturday last, but in consequence of the Governor's action, they were called off by the Anne Arundel members of the Democratic State Central Committee. The faction with which Messrs. Revell and Davidson are connected declined to recognize this action and proceeded to hold the primaries under the original call. This action, however, has not been recognized by the Board of Election Supervisors, as newly constructed, and legal proceedings will be necessary to decide whether names of candidates nominated by the delegates elected on Saturday shall be printed on the official ballot for Anne Arundel county. The nominations were made on Wednesday.

Governor Warfield's determination to prevent the employment of the election supervisors' office to promote the interests of the candidates for nominations is worthy of all praise, but his action has made the Democrats of Anne Arundel county anything but a happy family.

THERE must be something radically at fault in a measure, claimed to be sanctioned by a political party, when thousands of the members of that party array themselves in open opposition to it. Take, for instance, the action of the Crescent Club of Baltimore in relation to the proposed disfranchising amendment. Here is a Democratic club, with a membership said to number 3,000, denouncing the amendment unsparingly and passing resolutions against its adoption without a dissenting voice. More significant still is the hostile attitude of the Democratic Governor of the State, the Democratic Attorney General, the Democratic State's Attorney of Baltimore and a long list of other prominent Democrats who regard the measure as utterly undemocratic and reprehensible. Apparently nothing but partisanship gone mad can tolerate a scheme which invests comparatively unlearned men, who know nothing about the proper interpretation of any provision of the constitution, with autocratic authority to exclude from registration whomsoever they may arbitrarily conclude is not sufficiently familiar with the organic law of the State.

Blessings of Poverty.

A young German who had drifted to Kansas with other harvest hands was taken sick suddenly near Abilene. He was taken to town and a couple of physicians pronounced it appendicitis. They would not operate unless paid for it, and the yonng man had no money, and no friends to guarantee payment. The county physician took charge of the case, pronounced it liver trouble and prescribed for it. The next day the man was well. Which shows sometimes a man is better off without money or friends.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

JIM BLUDSO OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE

By John Hay, late Secretary of State, who died a few days ago.

Well, no, I can't tell you where he lives,
Because he don't live, you see,
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three years
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle.
He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natches Under-the-hill,
And another one here in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row,
But he never flunked and he never lied,
I reckon he never knowed how.
And this was all the religion he had—
To treat his engine well.
Never helpast on the river,
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Bell took fire
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.
All boats has their day on the Mississippi,
And her day came at last.
The Vovastar was a better boat,
But the Belle she wouldn't be passed
And so she came tearin' along that night,
The oldest craft on the line,
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.
The fire bust out as she cleared the bar
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made,
For that Willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cussin' but Jim yelled out
Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
'Till the last galoot's ashore."
Through the hot black breath of the burning boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And know'd he would keep his word
And, sure's you're born, they all 'got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.
He weren't no saint, but at jedgment
I'd run my chance with Jim.
Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him,
He seen his duty, a dead sure thing,
And went for it there and then,
And Christ ain't a goin' to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

Visited Their Old Home.

Monday Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Beachy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Beachy, Mrs. John T. Lee, Mrs. Jacob Briskey (widow) came to town to take the the train for their home which is Arthur, Ill. They had been visiting relatives and friends here the past four weeks, and were escorted here by Mr. M. D. Yoder and others. Of these we were best acquainted with Mr. D. J. Beachy, or "Dan" as we used to call him when he attended school in Grantsville, Md., before the war. All were born and reared in this county and all members of the Amish persuasion. Mr. Daniel J. Beachy has but two sons, one of whom conducts his fine farm near Arthur. He has retired from active business and is paying more attention to his health than any thing else. We were indeed very glad to meet them all.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Landlord's Tough Steak.

Charles Crockett, of Davy, McDowell county, W. Va., recently became the plaintiff of a lawsuit which beyond a doubt unique in the legal annals of the State.

Crockett boarded for eight months at the only restaurant in town. About four months ago he became aware that rheumatism had fastened upon the wrist of his right arm. He noticed that he experienced the most painful periods during meal hours, and especially when attempting to cut the beefsteak provided by the manager of the restaurant.

He became convinced that the affliction was superinduced by the aggravating and incessant sawing necessary to the cutting of the beefsteak. His physician encouraged this view of the matter, and Crockett was induced to enter suit in the McDowell county circuit court for $1,000 damages.—Ex.

A great stock of toys at Cheap John's. 19-3t

MARCHED THROUGH GARRETT.

General Braddock's Campaign against the Indians 150 Years Ago.

T. J. C. Williams writes editorially in a Baltimore paper concerning Braddock Heights in Frederick county and how this resort, which has recently come prominently into the public notice, took its name: "A party of Hagerstown newspaper folk has been trolley riding across two mountains and intervening valleys to Braddock's Height and Frederick and has discovered a region comparable with the Delectable Mountains and the Land of Beulah. The electric road that connects the two fine Western Maryland towns of Frederick and Hagerstown, crosses South Mountain a little north of Turner's Gap, where the battle of South Mountain took place, runs down into Middleton and then closely follows the old Western turnpike, which connects Baltimore with the National road at Cumberland. Braddock Heights gets its name from the fact that it was the end of the first day's march after General Braddock left Frederick. In Frederick General Braddock and a portion of his army were detained for a considerable time while wagons were gathering to carry his army stores westward. Frederick county then extended from Baltimore and Prince George's counties to the western extremity of the province. There were few settlements west of South Mountain. Hagerstown had not been laid out and the oldest settlement in what is now Washington county was not more than 20 years old. While Braddock was in Frederick swearing lustily because there were no proper wagons in Maryland for the transportation of his supplies, Col. George Washington, then but 24 years of age, was constantly in attendance upon him. He knew the country and chafed and fretted because Braddock would listen to nothing. Then came Dr. Benjamin Franklin and played the courtier sent by Penn to serve the British General and England a good report of the loyalty of Pennsylvania. Franklin gathered the necessary wagons and pack horses in the rich region west of Philadelphia, giving his personal pledges to the farmers for their safe return. He also had the Pennsylvania legislature present to each officer in the British Army a box of provisions and supplies, including costly wines and delicacies. When Braddock finally moved he marched his red-coated veterans along the track where he went straight across to the Potomac at Conococheague settlement, now the town of Williamsport, 12 miles distant, Braddock's route through South Mountain is a notable one. He passed through Turner's Gap, through which shortly after his defeat all the settlers west of the mountain who escaped the tomahawk fled for safety, and Thomas Cresap and his men marched back and forth. Over the road which was made in this gap Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Thomas H. Benton, Sam Houston and Davey Crockett were frequently travelers, and Washington passed through there more than once. In September, 1862, the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, marched through the gap, and following close behind was McClellan and his great army was halted there for a whole day by a detachment of Confederates left to impede them. Through this gap the next July marched General Meade at the head of his victorious army from Gettysburg. There are few places in the land with a more interesting history than Frederick county. And yet the city is better known in the country from the Barbara Frietchie fable than from the great events of history connected with. The county is well farmed, well improved and beautiful beyond description."

"Ted" Mason's restaurant is open from six a. m. until everyone is fed. 19-5

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson VI. 2Chronicle xxxiv, 1-13. August, 6,1905

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Josiah's Good Reign.

The pendulum of national life in Judah swung often to heathenism and staid there inveterately. Some powerful personality must needs rise to neutralize the magnetism before the chosen people could return to even the semblance of the pure faith. Such a condition now maintained. There were horses and chariots dedicated to the planets, and priests were burning incense to all the host of heaven. Sexual force also was defied, and phallic signs and symbols were displayed. Idolatry was dominant in Church and State. As the northern kingdom was practically blotted out, and the places of the exiles taken by pagan foreigners, the whole of Palestine was to all intents submerged by the polluting streams from heathen fountains.

It was the hand of a young man that was to loosen the pendulum of national life from the magnet of heathenism. It proved on uncommonly skillful hand as well as a resolute and strong one.

Josiah was a lily on a dunghill. He exhaled the fragrance of a pure spirit above the lascivious putrescence of his times. He donned purple at eight years, and straigatway gave himself to God. History is silent about the influences which immediately surrounded him. But as his father is known to have been a contemptible weakling, it is supposed that this is another instance in which the hand that rocked the cradle ruled the world. Aside from this there were few advantages in the boy's environment. There was no Bible for the Book of the Law was lost. There was no regular public worship of Jehovah. It had been two hundred years since any repairs had been put upon the temple. It was practically in ruins and the ritual suspended.

Yet in the darkness of the hour the rare and radient flame of the pure theistic faith shone out, and that not with an intermittent or waning luster, but with an ever-augmenting radiance. The young king was not simply negatively good; he was positively aggressive against evil. He was not only pious, he was powerful. The record is significant. At eight years he began to reign, and at the same time seek after the God of his fathers. When he had reigned twelve years he began to purge Judah. He thought that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He also gave personal attention to the work. It was done in his presence. Down came the high places. with their altars. The images, both carved and molten, were pulverized and strewn upon the graves of those who had worshiped them in sign of the importance of that worship. One other object lesson was given. It was made necessary by the crudity of the age. Graves of the priests of Baal were opened and their bodies burned upon the very altars at which they had officiated. The young reforming king carried his havoc of heathenism even into the almost forsaken northern kingdom. In the ruins of the chief cities of four of the tribes, at least, he did that which he had done in Judah. Only when his program was finished did he return to his own capitol.

Six years later, as a natural consummation. he undertook the great task of repairing of the temple—the money and material having been collected in the interval, and all the plans matured. He showed great and practical wisdom in associating the public officials with himself. All should see and know that this was a national undertaking and not a private enterprise of the king. The narrative indicates an orderly method of procedure, and the overseers are honored by having their names entered in the sacred record. "And the men did the work faithfully." Significant! Sufficient!

Josiah shares the laurel with Hezekiah. These two kings of Judah, among all of them, were in all respects worthy to successors of David, their father. It is a very simple, but under all the circumstances, a very expressiye notation. "They did right. They turned neither to right nor left."

Key and Analysis.

1. Attraction of heathenism to Israel. Dominant in this epoch.

2. Acheivement of a young man. Youthful king, Josiah, counteracts the influence of heathenism. His personality and life story.

3. Destructive effort — altars, images, groves, etc.

4. Constructive effort—repair of the temple.

The Teacher's Lantern.

An American professor signalized his departure to take the chair in Oxford to which he had been invited by the extravagant assertion, that men over sixty did nothing comparatively, and that the world's work that was worth while was mostly done by men under forty.

* * * * *

The spectacular pronouncement has had the ridicule it deserved, but it has, at the same time, served to call attention to the fact that youth should be encouraged to do, and not be too long retarded in processes of preparation. George Eliot's caution against being worn out on the way to great ideas needs to be heeded.

* * * * *

A long catalogue is that which records the achievements of young men and women. A few examples only are here given. Mozart filled all the world with unearthly melody before he was thirty-five, and Raphael gave us all his glowing canvases before he reached that age. Luther was thirty-four when he nailed his theses on the church door. William Cullen Byrant wrote "Thanatopsis" when he was nineteen. Garfield was a college professor at twenty-six. Edison became the wizard before thirty-five. Summerfield preached all his sermons before he was twenty-seven. Wm. Nichols Crouch composed his serenade, "Kathleen Mavourneen," at nineteen. The author of "Die Wacht am Rhein" was twenty-one when he wrote it.

* * * * *

The world has just celebrated the one hundreth anniversary of the death of the poet Schiller. It has not forgotten the early influences brought to bear upon his genius; namely, his father's high character and learning, and his mother's own poetic fervor and her sympathy with her son's aspirations. In the case of the young king, Josiah, it was probably his mother only who guided him toward his high career.

* * * * *

Every boy and girl is an heir-apparent to a kingdom. It is not a realm of gold lace and empty functions, but a kingdom of character and service. Clear vision of this—careful preparation for it—courageous entrance upon it is the only genius royalty.

* * * * *

There is a subtle meaning in the original Hebrew word translated "destroyed"—"the houses which the king of Judah destroyed"—literally "destroyed by neglect." They did not need to raise iconoclastic hands against the sacred building. All that was necessary was to leave it alone. To cease repairs. It cost as much as would build a small cathedral every year to keep St. Peter's in Rome in repair. And other things besides buildings can be "destroyed by neglect.

* * * * *

The vacuum must be filled. When Josiah had emptied the land of paganism he filled it with theism and restored the worship of Jehovah. It is not enough to destroy evil. One must go on to construct good.

* * * * *

Here is a fine example of organization and co-operation. Josiah did not attempt to do the work single handed; he associated others with him and proceeded by a carefully arranged program.

* * * * *

Josiah had a political purpose and ambition as well as religious. His tour into the Northern Kingdom indicates that he hoped for a restoration of the ancient limits of the monarchy, and the conditions seemed favorable, for at that very time the Assyrians were losing power before the Medes.

* * * * *

When Elkins Hustled Freight.

"There was a time" said Senator Scott, of West Virginia to some friend in Washington recently, "when my colleague Elkins was a hustling young freight agent in New Mexico. His office was a box car and the principal troubles were in making the receipts of freight taliy with his bills of lading. One day he had a car load of household furniture switched to his siding. The seal of the car was quickly broken, as young Elkins then, as now, always liked to keep up with his work. He was greeted with the bray of an ass as the door slipped back on its rollers. The bill of lading was at once scanned, but there was nothing to show that the mule should be a passenger on this particular car. The goods were all checked out and then Elkins wired the general office thus:

"I'm a bureau short and a jackass long on carload of furniture"

"After a little delay the answer came: "All O. K. The bureau is a burro."

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When the Brake Broke

By FRED OHLE

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The Flyaway coach stood at the curb in its glory of red and black. The four blacks that took the first stage were champing their bits and throwing flecks of foam on the admiring group of idlers, while Spencer Graul in smart coaching rig stood on the hotel steps.

Graul attracted almost as much attention as the well set up coach, for there was something curious in the idea of a millionaire driving a coach in which all might ride who had the $10 for a ticket.

Graul and Tom Montgomery had set up the coach to awaken interest in four-in-hands. The run was to a river resort thirty miles up, where lunch was covered by the price of the ticket, and back to town again.

The papers had taken up the idea, and the runs of the Flyaway were booked far ahead. Graul had glanced idly over the booking list and had found thereon only one well known name. The others were all people whom he did not know, and he wondered whether he would ask Millicent Kent to occupy the box seat with him.

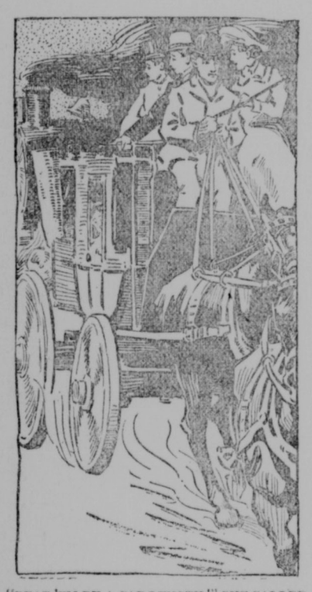
She and her mother were the only passengers he knew, and Graul thought he should give her the seat of honor, though he knew that she was deathly afraid of horses and was making the trip only because it was considered the proper thing to do.

He was still arguing when a little figure in gray darted past him and accosted one of the grooms standing at the horses' heads. The groom pointed to Graul, and that gentleman knew that she had asked for the driver.

The girl came toward him, and Graul noted approvingly that she was more than ordinarily pretty.

"Please," she asked, with a trace of western accent, "I want to ride on the box with you. May I? Do say yes."

There was a witchery in the eager eyes, and as she danced back into the



"BEAT 'EM BY A CAR LENGTH!" SHE CALLED JUBILANTLY.

hotel Graul was glad that Miss Kent was not to ride with him. He followed the girl into the hotel and looked over the booking list again.

"Who is that girl in gray?" he asked the clerk. That functionary smiled.

"Daisy Redmond," he answered. "Her father's the big mining man. She booked a seat all alone because he hangs out down in the street. Told me she wanted to see if these eastern dudes could hold a candle to western drivers."

Graul nodded and went outside. It was time to be starting, and he motioned to the guard with the ladder. Miss Redmond flashed past him.

"Ready!" she cried, and a moment later, to the intense amusement of the crowd, she had climbed over the wheels and was perched upon the box.

Through the crowded streets the pace was necessarily slow, and the girl turned to Graul. "Do you let them out when you hit the highroad?" she demanded eagerly. Graul laughed.

"I fancy you will get speed enough when we get going. This is just through downtown."

"I should hope so," she retorted. "I booked for a coach, not a hearse."

"I suppose you will write back to the papers that the eastern dudes are undertakers," he laughed. She flashed a quick glance at him.

"You've been talking to the clerk," she announced. "I am curious to see the difference."

"What do you think so far?" he asked.

"I think," she answered, "that if you ever hit the streets of an Arizona town with that yellow coat on you'd be sorry."

"Still," he defended, "we can drive on here."

"Maybe," she said ambiguously.

After they reached the open country it was apparent from her glances that she was changing her opinion, and Graul wondered if the drivers she knew of could cut figure eights in the horse show ring such as had gained him a blue ribbon three years in succession.

"Think a tan coat is necessarily a hindrance to a driver?" he laughed, as they turned a narrow curve.

"You can drive some," she admitted, ungraciously, "but these are nice, polite roads and trained horses."

"Here's a nasty bit," he said, pointing with his whip.

Just beyond lay a sharp descent, which crossed the railroad tracks at the foot of the hill. The road was rough with the erosion of the spring thaws, and Graul came to a full stop as he reached the brow.

"Hank Whittlesby would have taken it full tilt," she teased, as she noted the precaution. Graul laughed, as the horses moved slowly forward.

He threw on the brake with care as the wheels began to grind in the gravel. He hated this bit of road when he had passengers on board. He always felt that if anything happened it would be right here.

And his fears were verified, for scarcely had they gone ten feet when, with a report like that of a gun, the brake rod broke and the terrified horses sprang into their collars.

This prevented him from turning them into the side of the road and stopping them. He would have to do the best he could now.

The girl gave a startled cry, and for an instant he wondered why she should scream, when a gray clad arm extended across his vision, now glued upon the road ahead.

The railroad tracks crossed the road just at the foot of the hill, and a fast freight had just come into sight around a curve. Graul knew that if he did not cross the track before the train reached the crossing he would smash into it and probably kill every one on board.

Instead of trying to check the horses he gave them their heads and used the whip, urging them to greater speed.

The light coach bounced and tossed over the heavy ruts, while the terrified passengers on the rear seats clung to the arms and added to the confusion with their screams. Only Daisy, her feet braced against the dashboard, was quiet.

With a bang they struck the foot of the hill. There was a sharp rattle as they crossed the tracks, and Daisy swung around in her seat.

"Beat 'em by a car length!" she called jubilantly. "Hank couldn't have done better than that himself."

"Then you are ready to admit that we eastern dudes can drive?" He smiled at her as the horses slowed to a walk in the heavy sand.

"Admit it!" she echoed. "You're a wonder, and any time you want to come out west I'll recommend you to the stage company."

"I think," said Graul, "that when I get out west it will not be in search of a job, but in quest of some one to sit on the box seat with me."

Daisy looked at him keenly. He was not flirting, she felt with a thrill. He meant it.

"If you drive all around as straight as you do on the box," she said soberly, "I'll give you a recommendation for that."

The fact that they are to be married next month argues that he is an all around good driver.

As the East Indian Sees It.

A native of India who lost a large amount of money through the insolvency of an English merchant explained the English insolvency laws as follows: "In Burma the white man who wants to become insolvent goes into business and gets lots of goods and does not pay for them. He then gets all the money he can together—say, 30,000 rupees (a rupee is 33 cents)—and puts all of it except 100 rupees away where no one can find it. With the 100 rupees he goes to a judge of the court and tells him he wants to become bankrupt. The judge then calls all the lawyers together, likewise all the men to whom the white man owes money, and says, 'This man is insolvent, but he wishes to give you all that he has got, so he has asked me to divide this 100 rupees among you all.' The judge thereupon gives the lawyers 90 rupees and the remaining 10 rupees to the other men. Then the insolvent goes home to England."

Writing With Milk.

In the course of a trial in France a letter was read from a man named Turpin, a chemist, under sentence of five years' imprisonment as a spy, giving directions to a friend, with a view to establishing a secret correspondence with him while in prison. This led to an official inquiry on the subject by the French authorities, and some strange revelations were obtained from some of the convicts.

It appears that when information has to be conveyed to a prisoner a formal letter, containing apparently nothing but a few trivial facts of a personal nature, is forwarded to the prison. This is read by the governor, who stamps it and allows it to be handed to the man to whom it is addressed. The latter is aware, however, that there is another letter to be read within the lines, this being written in milk and being easily decipherable on being rubbed over with a dirty finger.—Chambers' Journal.

The First Wills.

Wills were at first oral, as were also gifts of land, and were only morally binding on the survivors. Origen and other fathers of the early church credited Noah with having made a will, and in the fourth century the bishop of Brescia declared all those heretical who denied Noah's division of the world to his three sons by will. The oldest known wills are those of Egypt. Both oral and written wills not infrequently contained imprecations on those who should neglect them. The earliest written will in existence is that of Sennacherib, which was found in the royal library of Konyunjik. There is a great sameness about our own royal wills. They mainly relate to beds, bedding, clothes, personal ornaments, gold and silver cups and payments for masses, and are generally as prosaic as one could contrive.

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P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50	Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58†	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 45†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m		a m	p m

No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†	lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45	R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48	Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01	Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar Bellington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m		a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x	lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10
	P. M. P. M		P. M.	P. M.
	x9 25 12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
	9 41 12 42	Beverly	10 34	1 44
	10 05† 1 05†	ar Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46	Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19	Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35	Durbin	12 40	5 00

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EL PASO ROUTE

A Discreet Servant.

A certain duke was dining in full kilt dress at a highland anniversary dinner, his piper standing behind his chair. At dessert a very handsome and valuable snuffbox belonging to one of the guests was handed round. When the time came to return it to its owner the snuffbox could not be discovered anywhere. A search was made, but with no result, the duke being especially anxious about it.

On the next anniversary he again donned the kilt—which he had not worn in the interval—for the annual dinner. As he was dressing he happened to put his hand in his sporran and there, to his astonishment, found the box which had been lost at the last year's dinner. He turned to his piper and said:

"Why, this is the snuffbox we were all looking for! Did you not see me put it away in my sporran?"

"Yes, your grace."

"Then why did you not tell me?" demanded the duke.

"Because I thought your grace required the little matter kept quiet," responded the piper, with a knowing wink.

Unconsciously Funny Ads.

"Humor," says Mr. Crothers, "is the frank enjoyment of the imperfect." Yes, but not of imperfect fun. And I find the advertiser most deliciously amusing when he least aspires to be. I frankly enjoy his laughterless and unconscious imperfections. "Miss Ellen Terry will positively appear in three pieces," writes he, or "Try our patent lamp chimney and save half your light," or even, "Our fish cannot be approached." A correspondence school of advertising declares in its enthusiastic prospectus, "You will never see the ad. writer play the wall flower in society." And, good lack, why should he? I will pledge my all to find admirers for any author of unwittingly humorous advertisements. Indeed I dare say Mr. Crothers himself would be proud to fellowship with such a one and "frankly enjoy his imperfections," though methinks he would perhaps reserve the right to order his own affairs without assistance from so devious and humorless an intellect.—Atlantic.

Beyond Hope of Rescue.

Bound hand and foot and gagged, the maiden was put into the gunny sack and, unable to move or scream, felt herself being carried down a flight of stairs, put into a buggy and then driven down the street. Ineffectually she tried to release herself from the gag. Alas, she was bound too securely! Finally the conveyance stopped. She was again carried into a building, fainting and gasping for breath. The sack was taken from her head. The villain, still masked, took the gag from her mouth, her eyes gleaming like coals of fire through his black mask, released her and hissed through his tightly clinched teeth: "There, my pretty bird, scream and yell as loud as you like; no human ear will ever reach you. You are in my power. Do you hear—totally within my power!" "Where am I?" she gasped. "In a store that never advertises," was the cruel response. "Alas, alas!" she moaned. "No power on earth can save me; no one will look for me here." And the poor girl fainted.—Red Creek (N. Y.) Herald.

Every woman should send for FREE SAMPLE of FULTON YEAST

and learn of our plan of sending it fresh from the factory to your kitchen just when you want it. No bother, no trouble. Our plan insures successful baking, as you run no risk of stale yeast. We have been making this yeast for twenty-five years and the demand is greater than ever. Write to-day for sample.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, two bills were passed, one proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article I of the Constitution of the State, the other proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State, which said bills are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of Section 1 of said Article 1.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided in this State for one year and in the Legislative district of Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, and who moreover is duly registered as a qualified voter, as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at all ward or election districts in which he resides at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other officers, then no entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election, but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed. Every such male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be—

First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or if unable to read such section is able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States where in he then resided; or

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned person who may be twenty-one (21) years or over in the year 1906.

No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of the direction contained in Article XIV of the Constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voters shall elect; and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment as directed by the said XIVth Article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 3, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.

ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT to amend Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 34 of Article 3 of said Constitution.

SECTION 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same, and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies or of the State tax now levied or which may hereafter be levied to pay off the public debt, to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defense of the State.

But nothing in this section or in this Constitution contained shall deprive the General Assembly of the power to apportion amongst and to appropriate to the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars each year, to be expended only in the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways under and in accordance with such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the votes for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 2, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.

ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN WARFIELD, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and of the mandate of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that a copy of each of said bills proposing said amendments to said Articles 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the State be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State, where so many may be published, and in any county where not more than one newspaper may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next general election, which said election will be held on the 7th day of November, 1905, at which election the said proposed amendments shall be submitted in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 27th day of July, 1905.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland.

By the Governor:
OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Secretary of State.

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et al.

No 1321 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by G. S. Hamill and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of August, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of August, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $10.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Gertrude C. Jeffers et al., vs. George Warsick, et al.

No. 1328 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 29th day of August, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of August, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through which the new road is to pass, beginning at the gate that enters J. T. Garey's farm at the foot of "Ryland Hill" passing through the lands of J. T. Garey, E. M. Friend, Albert Frazee, and Kendall and Nedroe and intersecting the Blooming Church road close to Blooming Rose Church and examine whether the said road shall be made, will meet on the 28th day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the said road, and if so, locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

W. W. SAVAGE,
Wm. J. FRANTZ,
LEANEOUS DETERRICH,
Examiners.

The Maryland Agricultural College,
College Park, Md.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
Three courses of Instruction
AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC
Trains for life's work

Each Department supplied with the most modern and improved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements, bath rooms, closets, steam heat and electricity.

New Building with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Medical attendance, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees, all included in an annual charge of $200, payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by physician in charge.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term Commences Thursday, Sept. 21.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
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Big stock of tobacco, cigars, candies, fruits, etc., at Cheap John's. 3t

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The Republican
Oakland, Md.

JUST Opened

up a neat, clean line of Men's and Children's Pants, also a new line of late style and color hats. Prices to suit everybody.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

It is the Universal Verdict of Everybody that

Lauer's Ice Cream

IS THE BEST THEY EVER ATE

The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland

Ice Cream
Wholesale and Retail

Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.

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For Sale!

One Steam Saw Mill

With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.

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THOS. F. SMOUSE,
Cumberland, Md.

Get a bargain in Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

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RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON And Return
ONLY $4.50 TO BALTIMORE And Return
SATURDAY, JULY 29.
Via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Special Train will leave Oakland at 12:00 o'clock, (midnight,) affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either the Capital or Monumental City.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMAMENT.
Denver, Col., Sept. 4-7.
VERY LOW RATES.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Tickets on sale August 29th to September 2nd, and valid for return passage to reach original starting point prior to midnight of September 15th, 1905.

For details as to rates, routes and extension of final return limit, call on any ticket agent B. & O. R. R.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. NUMBER 23

MACHINE'S HEAVY BLOW

Gorman Organization Overthrown By Blair Lee, An Opponent Of The Poe Amendment.

Blair Lee's decisive victory over Spencer C. Jones in the Montgomery county primaries last Saturday, where both sought the Democratic nomination for the State Senate, is the most direct blow yet received by the Poe disfranchising amendment and the Gorman organization in the counties of Maryland.

Mr. Lee is opposed to the amendment; Spencer C. Jones, as President of the Senate of Maryland at the last session of the Legislature, when the amendment was adopted for submission to the people, was instrumental in having it passed and acquiesced in the attitude of the party bosses toward Governor Warfield. Moreover, in the contest for the United States Senatorship he cast his fortunes with Mr. Bernard Carter, the personal candidate of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, in preference to either Mr. Isidor Rayner or Governor Smith, both of whom had a following among the people, although Mr. Rayner was undoubtedly the choice of the majority of the voters.

With one stroke the Democrats of Montgomery by a decisive majority of 700, when only 4000 votes were cast, express their disapproval of the Poe disfranchising amendment and give Senator Gorman no gentle intimation that his sway is unwelcome where once it was supreme.

On every hand it is asserted that the blow dealt in Montgomery was not in animosity to the courteous, affable Mr. Jones, for whom very few entertain any but kindliest feeling. It was at the machine to which Mr. Jones lent himself as the main prop and the disfranchising amendment designed to perpetuate its power that the voters aimed. The machine in the counties means Senator Gorman, since his wishes with it has always been supreme. The opposition chose a strong man, upon whom they centred their strength. With him as their standard-bearer they wrested control from the clique which sought to dominate politics in Montgomery. The ticket that won with Mr. Lee is composed mainly of men who are of his own way of thinking.

It is not believed that Mr. Lee is an independent in the sense that the word is sometimes used. He has no personal feeling against Senator Gorman, nor will he necessarily ally himself with any movement that strikes at the State boss. He is, however, a man of the kind that Mr. Gorman most fears. While standing squarely on the plank of party regularity, he will claim the privilege of thinking and acting for himself. The word of Mr. Gorman will not be law with him. He is a man of convictions which he is not afraid to advocate, no matter how unauspicious the occasion may be. Men of this kind have always been a thorn in Mr. Gorman's side.

While Mr. Lee was winning his victory in Montgomery, Senator Gorman exhibited those traits of character which has brought him into dislike with the party workers in recent years. Spencer Jones had often sacrificed his personal views in order to gratify the State chieftain. In the Senatorial fight he voted contrary to the wishes of the people of Montgomery in order to put himself more securely in the good graces of the State boss. Mr. Gorman was not properly appreciative of this sacrifice. Perhaps he saw in the success of Mr. Jones a possibility of him looming up as a strong candidate for the Governorship. Past favors were forgotten. Afraid of Mr. Lee and envious of Mr. Jones, he shilly-shallied until Mr. Lee, who had gathered about himself the elements opposed to the Gorman machine and the Poe disfranchising amendment, was so far in the lead that it was impossible to overtake him. With the opposition that is developing throughout the counties to the Gorman machine any move of the Senator's would have hurt the cause he espoused, but the wiley old boss will now seek to bring Mr. Lee into camp by trying to persuade him that his victory was, after all, due to his non-interference in the contest. The friends of Mr. Lee say he is not a man to be caught in a trap of this kind.

The defeat of Mr. Jones means, too, the reorganization of the State Senate, no matter which party wins. A new President will have to be selected for the Senate. The President of the Senate is virtually the Lieutenant Governor of the State. This office is now occupied by Mr. Jones. The next Legislature will choose his successor. In case Mr. Thomas H. Robinson of Harford is returned to the State Senate the honor will probably be conferred upon him. Mr. Robinson however, has a fight on hands. He is opposed in the primaries in Harford by four candidates. It is believed, however, that he will win easily. The Republicans will make a determined fight to beat him in the general election. They will concentrate their powers, it is thought, solely against Mr. Robinson and the disfranchising amendment.

St. Matthew's Church Fair.

On August 17th the church fair in aid of the funds of St. Matthew's P. E. church, will take place in the grounds adjoining the church yard, but should the weather prove inclement arrangements will be made to hold it at St. Matthew's Rectory.

Lap Seal Ready Roofing.

The most reliable and durable ready roofing on the market. G. A. Shirer & Co. 22-2t.

A

Few of the Many BARGAINS You Can Get at Dixon & Kelso's

Lot of Ladies' Shirt Waists good style and quality, less than cost.

New line of Ladies Skirts, prices from . $1.25 to $4.25

Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Slippers and Oxfords going at cost.

Lawns, Dimities, Organdies and Summer Goods reduced.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits at half price.

3 rolls of 35c Carpet at 24c yd

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DIXON & KELSO

AN EXCELLENT TICKET NOMINATED

By the Republican Convention Which Met in Oakland Tuesday Afternoon.

W. McCULLOUGH BROWN FOR STATE SENATOR.

He is a Man Among Men and a Representative Citizen, Clean Morally and Politically, Whose Candidacy Adds Strength to the Already Strong Ticket—Resolutions and Proceedings of the Convention—Mr. Scott T. Jones as Chairman, Made An Excellent Presiding Officer.

The Republican convention for the purpose of nominating a Legislative and county ticket to be voted for in November, was held in the court room in Oakland Tuesday, being attended by representative Republicans from every district with full delegations.

The delegates arrived in town during Monday afternoon and evening coming on the trains and by the roads from their respective homes. During Monday night much political work was done by the candidates themselves and their friends, the favorite place for congregating being along the pavements on Second street which were crowded well into the night.

Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, the hour agreed upon for assembling of the delegates, Mr. Patrick E. Finzel, secretary of the retiring county committee, called the convention to order, calling for nominations for chairman of the convention. Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, was placed in nomination and was unanimously elected to the position. His election presaged a harmonious gathering and his rulings were well taken and received with excellent grace. Messrs. J. Arthur DeWitt, of District No. 5, and George W. Engle, of District No 12, were made the secretaries.

Following the election of the officers of the convention a committee on rule resolutions and credentials composed of one member from each district was chosen. A delegation contesting the seats of the delegation headed by M.. N. U. Bond from District No. 4, and favoring the saating of the delegates favorable to County Commissioner Stump and R. A. C. Howard for State Senate, was determined by the committee in favor of Mr. Bond's delegation.

At this juncture the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the delegates went into caucus, very graciously allowing the newspaper men to remain for the purpose of reporting the proceedings.

Chairman Jones received the report of the committee on rules, which was read and also that of the committee on credentials, accrediting the following as being entitled to seats in convention:

District No. 1—Albert L. Lee, George Bray, John L. Fitzwater, J. A. Wright, Louis Littman.

District No. 2—Jacob S. Myers, J. B. Thomas, Charles Kamp, William Hollinger, Nathen R. Selby.

District No. 3—Ralph Engle, C. D. Hershberger, C. C. Durst, G. J. Gnagey, Charles Younkin.

District No. 4—N. U. Bond, Grant Hershberger, Dr. H. M. Kemp, Henry Barnard, Floyd Duckworth.

District No. 5—James W. Friend, H. J. Speicher, Charles C. Speicher, J. A. DeWitt, Peter Brown.

District No. 6—Robert L. Friese, Richard Friend, David W. Fraker, Horace R. DeWitt, Henry Sines.

District No. 7—E. A. Weimer, Edward J. Frantz, Perry Bittinger, Andrew Shartzer, W. A. Maffett, Joseph Rathbun, W. S. Friend, Jasper Enlow, F. P. Arnold.

District No. 8—Charles E. Hilleary, Jonas Yutzy, Elliot C. Harvey, James Chisholm, W. P. Lee.

District No. 9—Patrick E. Finzell, Albert Bolden, F. A. Warner, Richard McKinzie, J. E. Frazee.

District No. 10—A. M. Jeffries, Martin V. Flanigan, F. L. Warnick, F. B. Casteel, James B. Shockey.

District No. 11—Willian P. Hansel, James Merrill, Jonas Wampler, Jacob A Strickland, A. J. Broadwater.

District No. 12—George W. Engle, Thomas B. Wiley, Silas O. Wiley, Joel Orendorf, Jonas Bittinger.

District No. 13—James E. Chappel, Artemus C. Smith, H. L. Price, John H. Rafter, A. C. Lyon.

District No. 14—Simon Myers, Joseph Tritchler, Joseph A. Kisner, George M. Brown, U. G. Palmer.

The preliminaries having been arranged nominations for the State Senate were declared in order when the following were placed before the convention: N. U. Bond, James A. Hayden, W. McCulloh Brown and U. G. Palmer. Mr. Bond withdrew his name prior to the balloting and on the first ballot Mr. Brown was declared the nominee.

For House of Delegates Nathan R. Selby, C. J. Otto, N. U. Bond, Patrick E. Finzell and Charles Ashby were nominated. The balloting resulted in the nomination of Messrs. Selby and Ashby.

Clerk of the Circuit Court E. Z. Tower was nominated by acclamation, no other candidate being placed before the convention.

For Sheriff Messrs. A. L. Lee and Andrew Shartzer were named, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Lee on the first ballot by a decisive vote.

For County Treasurer W. E. Hollinger, Horace DeWitt, P. B. Gough, and Jacob A. Strickland were placed before the convention. Mr. DeWitt was nominated on the first ballot.

For County Commissioners the result of the ballot nominated Messrs. Asa B. Friend and Artemus C. Smith. Other candidates were C. W. Friend, E. W. Kelso and Simon Myers.

Mr. Franklin P. Green was nominated by acclamation for County Surveyor.

Delegates to the State Convention, N. U. Bond, H. J. Speicher, W. McCulloh Brown, F. A. Warner, A. J. Broadwater, G. W. Engle, H. L. Price and C. J. Otto.

State Central Committee, Col. A. G. Sturgiss, Jacob S. Myers and Dr. H. M. Kemp.

The above nominations practically completed the work of the caucus and a motion was made and carried to go into convention, coupled with the resolution that the caucus nominees be binding upon the convention which was carried and the doors thrown open to the public.

Little work was left, however, for the convention to accomplish.

The report of the committee on resolutions was received and read, a motion was adopted thanking the officers of the convention for their devotion to duty and the convention was declared adjourned after the caucus nominations had been read.

The resolutions adopted are as follows:

We, the Republicans of Garrett county, in convention assembled, believing the interests of our common country are best subserved by the promulgation and practices of Republican principles espoused by the Republican party and as set forth in the platform of the last National convention, and past experience, present prosperity and future prospects intensifying this belief, hereby affirm our allegiance thereto.

We endorse the administration of President Roosevelt and his vigorous policy, foreign and domestic, and view with admiration that he has served the Republican party best by having worked for the highest good of each individual under the protection of our flag.

We condemn the proposed Poe Amendment as thoroughly un-American, un-Democratic and as a thrust at the free American manhood, both white and black, of the great Commonwealth of Maryland.

We endorse the administration of our public officials who have served us during the past.

Mr. Brown, the candidate for State Senate, is one of Garrett's representative citizens, a farmer and horticulturalist of large interests. By profession Mr. Brown is a civil engineer and conducted the field work in the recent boundary line surveys between the States of Maryland and West Virginia and between Alleganv and Garrett counties. He is a man above reproach in everything—business, politics and morals. His candidacy brings strength to the ticket throughout and every voter can conscientiously support him.

Messrs. Selby and Ashby, for the House of Delegates, are both to "the Manor born," their ancestors for many generations being residents of Garrett county. While Mr. Ashby has served one term in the House where his record is clear, Mr. Selby has never been before the people prior to this time. Both gentlemen will make creditable representatives of the peoples' interest at Annapolis.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court Mr. Edward Z. Tower, who has served for so many years in the same capacity needs no introduction to the people of Garrett county. He is one among the best officials of the State, obliging, courteous and painstaking in all his work.

Mr. Albert L. Lee, the nominee for Sheriff, is a son of the late Abraham Lee, of near Swanton. He was born in District No. 10 and at an early age went to work for himself. At twenty-three while engaged as a railroad brakeman he had the misfortune to loose his left arm in an accident. He then sought and obtained an education through his individual efforts and is classed as one of the leading public school teachers of the county. He is deserving of the support and goodwill of both Democrats and Republicans at the polls.

Mr. Horace R. DeWitt, of Sang Run District, the nominee for County Treasurer, is a successful business man of his section, being engaged in the general mercantile business which has been his occupation for a number of years. He is a native of the county and his friends in all parts of the county are legion.

Messrs. Asa B. Friend, of Accident District, and Mr. Artemus C. Smith, of Kitzmillersville District, nominees for County Commissioners, are both in the prime of life, active, intelligent and observant. Mr. Friend is a native of the county having been born and reared at the place he now resides. Mr. Smith, a carpenter by trade, has been a resident of the county for years, his former home being in Preston county, West Va.

Mr. F. P. Green, this County Surveyor, has served in the same capacity for a number of years and is well known throughout the county as a good official.

BAND CONCERTS EVERY SUNDAY

During the Month of August Will be Given at the Oakland Hotel.

The management of the Oakland Hotel inaugurated on last Sunday a series of band concerts which will be repeated every Sunday during the month of August, the music being furnished by the W. O. W. Band of Grafton, which organization is under the leadership of Prof. Leo J. Rasche, a former Oakland young man but for two years a resident of Grafton where he is engaged in teaching music.

The band came to Oakland on train No. 14 Sunday afternoon and after playing quite a number of selections at the hotel returned to Grafton on train No. 1.

Public Sale of Livery Stock.

We will offer at public auction at Reynold's Livery Stable, rear of Hicks House, Mt. Lake Park, on Saturday, August 12th, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., 20 head of Driving and General Purpose Horses, among them being some well broken family animals; also some good Saddlers, 6 Run-a-Bouts, 3 Surreys, 3 Hacks, 1 new Road Wagon, 6 sets Double Harness, 5 sets Single Harness.

Anyone interested in the above stock may apply at stable and examine and try same before day of sale.

Terms of sale—Ninety days' credit will be given, purchaser to execute his note with approved security.

DeLoyd Bell, Manager.

Patriarch Militants and Sovereign Grand Lodge, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16-23—Very Low Rates B. & O. R. R.

Excursion tickets will be sold from points within a radius of 50 miles of Philadelphia at rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip; and from points 50 to 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip.

Tickets on sale September 16, 17 and 18, good returning to September 25 inclusive.

From points more than 100 miles from Philadelphia the rate will be one fare plus $1 for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 15, 16 and 17, good returning to September 25, inclusive, except that upon payment of $1 to Joint Agent extension of return limit may be obtained to October 5, 1905.

Get full particulars from ticket agents. tisp19.

The Teacher's Aim.

(*Communicated.*)

Dear Fellow Teachers of Garrett County: As the time for the schools to open is rapidly approaching, it is orderly and timely that we consider a few things which make for our comfort and success.

First of all we must have an aim—a worthy, laudable aim!

An aimless effort is a worthless one; and an aimless life, like a ship without a rudder, is liable to be lost upon the sea of time and destined to final destruction amid the treacherous reefs of death. But the person who has for his polar star a proper aim in the sky of hope always succeeds.

It is not the purpose of this article to criticise our frailties in the school room; but designed rather to speak to us encouragingly along certain lines which tend to magnify our profession and culminate in the good of the children under our care, and thus lighten the work of the teachers and result in greater good to the pupils.

There are two errors into which we are liable to fall. They are unnoticed by the half teacher (you know there are whole teachers; one half teachers, one third teachers, etc., to zero teachers) but to the wide awake teacher they are obvious and painful.

The first is "keeping school" with no intention of good to the pupils, looking only to our own interest, and thus miss the good both to ourselves and them; for we help ourselves by helping others and harm ourselves by harming others.

The second error is to be anxious to advance the pupils, but get the pedantic notion that we must impress the school and the entire community that we are finely educated, and that we can see through and understand four-thirds of all that books contain. This is one of the avenues to that fatal error of doing for the pupil what he should do for himself, thus cheating the pupil out of his real opportunity for mental growth. This mistake upon our path as teachers is fundamental and far-reaching.

I once knew a father who seldom harnessed a horse or drove a team, hence the boys did the work in his absence and by so doing became partially informed in farm work. The mother invariably did the bread making, dishwashing, etc., and the girls grew up to know but little about household duties. Thus the boys received a better preparation for life than the girl, but both father and mother erred in the training of their children, the father by not directing the efforts of the boys, and the mother by not having the girls do at least a part of the work under her supervision.

The teacher, like the dutiful parent, must have a deep rooted anxiety for the child's good and advancement, put him to work with a kindly oversigh to direct, encourage and stimulate him to efforts in developing and organizing his mental, physical and moral powers.

That school is a success whose pupils are busy along proper lines, and that teacher is doubly successful who has trained his pupils to organize and control their efforts in acquiring knowledge and skill to became useful in life.

The teacher's aim, therefore, should be the pupils' good.

Whatever else a teacher may be or do, he is a failure unless he has made his pupils better, stronger, happier and purer.

Of course, the teacher must understand the branches to be taught, but he should study the classwork and the pupils more.

Remember that one's success as teacher should not be measured by what he knows but by what he can get his pupils to know and do.

May each teacher strive to make his school a great center from which shall emanate much and lasting good during the session which is to open in September.

J. C. Beahm.

Accident, August 5, 1905.

Cumberland Boy Pedestrians.

George Henderson, a son of Judge Henderson, of Cumberland and A. R. Cockran, son of a well known attorney at that place, passed through Hagerstown on Sunday on their way from Washington to Cumberland. Some time ago the young men started from Washington to Cumberland on a canal boat. Part of the trip they drove the mules of the boat, but this not being to their liking, they abandoned it and proceeded on foot. The entire trip from Washington to their home city is to be made by foot. The young men arrived in Hagerstown at noon, took dinner at the Baldwin and then proceeded on their long tramp.—Hagerstown Herald, Aug. 7.

BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION!

The Greatest Sale of REAL ESTATE in the History of Garrett County

In OAKLAND, MD., the Queen Health and Summer Resort of the Allegany Mountains

75=CHOICE BUILDING LOTS=75

Will be Sold at Public Auction to the Highest Bidder on

Friday, the 18th Day of August,

Beginning at 11 O'clock A. M.

These lots are located in the residence part of the town and within four blocks of the business section and but five blocks from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station. They adjoin the beautiful summer homes of the late Judge Jeremiah Wilson, Mrs. Samuel Shellabarger, of Washington, D. C., and the property of the late Mrs. Gen'l George A. Crook.

For Healthfulness the Location is Unexcelled.

The Lots Vary in Size===None Too Small for a Large House.

As an investment the property will surely bring large returns. Property that sold a few years ago in Oakland for $500 cannot be bought to-day for more than twice the amount.

These lots will be sold on the most reasonable terms. One-fourth of the purchase price in cash and the balance in monthly or yearly payments to suit the purchaser.

A GOOD BRASS BAND WILL BE PRESENT ON DAY OF SALE AND FURNISH MUSIC.

People from all sections are invited to attend the sale whether they are interested or not. Come and see what we have to offer.

For Information Write . . . . **A. D. NAYLOR or D. E. BOLDEN,**

Plats of this Property May Be Seen by Calling on Either of the Above.

OAKLAND, MD.

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE NEW :: ::

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Both of these papers one year for only $1.25, if you send your order and money to

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

I offer for sale

HOUSE AND 4 LOTS in Loch Lynn; House of 8 rooms, with cellar and attic and well of water under roof; Lots 30x125—containing a good Blacksmith Shop, Stable and all other necessary outbuildings. This property can be bought very cheap.

HOUSE AND LOT on Oak Street, Oakland, for sale or rent. House of 6 rooms—Lot 50x150 feet, with Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.

FOUR VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS situated on Liberty Street, in Oakland. Also 3 DWELLING HOUSES on Liberty Street, with good water and all necessary outbuildings.

HOUSE AND LOT on Wilson Street. House of 10 rooms; good water. Lot 150 feet front. Best Outbuildings in Oakland.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT on Pennington Street.

A VERY GOOD FARM 1 mile from Oakland—all under fence; containing 32 acres; about 25 under cultivation; 2 fine Orchards, and about 2½ acres in small Fruit; 2 Houses, a very good Well and a never failing Spring. A very desirable place for Truck and Poultry Farming. Can be bought at a low price just now.

I have for sale 18 of the very best Building Lots in the town which I will sell for cash—or $5 down and $5 per month.

150 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LAND situated less than two miles of Oakland which can be bought at a great bargain. The surface would make fine farming land. This land is well watered with a stream and several good springs.

A NEW HOUSE on Oak Street for sale cheap.

12 MORE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS at $5 down and $5 per month.

If you want cash for your Real Estate, or Real Estate for your cash, let me hear from you.

For further particulars call on or address

James A. Sincell Real Estate Agt and Surveyor
Office in the West Building, opposit the First National Bank, OAKLAND, MD

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Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, Md.

This famous Allegheny Mountain Hosterly will open on June 24, with prospects for the most brilliant season in its history. The hotel and cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choicest cottages can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel building and both annexes.

The popularity of Deer Park is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. The rooms are delightful and the cuisine excellent. The Hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming pools, etc., for amusement. An entirely new Livery Equipment has been installed.

Deer Park is on the direct line of the Baltimore & Ohio between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling, Columbus and Chicago, having the excellent advantage of through vestibuled trains from each of these cities with through Pullman service during the season from and to Pittsburg.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Maryland. Sep. 1.

"Ted" Mason's restaurant is open from six a. m. until everyone is fed. 19-5

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street. Office in McComas Building.

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Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Office at residence on Liberty street.
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DR D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address Elk Lick Pa.

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection o claims. Loans negotiated.

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Will be assisted in all important cases b Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT May, 21, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 21, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 3	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 5	Accomod'n daily ex Sunday	5:46 P. M.
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M
No. 7.	Express Daily	11.54 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. 8	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 6	Accom., daily ex Sunday	10:07 A. M.
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	5.57 P. M
No. 11	Express, daily	5 04 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.32 P. M

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Deer Park Hotel Station.

From May 21 to Sept. 30 all first-class trains will stop at Mt. Lake Park daily except Sunday. On Sunday all trains will stop at Mt. Lake to receive or discharge passengers holding tickets to or from points west of Grafton and east of Cumberland, Inclusiev,

Train 75 will stop at Newburg on Sundays to receive or discharge passengers.

THOS. FITZGERALD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN. Manager Passenger Traffic
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

ECLIPSES OF MOON AND SUN

Each Promises to Be of Interest to Scientists and Astronomers.

The chief astronomical events of this month are two eclipses, one of the sun and one of the moon, both of which are visible in the United States, says the Scientific American. The lunar eclipse comes first on the night of the 14th. It is partial, only about one-third of the moon's diameter being immersed in the shadow. The moon enters the penumbra at 8.09 P. M., Eastern standard time that is, at the moment an observer stationed at the proper part of the moon would first see the sun begin to disappear behind the earth. But it will not be till some time later that the darkening of the moon's southern limb will be apparent to the eye.

At 9.39 P. M. the moon enters the earth's shadow proper, from which all direct sunlight is excluded, and she continues to press further into it for an hour and then gradually moves out of it again, leaving it altogether at 1141, and gets clear of the penumbra at 1.12 A. M.

This eclipse is therefore very conveniently observable in one part of the world, but little information of scientific valne can be anticipated from it, thanks to the fact that the earth's atmosphere prevents the edge of the shadow from being sharply defined so that it is impossible to tell with any degree of accuracy when it reaches any given spot on the moon.

Far more important is the solar eclipse on the 30th, which is one of the most interesting ones for many years. It is a total eclipse of pretty long duration, and the line of central eclipse passes through several regions which are conviently accessible for observing parties.

The eslipse is total at sunrise in Manitoba, just north of the United States boundary. Thence the shadow sweeps eastward across Canada, north of the settled districts, and comes out on the Labrabor coast. It turns somewhat to the southward as it crosses the Atlantic and reaches land again on the Spanish coastnear Cape Finisterr e. Crossing Spain the shadow traverses the Mediterranean, passes near Tunis; enters the African desert, passes over the Nile near Assuan, and finally bids farewell to to the earth somewhere in Arabia, less than three hours after it began in Canada. The duration of the total phase is the greatest in Spain, where it is about three and three-quarters minutes, while it is about two and one-half minutes in Labrador, and a little less than three minutes in Egypt.

Several parties of atronomers are going to Labrador, and many more to stations in Spain and Algeria, so that a goodly store of observations may be expected, if only the weather behaves as well as it did in 1900, when the track of the shadow on the European side of the ocean was almost the same as at present.

Weather permitting a great deal of spectroscopic and other information about the sun's surrounding will undoubtedly be obtained. Perhaps the most interesting observations from an amateur's standpoint are those that will be in the search for a possible small planet near the sun than Mercury by photography of the whole region of the sky near the eclipsed sun. This has been done at several recent eclipses without result, only known stars being found on the plates; but the brilliant success of the photographic methods in finding new statellites makes one feel that the search for an intro-Mercurial planet ought to be continued a little longer.

WANTED.

At Garthrights Mt. Lake Park, strictly fresh eggs and butter. Will pay 20 cents half cash cant be overstocked.

FOR RENT.

One six room house with spring water, and all necessary out buildings on Liberty street. Apply at this office or H. C. Sincell & Co.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatuiency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Farm Wagons, Road Wagons, Buggies, Surries, Runabouts, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Mowers, Binders, Grain Drills, Grass Seeders, Spray Pumps, Roofing, Fertilizers and everything in the Farm Implement line. :: :: :: Call and get our prices.

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Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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One copy three months	.40
One copy one month	.15
Single copies	.05

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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator,
W. McCULLOH BROWN.

House of Delegates,
NATHAN R. SELBY,
CHARLES A. ASHBY.

Clerk Circuit Court,
EDWARD Z. TOWER.

Sheriff,
ALBERT L. LEE.

County Treasurer,
HORACE R. DEWITT.

County Commissioners,
ASA B. FRIEND,
A. C. SMITH.

County Surveyor,
FRANKLIN P. GREEN.

A BRITISH expert ranks mosquitoes next to whisky as the greatest foes to the human race. Many of the aforesaid human race, however, will consider the discrimination as highly unjust to the whisky.

IT IS PUBLICITY THAT IS FEARED.

The strongest force against any evil in this country today is newspaper publicity. There are men who will tell you that the newspapers often make public certain matters which ought not to see the light of day; that certain forms of evil are shown up to a degree more terrible, through the press, than they actually are. These men fear publicity. They know that public sentiment can be aroused more effectually by letting the public look behind the scenes than by any other agency. If an evil is to be overthrown, if it is to be eradicated from society, it must be shown up. The best citizens of this republic, who really have the good and welfare of the people at heart, seek to drive out every form of vice which is sapping the morals of the people. Publicity is the great weapon for the right. It is to be regretted that there are some journals, who through their desire for political prestige, and to court the favor of corporations or to have the popular ear of the unlawful element will not expose evils; will not give publicity to wrongs; but their influence lasts only for a time.

A Scant Fruit Year.

It now seems evident that this is to be a year of fruit scarcity in the eastern section of the United States, unless California comes to the rescue and ships the needed supplies clear across the Continent. The Georgia peach crop, which is now practically at the finish, was less than half as large as the crop of last year. In Eastern Maryland and Southern Delaware few peach orchards are in bearing this year, and this peninsula crop of the lucious fruit, which usually stocks the markets from Baltimore to Boston, and as far west as Buffalo, will be almost entirely missing. In isolated instances, where growers can gather a few scattering baskets from their orchards, they will be able to secure fancy prices. Other kinds of autumnal fruit are not in the usual abundance.

The United States is so varied in soil and climate that a universal fruit failure is of rare occurrence. There is not, of course, a universal fruit failure this year—there has been fruits in market contiuuously since January. There seems to be such a general shortage this year, however, that the fresh fruit supply has moved into the classification of luxuries from being the cheap summer commodity which it usually is. In modern times fruits have come into use as an article of diet to an extent that vastly exceeds the consumption of fifty or sixty years ago. Fruitgrowing in certain territories has become a staple industry. There are apples, pears and peach orchards that covers hundreds of acres, and strawberries and grapes are grown in like profusion and shipped to the city markets in carload lots. In this country especially have the arts of horticulture been developed and expanded. Fruits are not only supplied in abundance for fresh consumption to the cities, but they are extensively canned, preserved and evaporated, and in such form they enter largely into the export commodities that are sold abroad.

A general fruit failure is not quite so serious as an extensive shortage in wheat or in cotton, but it is a matter of serious moment, even when fruits are so scarce as to be high-priced and not cheap, as they usually are, in this country. If it should happen that we must import a considerable portion of our malic acid supply this year, that will be an unusual and somewhat deplorable circumstance.

THIS ONE KNEW WHAT TO SAY.

The Question of Weather Predictions Similar to the Problem of Dogs.

A fellow from up East writes to know which of the weather forecasts in the almanac is considered the best. He says a man out in St. Louis hits its occasionally, and a fellow down in Atlanta hits it occasionally, and he wants to know if one is better than the other.

When the late argument between the North and South broke out some time ago there was an old mountaineer living in eastern Tennessee who didn't want to get mixed up in it. He would never commit himself when the question of war was being discussed. He bought two hound pups and named one of them Abe Lincoln and the other Jeff Daais. When the Union sympathizers were around he would call Abe Lincoln out of the house, and when a bunch of rebels came around he would yell for Jeff Davis as if the dog was over on a neighbor's farm.

Folks were anxious to find out just how the fellow stood and a wise one in the neighborhood undertook to learn the mountaineer's sentiments. He called at his house one day, and said, "What's your dogs named, Jim."

"Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis," Jim replied as he continued to whittle

"Which is the best dog, Jim?" the wise one asked, with a knowing twinkle in his eye.

Jim stopped wittling and scared a fly off the tip of his ear, and drawled, "Ain't either of 'em worth a darn."

WITH LUNCHEON AT THE RENNERT

Hon. John B. Hanna Will Entertain the Maryland Republican Editors.

Mr. John B. Hanna, chairman of the Republican State Committee, will give an informal luncheon at the Hotel Rennert, in Baltimore, on Tuesday, August 22, 1905, at one o'clock in the afternoon in honor of the Maryland Republican Editorial Association. In addition to the editors, invitations have been extended to the Hon. Chas. J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, Hon. Sydney E. Mudd, Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, and Hon. Frank C. Wachter, the Republican members of Congress from Maryland, General James A. Gary, Hon. S. A. Williams, Collector W. F. Stone, Collector Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Hon. William H. Jackson, Mr. Thos. Parran, and other prominent party leaders. Acceptances have been received from Secretary Bonaparte and Congressman Mudd, both of whom will speak to the editors on the Poe amendment and other issues of the pending campaign.

The Deer Park Bazaar Next Saturday.

The annual bazaar of the Deer Park Village Improvement Society comes off in the Deer Park Hotel grounds on Saturday. Many ladies from Oakland have expressed a desire to visit the grounds. It will be an interesting event.

Attractive tables will be arranged. Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeck is to be in charge of the "Vimps" rugs. She will be assisted by Miss Blanche Schoolman Boardman, of Englewood, New Jersey.

Mrs. Geo. Truesdell and Miss Tulidge will preside over the ice cream and cake department.

The fancy table will be under the supervision of Miss Rose McGraw, and Mrs. F. C. Morse, of Philadelphia. Miss Turnbull will be in charge of the candy tables, and Miss Irene Haulenbeck that of mission furniture.

Veteran Editor Retires.

Mr. F. W. Rose, for the past twenty years editor and publisher of the Piedmont *Herald*, has sold the plant to Mr. Herbert Montgomery, of Keyser, W. Va., who with Mr. J. M. Stanley, of Piedmont, as editor, has taken charge of the paper. Prof. O. H. Bruce, of Westernport, for many years associate editor, also retires.

Do You Know

That Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm is for sale? A first-class place for pleasure or profit; one-half mile from and overlooking Oakland. Young orchard, berries, etc. For particulars call on or address, Charles J. Newman, Oakland, Md. 22-tf.

A Bazaar and Supper

Will be held in Offutt's Hall August 24th, 25th and 26th for the benefit of St. Peter's Catholic church. Admission 10 cents,

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ROADS OF SANDY-CLAY

How These Highways are Built in Southern States.

It is a matter of common observation that here and there in the southern states are to be found stretches of sandy-clay roads never known to be bad, says W. L. Spoon in the yearbook of the department of agriculture. This fact has led to a study of the reasons why such roads are always good. Numerous experiments have been made with varying results, but all indicate that the essentials to success in sand-clay road building are puddling and saturation. What is meant by puddling or mixing may be clearly understood by any one familiar with the operations in the process of brickmaking. The clay must be rendered homogeneous, and this can be done only by the addition of water during the process until the clay becomes plastic, like dough. The second essential is the addition, of sand to the point of saturation, but not beyond.

No sand-clay road can satisfactorily withstand the severity of public travel without having first been reduced to a compact homogeneous mass of sand and clay. Each grain of sand should be in touch with other grains on all sides. Such a condition cannot be secured without the agency of water. It is useless to roll a dry sand-clay road before it has been rendered homogeneous by the puddling process and the grains of sand have been brought into contact, with only the interstices between them filled with clay as a binder. The first operation is mixing; the second is rolling as the mixture dries. This forces the particles of sand together, and excess of clay tends to rise to the surface, rendering it sticky. This clay must in turn be sanded and the operations repeated until the surface has become hard and compact.

Many failures have been made in the building of sand-clay roads, and a few of the more common causes for these failures will be pointed out. The first cause of failure is the want of perfect drainage. The imperfections may be in the cross sectional drainage, the side ditches or the drainage of the subgrade or roadbed. It is customary to give to a sand-clay road a little greater crown than is usually given to a macadam road, especially where the grade is above 3 per cent. The subject of side ditches should have more careful consideration than is usually given in case of macadam roads. If the subsoil upon which the road is built is clay it is important that the bottom of the side ditches should be eighteen inches or more below the crown or middle of the traveled track. If on the other hand, the land is rolling and the subsoil is sand of considerable depth, thus giving perfect natural drainage to the roadbed, little or no ditch will be required.

Perhaps the most common error in drainage is the failure to drain properly and thoroughly all places where there are wet weather springs. If necessary, the roadbed must be changed so as to locate it upon dry ground, as even the deepest side ditches practicable may fail to give relief where such springs exist. It is important to avoid deep cuts and to carefully consider all probable sources of trouble. The writer has often seen old roadbeds with water oozing from all parts during a rainy season in spite of sufficient side ditches, the water even rising in the center of a twenty foot roadbed and standing on the surface or slowly running along the wheel tracks to the nearest mudhole. It should be remembered that water, beyond a very limited amount, adds nothing of value to the sand-clay road after it is completed. If water is always present, sand should be used without clay. Sand and water make a better road than sand and clay and water. In proof of this statement attention need only be called to the numerous places where water crosses the roads in sandy districts. Such fords are always comparatively solid.

Another cause of failure is the want of thorough mixing. There may be a proper amount of sand, and clay may be placed upon the road, yet if it is not thoroughly puddled and mixed to saturation in every place the road is not likely to withstand public travel. Some sections will break and become loose sand, while others will become muddy in wet weather and hard in dry weather. Such variations may occur every few feet and even at the same place one wheel track being in loose and the other in mud.

In northern sections frost is another cause of failure and one more difficult to deal with than any heretofore mentioned. Frost is temporarily destructive to a sand-clay road, and for that reason the mixture must extend below the frost line if the road is built on a clay foundation. Freezing disintegrates the sand-clay composition and makes of it a soft, slushy mud, which however, repacks again after each heavy rain, although frequently leaving the road surface somewhat rough. Therefore in general practice it is necessary to make the sand-clay mixture of such a depth as to extend a few inches below the frost line.

Other causes of failure are the improper section of clay and the improper treatment of the clay used. Ferruginous clays are the best, and chalky clays the poorest.

No road of any kind is likely to prove satisfactory unless drainage of the roadbed is carefully provided for, and especially is this true of a sand-clay road made of sedimentary clay and fine sand.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Services for Friendsville M. E. circuit for Sunday (Aug. 13) will be Sunday school at all the plrces at the usual hour. Preaching 10.30 at Hoyes; 3 o'clock at Elder; League meeting in charge of our class leader, T. Fike, 7.30 at Friendsville. Rev. Jacob Weigle, of Cranesville M. E. circuit, will preach at Hoyes at 8 o'clock in the evening, when a special offering for our missionary fund will be received and previous offerings announced. All outstanding envelopes for Conference collections are called for at Hoyes after the sermon by Rev. Weigle Sunday evening.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

Services by St. Mark's Lutheran congregation will be conducted in Garrett Memorial church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 o'clock a. m. Preaching at Deer Park Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

E. MANGES, Pastor

BAPTIST.

Preaching at the Deer Park Baptist church Sunday, August 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m. by Rev. N. Hart, of Mountain Lake Park.

At Deep Creek Baptist church preaching at 11 oclock a. m. and at Elder Hill school house at 8 p. m. by the pastor.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

ORDER NISI.

Solomon Fike, et al., vs. Lulu Fike, et al. No. 1334 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before 5th day of September, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 2nd day of September, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $950.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

As agent for the Yough Manor Land Company I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the Crawford Hotel in the town of Friendsville, Garrett Co., Md., on

Saturday, August 26th,

1905, at the hour of one o'clock p'm, the real estate belonging to said Yough Manor Land Company lying in Garrett county and being located on the east prong of Bear Creek about one mile northeast of the town of Friendsville and described as follows:

1. All that tract of land called "Ironwood and Vesper," containing from 1000 to 1200 acres. This tract will be sold in fee simple. It was cleared of its virgin forests about four years ago, but there is an abundance of small timber suitable for props and will soon be large enough for ties. On the property is located a lime quarry of three different grades of stone, the quality being the best; and also underlaid with several veins of coal, none of which have as yet been opened. This land will be sold in lots of 100 to 200 acres or as a whole. Plats and all information can be obtainted at the office of Mr. W. H. H. Friend, Friendsville, Md.

2. All that other tract or parcel of land lying and being in the same county and State, known as "Warsaw," located on Mill Run about three miles from Friendsville, near Garthright's old store, containing 228 acres. It will also be sold in fee simple and is underlaid with a four-foot of coal. There is on it a large growth of small timber and will be sold as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE.—One hundred dollars cash on the day of sale and the balance in cash upon the delivery of the deed or deeds to purchasers. Conveyancing at the cost of purchaser or purchasers.

C. W. FRIEND, Agent,
Yough Manor Land Company.

For Many Years No. 101
Fifth Avenue, New York,

Has been well and favorably known as a place where honest and conscientous medical advice, correct and scientific treatment, and speedy and permanent cures were assured.

Out of this door have walked thousands in the full enjoyment of health and strength, who had been given up as incurable by their family physician.

This fact has made the name and fame of

DRS.
F. A. & J. A. Greene

Known and acknowledged throughout the entire country as most successful physicians in the cure of chronic and nervous diseases.

The doctors are proprietors of the well-known medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy. This famous Cure is compounded and prepared under their own personal supervision and is guaranteed to be fully up to the standard as regards strength, efficiency and excellence.

The public Health Lectares will be resumed in the fall.

Drs. F. A. & J. A. Greene can be consulted personally or by letter, without charge.

Commissioners' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 28, 1905.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, August 15th, 1905,

to transact any business that may be brought before them.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

"OLD AND TRIED AND STRONG."

The Lonaconing Savings Bank

Of Allegany County

THE only Bank in Allegany County having Bonds on deposit with State or National Government to secure Depositors. :: :: :: ::

OFFICERS:
DAVID SLOAN, . President
D. R. SLOAN, . Treasurer

Capital Stock . $20,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits . $50,000
Deposits . . $585,000

3 PER CENT. Interest Paid Upon all Savings Accounts.

IDLE MONEY

MONEY often lies idle awaiting opportunity for investment. But these opportunities do not come every week, month, or even year. In the meantime, this money should be earning something and it can if you place it in this Bank. .. ..

The First National Bank

FRIENDSVILLE, MD.

FREE LESSONS

Hats at Half-Price for the Next Two Weeks

To the Ladies of Oakland and Vicinity :: ::

In Embroidery

FROM JULY 24
TO AUGUST 6

A competent instructor will be in charge and will give as many free lessons as you desire.

The Ladies Bazaar

OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

... NEW ...
Meat Market

Having opened a New Meat Market in NELSON'S OLD STAND on Alder Street, opposite Sturgiss' Pharmacy, I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Fresh Beef Always on Hand

Will Also Keep a Supply of OTHER MEATS. Courteous treatment and a "square deal" accorded to all. Give me a call.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. Broderick

ORDER NISI.

William Barkholder, et al vs. Clara Barkholder, et al.

No 1296 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 26th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 28th day or July, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July, 1905.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4010.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Appointment of Officer of Registration and Judge of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., July 18, 1905.

C. C. Speicher, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Election by this Board at a meeting held June 24, 1905, for Election District No. 5, is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Wm. M. Frazee, whose postoffice address is Accident, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

We're

Not talking through our hat when we say

Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store

Is the best place to get

Boys' Summer Clothing,

6 to 15 years, fresh and perfect,

Boys' Knee Pants 20c to 50c

Be4 the 4th you want to drop in and look around

Not everybody buys SHOES of Robinson, but all who do are satisfied.

Notice to the Public.

I hereby warn all persons that I will not pay any debts contracted by my wife, Maud B. Herr, after this date. Any person who may credit her will do so at his peril.

S. F. HERR. 203t.

..The..
Garrett National Bank
Oakland, Md.

Pays 3 PER CENT. Interest on TIME DEPOSITS

OFFICERS:
D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. T. C. Friend, of near Cranesville, was one among our new subscribers this week.

Mr. Charles C. Speicher, one of our good friends from Accident, was in to see us Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Willis F. Manges, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents at the Lutheran Parsonage in Oakland.

Mr. "Duke" McLean, of McHenry, was in the city Tuesday and incidentally paid this office a business visit.

Mrs. Fred. T. Martin has as her guests this week Rev. O. B. Corrigan and Miss Annie Glynn, of Baltimore.

Mr. Nelson Clark, of Crellin, was in the city last Saturday and had his named entered upon our books as a subscriber.

Mrs. M. L. Snyder, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Marshal M. Ashby at their home on Third Street.

Fall Term Opening.
The Tri-State Business College,
Cumberland, Maryland.
September 4, 5, 6. 4t

Mrs. Gertrude Keck and little daughter, of White Haven, Pa., are here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fleming.

Mr. Peter Brown, one of the farmers of the Cove section, was in Oakland Tuesday and was shown through the several departments of this office.

Mr. F. H. Millholland, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his wife in Oakland, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. T. Martin at their residence on Oak street.

Mr. George D. White arrived here from Baltimore on Monday and expects his family as soon as he can secure a dwelling, his own house being occupied now by Mr. J. A. Sowers.

Mrs. Annie Green and daughter, Mrs. Annie Gerner, both of Washington, D. C., are here as guests of the former's sister, Mrs. D. A. Vaughn, at her home on Water street.

Mr. George D. Frantz, one of the Republican war horses of District No. 2, was in Oakland last Monday, being accompanied by his nephew, both gentlemen returning home the same afternoon.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, in his weather prophecies for August, which are printed on another page of this paper today, says that August will have five storm periods of more or less intensity.

Misses Adah and Effie Gnagey, accompanied by their brother Samuel of Accident, went over into Somerset county, Pa., where they will be the guests of relatives and friends for several weeks.

Fall Term Opening.
The Tri-State Business College,
Cumberland, Maryland.
September 4, 5, 6. 4t

Mr. and Mrs. Hamill Spedden and children, of Fairmont, arrived in Oakland Saturday evening where Mrs. Spedden and children will remain a short time as guests of Mrs. William Hinebaugh. Mr. Spedden returned to Fairmont Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Joseph Rathbun went to Cleveland, O. Monday morning to attend the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Irene Palmer, whose death occurred in that city Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Schnauffer, of Brunswick, Maryland, was a Deer Park visitor last Sunday. Mr. Schnauffer is treasurer of the Savings Bank at Brunswick.

Mr. M. N. Wilson, of Elkins, West Va., was a business visitor to Oakland last Saturday. Mr. Wilson's many friends here are always glad to meet him.

Mr. David P. Hansel, of District No. 11, was in Oakland Tuesday—his second visit to the county seat. Mr. Hansel was very favorably impressed with the improvements going on here.

Mrs. Dr R. B. Ward and son, who spent three weeks in Cleveland, O., with a party of Parkersburg friends, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning, leaving the same afternoon for a trip of several days to Cincinnati.

Persons who have friends visiting them will confer a favor by giving their names and addresses to the editor so that a note may be made in our personal column.

The Mountain Lake Park *News*, which was established early in the the spring by John D. Hayden, ceased publication last week, the reason assigned being lack of support by the residents and business men of the Park.

Fall Term Opening.
The Tri-State Business College,
Cumberland, Maryland.
September 4, 5, 6. 4t

Mr. Chas. F. Schoolman, of N. 41st street, Philadelphia, is a Deer Park visitor. Mr. Schoolman derives much benefit from the mountain air, and believes that Garrett County should assert itself with more vigor in its claims as a health resort.

Good, jovial Pat Finzel, of District No. 9, one of the leading members of the Convention which met in Oakland Tuesday, brought with him a ray of sunshine Monday afternoon when he dropped in to see the editor for a few minutes' social chat.

Town gardens are beginning to produce vegetables in sufficient quantities to supply many families. The early growth of vegetation was retarded by the cool weather and most crops of this kind are unusually late. Tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, beans of various kinds and sweet corn are being gathered.

Fall Term Opening.
The Tri-State Business College,
Cumberland, Maryland.
September 4, 5, 6. 4t

Professor L. L. Friend, recently principal of the Keyser Preparatory school, passed through town yesterday en route to Pittsburg where he has a position with the Baker Construction company. He quit school teaching on account of a failure of his health and will engage in out-of-door work for a few years.—Dominion

Rev. Thomas J. Stanton, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, will attend the great temperance gathering at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on August 8, 9 and 10, as the representative of the united Catholic temperance societies of Western Maryland, acting as delegate at large. He will be accompanied by his niece, Miss Mary L. Stanton, Chicago. The principal address at this gathering will be delivered by President Roosevelt, who ten years ago delivered the principal address before the temperance gathering at the same place.—Lonaconing Star.

And behold some advertisers went forth to advertise. Some carried paint and brushes and besmeared the rocks, fences, gates and barns. The cows, horses and asses admired the artistic colors, and the small boys coved them with mud. Some carried posters both great and and small which fell by the wayside and were chewed up by billy goats, pasted on pantry shelves and used for other purposes. None of the advertising paid, and the advertiser snored aloud and sold not, while the advertiser who placed his advertisement in the local newspaper, where it was read by all, was kept busy selling goods and banking money.

TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Movement Set on Foot in Oakland to Curb this Crime.

A branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been formed in Oakland with some earnest ladies at the head of the organization who will give their attention to drivers who illtreat their animals by over driving, under feeding or cruelly beating them.

The law in this respect deals severely with the offenders and gives powers to an officer or S. P. C. A. agents to make arrests, who, in their presence, engage in direct cruelty to animals.

Just at this season of the year when horse are in demand for conveying persons from Oakland to Mountain Lake Park and other points nearby, over zealous drivers of hacks and busses in many cases use poor judgment in the treatment of their horses and the ladies above referred to are determined to curb this practice.

JOHN H. SHOBER KILLED ON B. & O.

A Well Known Railroad Man Struck by an Overhead Bridge.

Mr. John H. Shober, a Baltimore and Ohio brakeman, son of Mr. W.F. Shober, 17 Pulaski street, Cumberland, was found dead on an engine tank at Altamont early last Thursday morning. Mr. Shober was brakeman on an eastbound train and it is believed by the other trainmen that he struck one of the overhead bridges as he passed through Oakland. The other men on the train knew nothing of their companion's injury until one of them came upon his dead body on the engine tank. The remains were taken to Keyser on the freight engine and held there until the arrival of the passenger accommodation from Grafton and were then sent to Cumberland and prepared for burial.

The body was afterward conveyed to the young man's home on Pulaski street. Deceased was twenty years of age and had been railroading only a short time.

Col. William Clark, of Grafton, is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. James W. Leathers at their home on Second Street.

This office was visited Monday afternoon by the following gentlemen from District No. 11: William H. Jacobs, William P. Hansel, Jacob A. Strickland and Jonas E. Wampler.

Miss Rose Howe sailed for Genoa, Italy, today, from New York on the Cunard liner, Kronprinz Wilhelm. She will spend the remainder of the summer in Switzerland and will go to Berlin in the fall to study piano. Miss Emma Boughner left yesterday for New York to see her sail. She will go to Washington to resume her work.—Morgantown Dominion.

Last night Mr. W. A. Thomas and sister Miss Alice, of Kingwood accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell left Oakland for Vineland, New Jersey, where Mr. Thomas will be married on Saturday to Miss Emma F. Graham, daughter of the late Rev. John C. Graham, a Presbyterian minister well know by a number of the older generation of Oakland.

A grand picnic has been announced to take place at Highland Grove, at Grantsville, Md., Friday evening, Aug. 18th. All bands and musical organizations of nearby towns have been respectfully invited so attend and help to make the time pass pleasantly. One of the leading attractions of the day's amusements will be a game of base ball between the Meyersdale and Grantsville teams. All of the most delicious refreshments of the season will be served on the ground and highclass music will be rendered for all who wish to step the light fantastic.

Mr. Jerome B. Emory, our versatile Bittinger correspondent, was in Oakland Tuesday when he made this office a visit. Mr. Emory, who recently lost sight in both eyes, keeps abreast of the the times in matters political, commercial and otherwise and is quite a fluent talker upon almost any subject brought to his attention. Until his affliction came upon him he was one of the leading educators of the county and had among the teaching corps many warm personal friends. He was accompanied here by Mr. F. M. Bittinger, also of the Bittinger District, who looked after his comfort and well being.

JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER TERM.

Those Drawn for Service by Judge Robert R. Henderson Last Friday.

On Friday of last week Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, came to Oakland and drew the Jury for service at the September term of the Circuit Court as follows:

District No. 1—John A. Beckman, Isaac A. Paugh, Julius Littman, Franklin H. DeWitt, D. W. Gilpin.

District No. 2.—Joseph Fearer, Frederick Kamp, Amos M. Umbel, Ulysses S. Frazee, Franklin Humbertson.

District No. 3—Henry Weitzgall, Hiram S. Coleman, Richard E. Garlitz, Henry Latham, Christian M. Livengood, Cortez H. Jennings.

District No. 4—A. R. Snedegar.

District No. 5—William Garinger, John Failinger, Martin L. Fresh, Frank Callis, William M. Lohr.

District No. 6—Joseph A. Sebold, Thomas E. Bishoff, Milton Lytle, Elmer E. Cross.

District No. 7—Abram C. Wotring, James W. Laughlin, George Geissman, John W. Beckman, Charles A. Tower, M. M. Schrock, Franklin P. Arnold.

District No. 8—Arthur J. Nethkir, Asa Coddington, A. E. Boseley.

District No. 9—Thomas H. Layman, Charles H. Johnson.

District No. 10—Ephraim W. Kelso, James E. Lish, Josephus Harvey.

District No. 11—William H. Jacobs.

District No. 12—Gustavus Stanton, Frederick M. Bittinger.

District No. 14—William H. Bird, Walter G. Hinebaugh, James A. Sincell, William Canty.

Grand Mid-Summer Lawn Fete.

A grand mid-summer lawn fete is to be given at Mt. Lake Park August 11, from 2:30 to 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Civic Club of Mt. Lake Park.

The purpose of the fete is to raise money to improve athletic facilities at Mt. Lake Park.

No effort has been spared and a good time is promised all who will attend. There will be amusements for young and old.

The affair will open with a concert by the famous Stevens' band.

There will be pony rides, fish pond, see-saws, etc., for the little folks, automobile rides, fortune telling, postoffice, etc. Ice cream, lemonade, cake and candy for all.

Do not fail to come, for all who do come will be fully repaid.

DIED.

GUTHRIE—In the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, of gastritis, Mrs. Emma Guthrie, wife of Mr. Charles Guthrie, of Accident, this county. The deceased had been a great sufferer from a complication of diseases and was recently taken to Baltimore by her husband for treatment. At the hospital an operation was performed which was successful, but gastritis occuring, her death resulted. She leaves besides her husband two children. Mrs. Guthrie was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Speicher and was highly respected by her friends. Her funeral took place Monday from her late home, the services being conducted by Rev. F. A. Miller, assisted by Rev. J. C. Beahm, with interment in the German Baptist cemetery.

DIXON—In Oakland Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Mary, one of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dixon, aged about five months.

B. & O. R. R. Popular Seashore Excursions,

Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., Thursday, June 22, July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, 31, at following very low rates.

From Oakland only $8.50 round trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 round trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days including date of sale.

Stopovers allowed on return trip at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Ask Baltimore and Ohio ticket agent for pamphlet giving detailed information. tlag31

Grain and Hay for Sale.

I have for sale at my farm adjoining David Enlow's place a lot of hay, straw, oats and corn. Address H. C. Hostetler, Oakland, Md. 20-2t

Does Your Headache?

If it arises from EYE STRAIN I can permanently relieve it. Come in and let me EXAMINE YOUR EYES and tell you. Examination Free.

OAKLAND, April 10, 1904.

DEAR DOCTOR—For ten years I suffered with chronic headaches and could get no relief. Upon advice of Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, I had you examine my eyes, and the glasses you prescribed have completely relieved me. I have not had headache in 7 months. I see clearly and with comfort. All strain seems gone.

Yours, (MISS) DELIA WOLF.

PERFECT VISION GUARANTEED.

Piedmont DR. J. A. THORN Oakland

H. C. Sincell & Co.

THERE isn't a very great departure from the styles of a year ago, but there is sufficient to catch the critical eye. The double-breast Sack Suits have the advantage still further this spring in popular flavor. Both the double and single breasteds are a trifle longer—about an inch say, and they are cut a little fuller in the back. ¶ The extreme loose-fitting double-breast have a very long lapel. If you will look into our store you

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them

ALL-AMERICA OXFORDS $3.50.

will note the invisible stripes and overplaids are more artistically woven than formally, and you will also note our showing of suits in all the points of style, and all the way through is far in advance of anything you will find elsewhere in the city. ¶ Come inside and you will be delighted at how well we can fit you, and surprised at our low prices.

The GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHES for Men is the Brand that all the well dressed men are wearing today. We have them.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ORDER NISI.

Hazel Schmidt et al., vs. Adolpo L. Schmidt, et al.
No. 38 In the Orphans' Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered the 13th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of July 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of July, 1905.

The report states that the amount of sales to be $1,250.00.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True Copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Special Low Rates to the Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

A splendid opportunity to visit opportunity to visit California and the Pacific Coast, Yellowstone National Park, Shoshone Falls, the Yosemite. Tickets now on sale from all stations For rates, routes and full details, address Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents, or

C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A.,
D. B. MARTIN, M. P. T.,
Baltimore, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the land through which the New County road, beginning for the same at the No. One mine of the Upper Potomac Mining Company and running thence through the property of the said company and the property of Columbus Paugh, the Manor Mining and Manufacturing Company and Moon Brothers, to intersect the Deer Park road at the end of Garrett V. Moon's lane in District No. 10, a distance of about miles, and examine whether the said new road should be constructed will meet on the 21st day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and determine whether the public convenience requires the said construction of said road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. W. KELSO,
GEO. W. MOON,
ELISHA HARVEY,
Examiners.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

S L Townshend & SON

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW Line of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

THE LATEST EFFECTS FROM The BEST MILLS

S L Townshend & SON

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PAUL JONES' GREAT FIGHT.

Graphic Description of the Capture of the Serapis by the Bohomme Richard.

An event of much historic interest, both in itself and because of the stirring incidents which it recalled, was the landing of the body of Commodore John Paul Jones, on American soil recently and its deposit in the temporary vault at Annapolis, which it is to occupy until it shall find a final resting place in the crypt of the Naval Academy Chapel. Commodore Jones' greatest fame was won in his fight with the British frigate Serapis off the coast of England, on the night of September 22, 1773, and the story forms one of the most interesting pages of the annals of the Revolutionary War. The Richmond, (Va.) *Evening Journal* published last Saturday the following description of it in the guise of a dispatch from a war correspondent on board the Serapis, written when the captured vessel reached the Texel, on October 3, 1773:

"The pride of Britain has been most thoroughly humbled by the unexampled victory achieved over one of her finest frigates, the Serapis, 44, by Commodore John Paul Jones, in the U. S. Ship Bonhomme Richard, after nearly three hours of the most desperate fighting ever seen on the narrow seas.

"The events of the cruise up to the middle of September, which has been brilliantly successful in spite of the continued insubordination of the captain, have been previously despatched to you. Early in the afternoon of Thursday, the 23rd of September, the Richard, the Pallas and the Alliance sighted the Baltic merchant fleet off Flamborough headland under convoy of two ships of war, one of which, it was discovered, was a two-decker. The Richard and the Pallas at once crowded sail to close with the enemy, who boldly interposed between us and the convoy flying in great confusion for the shelter of Scarborough harbor. The Alliance, whose captain, Landais, has been most mutinous and disobediedt throughout the cruise, was hull down to the southward and paid no attention to signals.

"The wind was light and variable and it was not until six bells in the second dog watch (7 P. M.) that we got within hail of the larger ship waiting for us about two leagues from the headland. Then edging seaward, and Alliance was still far astern, leaving us alone to engage our enemy, for which we were not unwilling, indeed, very eager. The sea was smooth as a mill pond, the light wind scarcely affording steerage way in the strong tide, The full moon in a clear sky gave plenty of light for our bloody work.

"As we ranged alongside, the commodore having skilfully got to windward, the enemy hailed, what ship is that? Ordering the helm to starboard, the commodore, to gain time, answered, 'I don't understand you.' The enemy hailed again, with a threat to fire, which we answered with a broadside. The response was prompt, and for the next few minutes we drifted along side by side a cable's length (600 feet) apart, exchanging a terrific fire, when a most lamentable catastrophe took place on our ship. Two of the six 18 pounders in the gun deck burst, killing nearly all the men stationed there and severely wounding Midshipman Mayrant, who had charge of them. As these were all condemned French guns, they were abandoned by order of Lieut. Richard Dale, the first officer. Mr. Mayrant, refusing to go below, volunteered for the gun deck battery.

"The fighting continued for some three-quarters of an hour, the two ships surging closer all the time. The heavier metal of the enemy, he being armed with eighteens against our twelve and nine, worked havoc in our main batteries. Nothwithstanding, our gallant fellows keep bravely to it, ever flinching and giving back shot as long as the guns would fire. It was evident that in this playing at long bowls the enemy was too heavy for us, and that we should be knocked to pieces and sunk unless we could close.

"The Richard, having forged ahead a little, the Commodore tried to lay her across the enemy's forefoot, but he having put up his helm, we ran him aboard his port quarter. Before the ship could be lashed he drew away and we lay in line ahead, and, no guns bearing, the combat quieted for a little space, until the Richard, forging ahead and the enemy backing, we got alongside once more, only closer, and the battle recommenced we giving and receiving terrible punishment. Finally, about 9 of the clock, we were within pistol shot of her, when the wind hauled ahead, enabling the Richard to blanket the enemy. At this point the Alliance ranged along our unengaged side and opened fire on us, to our great astonishment and horror. We cried our name and signaled to her, but to no avail. It was impossible she mistook us for the enemy, for the Richard was a black ship, the other a white one. After killing twelve men by her fire, including Mr. Caswell, she left us, thanking God for her departure.

"The enemy having lost way, the Richard drew ahead and the Commmodore promptlv laid her athwart the other's hawse. The enemy now backed his after sail, but only succeeded in swinging into us as we ranged along his starboard side. His bower anchor caught in our mizzen chains, grapnels were also thrown, and in a minute she was fast to us, the Commodore with his own hands passing the lashing. The enemy made desperate efforts to cut the anchor fastenings, in the hope of swinging clear, but man after man who tried it was shot down, the Commodore himself using the musquets of the marines with great effect. The two ships remained locked together and the fighting recommenced again.

"Below the enemy had it all his own way. Our gun deck was swept by shot so that the sides of the Richard were literally broken to pieces, and presently their shot sped harmlessly out to sea. Above, however, we had things our own way. Our French marines and soldiers, of which we had a great number, led by the commodore in person, poured a terrific musquetry fire upon the spar decks of the enemy, which soon drove the survivors in her crew below.

"Now the Alliance again made her appearance. We were in hopes that she would fall upon the other side of the enemy and thus end the battle. But no she deliberately sailed by her and raked us again with her broadside into our quarter, adding to the terrible damage we had suffered below. She then drew off again and approached us no more until after the battle.

"The condition of the Richard was deplorable. She was making water fast and was on fire. Some 200 British prisoners in the hold were now released by the master-at-arms under the apprehension that we were sinking. They at once rushed for the hatch-ways. The gunner became panic-struck and gained the deck crying 'Quarter.' The Commodore knocked him senseless with the butt of his pistol and when the enemy's captain, hearing the gunner's cry, asked if we had struck, the Commodore answered him. 'I have not yet begun to fight.' Whereat those of us who heard, cheered mightily and went at it again,

"Meanwhile, Lieutenant Richard Dale, than whom no commander had ever a better or a braver second, with incredible presence of mind and resource had got the British prisoners to man the pumps to keep the Richard from sinking. In this the Commodore seconded him, and the orderly had to shoot one of the prisoners before they would obey and get to the pumps. This left the Richard's men free to continue the fighting. By the Commodore's direction the unhurt nine-pounders on the quarter deck were now shifted over and their fire concentrated on the enemy's mainmast, which was soon tottering.

"There had been smart fighting aloft among the topmen since we grappled and our fellows had cleared the enemy's tops. The Commodore, observing this, and indeed nothing escaped him in that hot action, ordered grenades thrown on the enemy, which was most skillfully done by Midshipman Fanning. One grenade, falling through the after hatchway, kindled a pile of cartridges, which blew up, producing a great explosion and loss of life and terror among her people.

"The enemy was now seen to be on fire and our ship was both blazing and sinking at the same time. The case of both was desperate. There was no thought of striking on our part, however. The men were crazy with fight, especially the Frenchmen, the Americans being more steady, but not less resolute, and every man and boy inbued with the desperate determination of their Commodore.

Midshipman Mayrant, although suffering from a second wound, was now ordered to board the enemy, which he did most gallantly at the head of some two score men. He was wounded a third time by a pike thrust as he leaped on the rail, but shot the man dead that did it.

"The enemy's captain, now practically alone on deck, struck his flag with his own hand shortly after four bells and the battle was over. Lieutenant Dale, who was also wounded, at once took charge of the prize, which proved to be (formerly) H. B. M. S. Serapis, 44, Captain Richard Pearson, a ship outclassing the Bonhomme Richard by about five to three. Above 200 men of the Serapis' complement of over 300 were killed or wounded, and we lost of our own brave fellows near 150. The sufferings of the wounded were most terrible and many died on the run to this place, notwithstanding the skill and devotion of both the British and American surgeons. Full lists of the killed and wounded will be transmitted later.

"It is with great regret that I chronicle the further melancholy fate of our noble ship. She was so cut up and wrecked that in spite of every effort it was impossible to save her, and the second morning after the fight she sank, going down bow foremost with the fine silk American colors under which she fought, flying from her gaff end. The Commodore left the dead in her, vowing they could wish no better coffin. The prisoners say they never met such desperate fighting in which our men agree. They say they could sink us, but not conquered by Britain.

"The course of the Alliance is much censured in the squadron and 'tis believed that her captain will be court-martialed for cowardice and treason and receive the fate he so richly merits. Had he been disinclined to fight he yet had the helpless convoy at his mercy and could have sunk, burned or captured them at will. The Pallas, which somewhat overmatched her, took the other British ship, which proved to be the Countess of Scarborough, after a smart action of an hour and a half.

"Captain Pearson is much chagrined to be the first British captain that ever struck to an inferior force in single ship action from time immemorial. Commodore Jones will be remembered as a Scotsman by birth, a native of Virginia, appointed to the navy from North Carolina. His successful cruising in the Providence and the Alfred is not forgotten. Last year in the Ranger he took the larger and better armed sloop-of-war Drake after a brilliant action. All here are enthusiastic for him, and hope to see him fly his broad pendant over a fleet of ships of the line, to which his merits and achievements entitle him. Then let Britain beware."

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson VII. 2Chronicle xxxiv, 14-28. August, 13,1905

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Josiah and the Book of the Law.

The temple was a junk-shop. Its floors sagged hopelessly. There were wide breaches in its walls. all the fine gold had been stripped off to buy worthless truces with heathen invaders. All the goodly and significant articles of furniture had been crowded like lumber in the unoccupied rooms surrounding the courts, and their places had been filled with the altars and symbols of alien religions. The ritual of the Hebrew faith had ceased and the dust of civilization. the deposit incident to a great city, steadily accumulated in the unkempt building. Among other things which had disappeared in the two hundred years of neglect, was the yellow scroll of the law. If they had only known it that old parchment was the nation's palladium. If it had been preserved the kingdom would have been preserved. It was the written will of Jehovah. Obeyed, the scepter would not have departed. Aside also from its indescribably precious contents, it was a souvenir of the highest value. What hands had penned it! What eyes had scanned it! What lips had read it aloud to what wondering congregations! But its very existence had long since been forgotten, if not entirely, at least to the great mass of the people.

Quick and great were the gains of honoring Jehovah in the restoration of His temple, undertaken by the good king. In that crude age there were no safety deposit boxes or vaults. The custom of hiding treasures maintained. The high priest probably secreted the money collected for the work of repair. He probably put it under some of the old plumder in one of the unoccupied rooms. It was while ransacking the place for hidden treasure that he made the most remarkable find of that age. He unearthed the only, the long lost copy of the Bible. One tradition says it was beneath a heap of stones where it had been hidden from the destroying hand of Ahaz. Another says it was in the ark of the covenant which Manassah had tossed aside with sacriligious hands.

The results of this discovery were important and beneficent. A rule of life, both for individuals and the nation, was found. A standard of conduct and character, to which king and peasant, priest, civil and military officers, all alike might resort.

No wonder that at the first reading the king sprang to his feet and rent his clothes in regret and fear that the will of Jehovah had been so long and grossly neglected.

Because of the low standard of education which maintained in those comparatively crude days, need of an interpreter and interpretation was imperative. Some one with an inner light, a sense for the divine must needs be found. It was in this way that Huldah enters the trinity of women prophets and joins Miriam and Deborah.

Key and Analysis.

I. Condition of Temple and contents.

1. The scroll of the law. Its intrinsic value. Its value as a souvenir. Results of its loss.

2. The finding of the law. How. By whom. Under what circumstances.

3. Result of finding of the Law. In general. Upon the king in particular.

4. Need of an Interpreter. Whence it arose. Huldah.

The Teacher's Lantern.

It is an ancient story with modern application. There are many today to whom the Bible is as perfectly a lost book as it was to Josiah and his contemporaries. To them it is as if it had never been written. Out of sight it is out of mind.

* * * * *

The public display of the Bible on the sacred desk is to be commended. It is an exalting of the Word. An object lesson. In sight it is in mind.

* * * * *

Yet the Bible is never to be a fetch. The Bible is only God's vehicle. By it He comes to our minds and hearts. To worship the vehicle is idolatrous. If the Book could speak it would cry as the angel did to John, "See thou do it not."

* * * * *

The life is more than the book. It the ultimate analysia it is not so much what a man knows as what he is.

* * * * *

Interpretation of the Scripture is the distinct and important function of the Christian ministry today, as it was of the prophet in olden times. Not that the ministry has an exclusive monopoly of this function. Many unordained sons interpret skillfully. As general education increases, the need of specific interpretators decreases.

* * * * *

Here is an old-illustration of the principal which Jesus enunciate, that "he who does shall know." Josiah was "doing". It was when he began to repair the temple that he found the Book.

* * * * *

The Bible is a potent book. Its reading brings things to pass. It provokes either revolt or obedience. Josiah sought an interpreter to make its contents plain to him. Jehoiakim reached for a knife and cut it into shreds. The Bible receives the same opposite treatment to-day.

* * * * *

It should not be thought a thing incredible that the Bible was lost in that early and crude age, when those who could read it could be counted on one's fingers. The Bible was practically lost again in the Middle Ages, even in those seats of art and learning, the monasteries. It is said that Luther was twenty years old before he ever so much as saw a Bible.

SAW HISTORIC INCIDENT.

Mrs. Bedgar Witnessed Barbara Fritchie Wave Stars and Strioes.

Mrs. Bedgar, who lives at Overton, Westmoreland county, was born in Frederick, Md., nine years before the Civil war began. She saw Barbara Fritchie place the stars and stripes in her window, saying she defied the rebels to take them down. A rebel living in Frederick tore down the flag, but Barbara Fritchie placed another in the window.

Some people have asserted, that Whittier's poem entitled "Barbara Fritchie" was founded on fiction, but there have been enough facts told by eye witnesses to establish the reailty of the happening. Barbara lived with her sister and was surely a heroine of the highest order and in the broadest sense. She loved mankind because she first loved her country. Mrs. Bedgar (then Miss Bender) rode in a buggy wtih Stonewall Jackson, who bought some goods of Barbara Rice, an aunt of Mrs. Bedgar. Mrs. Bedgar's family belonged to the Rebel army. She saw John Brown fall off his horse, being wounded, opposite her father's home.

Stonewall Jackson placed under a guard the man who tore down Miss Fritchie's flag. His strong language on that occasion quoted from Whittier's poem that "who dares to touch a hair of her head dies like a dog," displayed the true southern chivalry that prevailed in those days.

S. L. HOLLEY.

Fairchance, Pa.

REV. HICK'S PREDICTIONS

His Weather Forecast for the Month of August—Five Storm Periods.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, of St. Louis, says in reference to the month of August, that the first half, if not more, of the month, will be very warm with a general and severe shortage of rainfall as we near the close of the month, copious and general rains will attend the great storms reasonably expected. Then in entering into detail he predicts five storm periods, as follows:

The first period will exten from the 4th to the 8th, having its center on the 6th. Storm conditions of which in the form of falling barometer, increasing humidity and warmth, with growing cloudiness will appear as early as the 4th. Storms and thunder gusts will quickly follow in Western sections, and duriug the 5th to about the 7th these disturbances will pass over the country in their eastward sweep. Rising barometer will succeed these storms, bringing change to cooler from the 7th to the 10th.

The second period is central on the 11th and 12th. The indications are for only moderate barometric and other changes at this time Threatening clouds with thunder gusts may show themselves over scattering localities, warm and dry. Unsettled and possibly threatening conditions will increase on and touching the 14th. On this date falls the full moon at an eclipse note which fact is almost sure to attract the disturbances of the periods immediately before and after the date. Either the reactionary disturbances due on the 11th and 12th will be delayed up to the 14th, or the disturbances of the regular period following will begin as early as the 14th.

The third period is central on the 17th, reaching normally from the 15th to 20th. It is quite probable that this period will open with barometer very low and storms will be forming in Western regions as early as the 14th and 15th. During the 16th to 19th very general and forcible storms will pass eastwardly across the country. Thunder and lightning will mark these storms with great emphasis. Earth quakes will be felt in various parts of the globe not far from the 14th. A decidedly high barometer and change to cooler will follow the western flank of those storms.

The fourth period will center on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th. Very high temperature, low barometer and vicious electrical storms will be very natural during the first stages of the period, but sudden change to high barometer and much cooler press the Western side of the storm area. There is a danger that these very sudden changes to cooler late in August will be followed by frosts in northern extremities.

The fifth period is central on the 29th covering the 27th to the 31st. As early as the 27th and 28th warnings of gathering storms will be noted in many parts of this and other countries. Equinoctual storms and hurricanes will almos certainly develop at this time an reach the Gulf and Atlantic Coas regions the last days of August The crisis of this period will no be over forty-eight hours from six o'clock p. m. on the 30th. The temperature will be excessively high over most sections and many storms of rain and thunder and hail, attended by violent tornadic gales, will pass over wide areas of the interior parts of the country. The storms of this period will continue into the opening days of September. A pronounced rise of the barometer will come from the northwest at the breaking of this period and bringing such extreme change to cooler as to give frosty nights in northern and central parts of the country.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

THE POE AMENDMENT.

What It is And What People Says About It.

Below is the text of the essential part of the disfranchising Constitutional Amendment which will be submitted to the voters of Maryland at the next election. The part given is the test for voters, and, as the proposed amendment itself states, no person not coming under one of the three descriptions shall, if the amendment be adopted, be entitled to vote. Here is the test:

First. A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or, if unable from physical disability to read such section, able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or,

Second. A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or,

Third. Any lineal male descendant of such last mentioned persons. No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be registered as a qualified voter nor be entitled to vote.

What leading men say about the measure:

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, to the Republican State Central Committee: Of course I do not ask if you are opposed to it. Addressed to the Republicans, that question would be absurd and almost insulting. The Republican party has ever held, with Voltaire, that "a good citizen needs no grandfather."

Gov. Edwin Warfield: The educational requirement therein is not conservative or definite, but is vague and uncertain, and is liable to cause grave abuses through ...e prejudices, the whims of partisan zeal of the registration officers. Any educational requirement or qualification adopted should be defined in precise terms in the amendment and thus be placed beyond the power of any election officer to do justice by partisan or unfair action. The fundamental right of a citizen to exercise the privilege of suffrage should not depend upon the opinion of any set of election officers as to the reasonableness of his interpretation of any clause of the Censtitution.

Attorney General William Shepard Bryan, Jr.: It is a fundamental principal of Constitutional liberty, other than Magna Charta, that all man's rights should depend upon definite and ascertainable facts and not upon lhe discretion, opinion, whims, or caprices of any other man or set of men. And when the discretionary power to pass upon the political powers and privileges of any portion of the people is sought to be given to a set of men notorious and scandalously unfit to intelligently exercise that power, it is difficult to ... R...uss the measure in the language of moderation. The "leave to live by no man's leave" is the characteristic which distinguishes constitutional liberty from despotism.

Mr. Albert S. J. Owens, State's Attorney for Baltimore City: All law-abiding men agree it is wrong to steal—and right thinking men agree that it is at least just as wrong to steal votes as it is to steal money. Thus this amendment the organization having control of the ...rty machinery have the power ...the right to vote from as many ...qualified persons as they choose. Will any one contend that political leaders can bind the rank and ...e of the party to a scheme of ...itical larceny?

...ol. David G. McIntosh: In ... opinion it is vesting too much ...wer in the registration officers ...d is a very dangerous measure. ...m not sure, but I might be disqualified myself under this clause (the educational test), and it is not possible for the Judges of the Court of Appeals to be disqualified to vote, if the registration officers so mind.

Maj. John I. Yellott: If educated, intelligent and honest election officers familiar with the Constitution and capable of doing what many lawyers cannot do, viz., pass on a reasonable construction of any section of the Constitution, are to be appointed, then the amendment amounts to nothing. Such cannot be had and will not be appointed, but the tools of political bosses will fill the places, and the "reasonableness" of constitutional construction will depend wholly on the political sentiment of the proposed voter. This is wrong, vicious and dangerous.

Mr. Archibald H. Taylor: In fact, it is an utterly unprincipled measure, whose whole object and effect is to put an arbitrary power, to grant or refuse registration, in the hands of judges of election.

Mr. Alfred S. Niles: To my mind, a government based on the votes of an electorate so qualified is neither Republican, nor Democratic, nor Aristocratic, nor gov ernment at all in the true sense. It is anarchy under form of law.

Mr. John E. Semmes: I cannot understand how anyone who believes in honesty in business and in personal matters can ratify a dishonest act in a political way by voting for the Poe Amendment.

Mr. Leigh Bonsal. For my part, I fear much more the old Democratic Ring, with largely increased powers, than I do the bugboo of negro domination.

The Independent Citizen's Union (composed of individuals and sixty-one affiliated German-American societies): From the turbulent and bloody days of "Know-nothingism" to within but a few years ago, the political history of Maryland is replete with examples of violence, fraud and murder—all born of a desire to maintain political control despite the will of the people. The adoption of this amendment presages trouble in the future.

The Reform League: The Executive Committee reports to the League that the Poe Amendment is subversive of republican and democratic principles in our government; is unjust and insulting to white citizens of foreign birth or parentage no less than to colored men; furnishes no safeguard against the evils of an ignorant suffrage; entrusts arbitrary, excessive and dangerons powers to officers of registration, powers which can be and, according to all human probability, will be grossly abused by such officers for partisan purposes, as similar, though less extensive, powers have been abused in the past; threatens the most precious rights of our citizens and endangers self-government in Maryland.

As Mr. Bonaparte says, it is absurd to suppose that any Republican will vote for the amendment. With such good Democratic testimony against it why should any Democrat vote for it? With such eminent independent counsel, why should any independent vote for it? With the Independent Citizens' Union on record in such strong terms, why should any citizen of foreign birth or descent vote for it? After the Reform League's report, why should any reformer vote for it. WHY SHOULD ANY ONE VOTE FOR IT?

Very Low Rates.

Denver, Col., and Return via Baltimore & Ohio R R. On account of the Fraternal Order of Eagles meeting at Denver, Col., on August 15 to 19, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets on August 11 and 12, good returning to August 25, 1905, inclusive. On deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and payment of fee of fifty cents, extension of return limit may be obtained to September 25, 1905.

Call on B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agents for full detaifs. Aug. 19.

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FOR YOUR ROOFS

B. W. HARVEY,
R. R. 1. DEER PARK, MD.

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HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

Affording a most convenient entrance near the centre of the Shopping and Hotel District.

THE DOWN TOWN TERMINAL AT FOOT OF
LIBERTY STREET
Will be continued as heretofore.

Ferry Service to and from South Ferry-Whitehall Terminal has been discontinued.

D. B. MARTIN,
Mgr. Passenger Traffic.

214t

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1905.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS		NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00†	lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 42	7 27		Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50		Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05		Westernport	10 58	6 35
4 29	8 09		W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27		Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35		Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55		Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00		Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x	ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35†	lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42		Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54		Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58		Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†		Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00†	ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37	lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01		Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04		Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10		Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44		Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59†	ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 46
p m	a m			a m	p m

No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†		lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45		R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48		Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01		Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar	Belington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m			a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x		lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10

P. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42		Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46		Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19		Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35		Durbin	12 40	5 00

† Daily x Daily except Sunday.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of A. T. Matthews will be promptly filled.

E Z. TOWER.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,
AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,
In the Alleghany Mountains,
will be re-opened (D. V.)
On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in excharge for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

JOHN W. ASH
PLUMBING
GAS FITTING
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
Centre St. PHONE 62 Kevser, W. Va.

It is the Universal Verdict of Everybody that

Lauer's Ice Cream

IS THE BEST THEY EVER ATE

The Only Ice Cream Parlor in Oakland

Ice Cream
Wholesale and Retail

Leave Orders Saturday For Sunday Delivery.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

BUILDING PAVING Pressed Face BRICKS Vitrified for Foundations Vitrified for Sewers Street Paving Blocks

BEST QUALITY FOR BUILDINGS, CASING, SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.
BEAUTIFUL SHADES—RED, LIGHT GRANATE AND MIXED COLORS.

800,000 DAILY CAPACITY — Queen City Brick and Tile Co., and Cumb'd Granate Brick Co. Cumberland Maryland — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

Subscribe for The Republican; $1.25 PER YEAR.

CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round—where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and where animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources are more varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the division of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure, business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Special low round-trip rates are in effect via this line throughout the summer to various Pacific Coast points, and colonist low rate one-way tickets will be on sale during September and October, which give an unusual chance for settlers to make the trip at a minimum of expense.

Daily and personally conducted excursions are operated through to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland without change, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only $7.00, via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.

NW484

The Spirit of Reform.

I'M goin' to be a better boy
  Than I have ever been before.
I'm goin' to be a greater joy
  To ma an' love her more an' more.
I'm goin' to work an' never rest
  No matter how I want to play.
I'm going to do my very best—
  Till after circus anyway.

When pa asts me if I won't run
  An errand for him, even w'en
Th' game were playin' ain't quite done,
  I'll start off just as quick, an' then
He'll be su'prised t' think I don't
  Say, "After 'w'ile." An' I won't say,
"I'd ruther not,' or, "Can't," or,
    "Won't"—
  Till after circus anyway.

No matter if the work is hard,
  I'll never make a fuss at all.
I'll pile the wood an' rake th' yard
  No matter if they're playin' ball,
An' w'en they call me in at night
  I won't stand out in front an' say,
"Oh, just a minute more!" 'Tain't
    right—
  Till after circus anyway.

No matter if there's lots o' pie,
  I won't ast for anuther piece.
I'll fold my napkin up w'en I
  Get done an' say, "Excuse me,
    please."
I'll try to keep as nice an' clean
  As a boy ought to be an' pray
Not ever to be cross an' mean—
  Till after circus anyway.

An' then w'en it comes circus day
  I'll just p'tend that I forget,
An' w'en ma looks at me I'll say,
  "I didn't know it's comin' yet!"
An' then she'll sort o' smile at me,
  But I'll just work an' never say
A word, cuz that's th' way to be—
  Till after circus anyway.

Then maybe she'll tell pa how I
  Just worked an' how I never knew
Th' big parade was comin' by
  At ten o'clock an' how at two
Th' big show opens, an' then he
  Will take a dollar out an' say
I'm 'bout as good as boys can be—
  Till after circus anyway.
—J. W. Foley in New York Times.

Glum.

Hicks—Did the lecture you gave your wife on "economy" have any effect on her?

Wicks—Well, yes; she's economical with her smiles now.—Browning's Magazine.

How Could She Doubt?

"Oh, mamma," she cried, rushing into her mother's room and flinging her arms around the parental neck, "he loves meh, he loves meh."

"My dear child. I'm so glad. Has he told you? Has he asked you to be his wife?"

"No, but he's down in the library learning to play chess with papa."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Teams Wanted—To haul from Cover's Mill at Round Glade to Swallow Falls. Good teams can make $5 per day. Address, N. A. Reams. Swallow Falls, Md. 22 3tpd.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

Every woman should send for

FREE SAMPLE

of

FULTON YEAST

and learn of our plan of sending it fresh from the factory to your kitchen just when you want it. No bother, no trouble. Our plan insures successful baking, as you run no risk of stale yeast. We have been making this yeast for twenty-five years and the demand is greater than ever. Write to-day for sample.

FULTON YEAST CO., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR; WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

NEW OFFICERS FOR COMMUNITY

Annual Meeting Held Tuesday When Election Took Place.

Tuesday of this week the annual meeting of the Community of Mountain Lake Park was held at which officers were elected for the ensuing year and other business of importance to the general public of the Park transacted.

The election was participated in by all property owners of the Park and was conducted at Assembly Hall, resulting in the election of the following:

President, Major J. M. Burns; secretary, Rev. L. A. Rudisill; treasurer, Mr. E. E. Friend; street commissioner, Mr. Hanson B. Lewis; members of the Annual Committee, Messrs. Upton Cuppett and George M. Jacobs, the latter a resident of Fairmont but a large property holder at the Park.

Various matters appertaining to the future welfare of the Community were discussed and plans formulated for the improved condition of internal affairs at the Park adopted.

FROM PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

One Chief Magistrate Held Office for Sixty Years.

Which of the 25 Presidents of the United States filled the most offices, and served longest in public life? Investigation shows he was John Quincy Adams. It can be said he lived aud died in office. He certainly died in that relation in 1848, while member of the House of Representatives, and in the very hall where he had served continuously eight terms, 16 years, beginning four years after his Presidential term had expired in 1829. The more early Presidents seemed not to think of accepting office after their Presidential terms had expired, but Quincy Adams changed the custom.

It would be difficult to list all the different offices or places he filled in his long life, beginning in his boyhood, when his father, John Adams was so much and often abroad, as Minister to about half of the National Courts of Europe, including England. J. Q. Adams was one of the four American statesmen who negotiated the treaty of Ghent with England on the day before Christmas, two weeks before the battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815. Had the ocean cable then existed, there would have been no celebration of the eighth of January. And where would the immortal Jackson have stood in history. J. Q. Adams in early life, was a State Senator in Massachusetts, then a Congressman, later a United States Senator. Secretary of State for the whole of President Monroe's two terms, elected President by the House of Representatives in 1824, the only election of the kind in our history. A candidate for re-election 1828, and defeated by Gen. Jackson. But the strange part of his life was to be a candidate so often for Congress, after he had filled the Presidential chair. He must have had a taste and even a wish for office. As a Congressman, he was active, useful and aggressive even in his aged years, the last of which he called a "nosthumous life." His official career lasted over 60 years with but few intervals.

Jackson was once a judge, then a congressman, while that body sat in Philadelphia, and in the early twenties, a U. S. Senator a few years. Andrew Johnson, one of the accidental Presidents, filled a number of offices before the Presidential chair fell to him so sadly. Some years later he became a Senator from Tennessee, died in 1875, while a member. John Tyler, another of the accidental presidents, it was humorously said, accepted a road supervisorship of three years and eleven months. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 1.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMAMENT,

Denver, Col., Sept. 4-7.
VERY LOW RATES.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Tickets on sale August 29th to September 3rd, and valid for return passage to reach original starting point prior to midnight of September 15th, 1905.

For details as to rates, routes and extension of final return limit, call on any ticket agent B. & O. R. R.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, two bills were passed, one proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the State, the other proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State, which said bills are in the words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of Section 1 of said Article 1.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upwards, who has resided in this State for one year and in the Legislative district or Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, and who moreover is duly registered as a qualified voter, as provided in this Article, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at all elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates, or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer, he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election, but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city, entitling him to vote at any such election, shall be entitled to vote in the election district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed. Every such male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be—

First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the officers of registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or if unable to read such section is able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or

Second—A person who on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or

Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned person who may be twenty-one (21) years or over in the year 1906.

No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of the direction contained in Article XIV of the Constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voters shall elect; and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment as directed by the said XIVth Article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 3, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.

ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT to amend Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 34 of Article 3 of said Constitution.

SECTION 34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same, and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of such works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies or of the State tax now levied or which may hereafter be levied to pay off the public debt, to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid, or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assemby may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defense of the State.

But nothing in this section or in this Constitution contained shall deprive the General Assembly of the power to apportion amongst and to appropriate to the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars each year, to be expended only in the construction and maintenance of public roads and highways under and in accordance with such regulations as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the votes for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said fourteenth article of the Constitution.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland the original of which was passed by the Senate by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 2, 1904.

SPENCER C. JONES,
President of the Senate.

ROBERT MOSS,
Secretary of the Senate.

This is to certify that this engrossed document proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the original of which was passed by the House of Delegates by yeas and nays, more than three-fifths of all the members elected voting in the affirmative, on March 10, 1904.

GEORGE Y. EVERHART,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
BENJAMIN L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWIN WARFIELD, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and of the mandate of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that a copy of each of said bills proposing said amendments to said Articles 1 and 3 of the Constitution of the State be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State, where so many may be published, and in any county where not more than one newspaper may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next general election, which said election will be held on the 7th day of November, 1905, at which election the said proposed amendments shall be submitted in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 27th day of July, 1905.

EDWIN WARFIELD,
Governor of Maryland.

By the Governor:
OSWALD TILGHMAN,
Secretary of State.

The Maryland Agricultural College,

College Park, Md.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
Three courses of Instruction
AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC
Trains for life's work

Each Department supplied with the most modern and improved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements, bath rooms, closets, steam heat and electricity.

New Building with modern improvements. Location unsurpassed for health. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Laundry, Medical attendance, Annual Deposit, Chemical and Athletic fees, all included in an annual charge of $200, payable quarterly in advance. Daily visit by physician in charge.

Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to Short Course of Ten Weeks in Agriculture.

Write for particulars.

Term Commences Thursday, Sept. 21.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Md

Who Does Your JOB WORK

IS it the kind that you expect to gain business by? You desire your printed matter to be as up-to-date and stylish as the goods you handle. It is impossible to secure patronage when you haven't the right goods for your customer. So it is in the printing line. The work must be tasty and attractive. Such is the kind we do. Let us have an order—we guarantee to please you.

The Republican
Oakland, Md.

JUST Opened

up a neat, clean line of Men's and Children's Pants, also a new line of late style and color hats. Prices to suit everybody.

ARTHUR TOWNSHEND

ORDER NISI.

Frederick Kamp, et al., vs. Henrietta Kamp, et al.

No 1321 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by G. S. Hamill and E. H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of August, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $10.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Gertrude C. Jeffers et al., vs. George Warsick, et al.

No. 1328 Equity, in the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 2nd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and five, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Gilmor S. Hamill and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August, 1905; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of August, 1905.

The report states the amount of sale to be $700.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through which the new road is to pass, beginning at the gate that enters J. T. Garey's farm at the foot of "Ryland Hill" passing through the lands of J. T. Garey, E. M. Friend, Albert Frazee, and Kendall and Nedroe and intersecting the Blooming Church road close to Blooming Rose Church and examine whether the said road shall be made, will meet on the 28th day of August, 1905, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said road, and if so, locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

W. W. SAVAGE,
Wm. J. FRANTZ,
LEANEOUS DETERRICH,
Examiners.

LILLER'S BARBER SHOP

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING

Compressed Air for Removing Dandruff.
Hot and Cold Baths.
Electric and Hand Massage.
Fine Cigars.
Hair Tonics.
Toilet Articles.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

For Sale!

One Steam Saw Mill

With all TOOLS and SAWS complete, and in first-class running order.

For particulars apply to

THOS. F. SMOUSE,
Cumberland, Md.

Get a bargain in Shirt-Waist suits at Sincell's.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers of Garrett County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDMUND ALBRIGHT,

late of Garrett County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1905.

VICTOR E. ALBRIGHT,
Cranesville, W. Va.
W. M. BISHOP,
Terra Alta, W. Va.
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

This is to give notice, That the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DAVID FIKE,

late of Garrett county, Pa., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of May, 1905.

MARCELLUS S. WOLF,
Administrator,
Oakland, Md.

HELP!

We must have help at once to open up our wonderful bodies of Copper ore

I have spent every cent of my own money

in organizing this company and securing the 32 claims it owns. 100,000 shares of stock sold at 65 cents a share; (par value $1.) will do this development work

100 Shares will Cost you Only $65

You can pay for it at $5 per month and it may be worth

$6,500 in Three Years

Many copper properties have shown even greater increases. If you desire full information, it's now

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J. W. STONEHOUSE, Pres.
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Mr. Stonehouse is not a broker or promoter, just an Arizona mining man with a good proposition for small investors.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 29. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905. NUMBER 24.

OAKLAND BAND REORGANIZED.

Oakland's Former Musical Organization Again Brought to Life.

A few years ago the Oakland Band was among the best and strongest musical organizations in the State but by force of circumstances and the removal from town of a number of the members, the band was allowed to run down and finally disintegrate.

This summer the citizens and visitors to town have interested themselves in the reorganization of the band culminating recently in the assembling of many of the members of the former band at Gortner's Hall when new life was imparted and a new band organized with the following members:

Walter Morrison, Will Lawton, cornets; Charles Liller, Carl White, trombones; Dennis Rasche, baritone; John Weber, Roy Cropp, Arthur Lawton, altos; Thomas Gonder, clarinet; H. A. Rasche, tuba; John Sweeney, bass drum; Leslie King, tenor drum.

The band starts out with twelve members which can readily be increased to twice the number if the proper encouragement is extended the members by the citizens of town

BITTINGER.

The trustees of our public school have secured the services of Mr. Conrad Hamp, of Keyser Ridge, who will have charge of our school for the approaching school year.

Work will be begun this week on the new "Amish Road" running from this village to the Amish settlement west of here. When completed this road will be a convenience to the traveling public.

Mrs. Jonas Bittinger, who was ailing for the past few days, is about again.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley wears the championship belt as snake slayer, as she is reported to have killed six rattlers one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Loechel, of Grantsville, were calling on Mrs. Hettie Doolittle last Saturday and Sunday.

Jas. Emerick and family, of Meyersdale Pa., were guests at The Central Saturday night.

C. E. Ellithorp has greatly enhanced the appearance of his farm by having his barn painted.

C. H. Jennings, of Jennings, Md., rode through here last week on a very fine horse recently brought from Kentucky. It is said that the price paid for the animal was $1200.

The good people of this place are arranging to hold their annual "Harvest Home" celebration on Sept. 6th. Details will be given later.

Fall Term Opening.
The Tri-State Business College,
Cumberland, Maryland.
September 4, 5, 6. 4t

LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Seventy-five Choice Building Sites at Public Sale Tomorrow.

Messrs A. D. Naylor and D. E. Bolden, who own a tract of land located at the head of Second street and comprising about seventy-five building lots, will sell the property at public auction tomorrow, the sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the morning.

The lots are delightfully situated, the original titles being vested in Mrs. Walker and the late Mrs. General George A. Crook. The land has been platted out and the lots staked off so that there will be but little difficulty in purchasers and intending purchasing locating any of them. Second street will be extended through the land and a cross street to connect with Hooppole Road will be located.

The lots vary in size, some of them being over one hundred feet front. Terms of the sale are very reasonable. See large advertisement in this paper today.

An Address to the Sabbath School Workers of Garrett County.

At the convention of the Sunday School Union of Maryland held at Deer Park on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June last, the convention thought best to elect me president of the Sunday School Union of Garrett county. Inasmuch as this unsought honor has been conferred upon me, I shall do my best not to disappoint the Sunday school brethrem who elected me, in being as useful to them and their cause as they could desire and that we in co-operation together in labor and unity may stimulate the whole county in a forward movement in the very important work before us, which is second to no work of the Christian church, national, social, or individual.

It is my purpose to visit so far as I can, all superintendents of Sunday schools in the county, so that we may know each other better, and arrange for a forward and progressive development of the great cause that we represent. Brethren we have been chosen by God himself through human agency, I trust, to work and wield an influence in a sphere of operation, in which we must do our best, and thus glorify God, that we may receive the benefit by receiving God's blessing and the appreciation of men. Work, pray and devise means by which we can raise the Sunday school interest and standard to greater usefulness.

Yours in the Work,
W. H. CLARY.

Teams Wanted—To haul from Cover's Mill at Round Glade to Swallow Falls. Good teams can make $5 per day. Address, N. A. Reams. Swallow Falls. Md. 22-3tpd.

If the weather is too hot to cook try a meal at the Club Restaurant. Dining room upstairs. 19-5

Dixon & Kelso

HAVE

Car Wheat Fertilizer

To sell on terms
To suit Customers

Also just received another lot of

BINDER TWINE.

The Value of Woman as a Government Asset

By Rev. ANNA H. SHAW, President National Woman Suffrage Association

We have heard much of Dr. Osler and his theory that the value of a man's life ceases at the age where woman's begins. But we have heard little of an equally startling and important statement made by him at the Canadian club in which he warns our neighbors across the border against the emigration of so many young women to the United States, and he suggests two remedies, one of which is of peculiar interest to women, showing, as it does, the INTRINSIC value of woman AS A CITIZEN. Dr. Osler recommends "an exportation tax of $100 to be paid to the Canadian government by every young woman who emigrates to the United States or that the government pay $1,000 to the family to keep her at home." She of course is to have no voice in the disposition of her life—the money is not to be paid TO HER. She is not to be a free human being, to go where she may make her lot easier, to choose her life's vocation, but her parents are to be paid to restrain her freedom as if she were a mere chattel to be kept in the country for the sole purpose of race propagation for the benefit of the nation. The important thing about this statement to us is that it shows that in dealing with women there is no respect for their individuality and NO RECOGNITION OF THEIR PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY or even of their separate existence as human entities. But it gives us hope, for it sets a value upon the service women may perform for the state, although they are not to receive the reward for the service. It is a point gained, however, for political economists to admit that motherhood is a service to the state and that the government is indebted to the citizen who rears children. In time they may see that it is just that the one who performs the service SHALL RECEIVE THE COMPENSATION and that the duty and obligation of motherhood must carry with them the power to protect themselves in the high vocation of home making and child rearing. They will learn that whatver promotes the integrity and nobility of the individual citizen ministers DIRECTLY TO THE WELFARE OF THE NATION, and that is why a nation is most indebted to its mothers.

Since motherhood is a direct service to the state without which no state can exist, mothers should have the ballot to protect themselves and their children.

NO CLASS OF CITIZENS ENGAGED IN ANY INDUSTRY CAN BE TRUSTED TO PROTECT THE INTEREST OF ANY OTHER CLASS ENGAGED IN ANY OTHER LINE OF INDUSTRY, AND THAT IS WHY MEN CANNOT REPRESENT MOTHERS IN GOVERNMENT.

DR. GOUCHER IS PRESIDENT

Of the Mountain Lake Park Association, Succeeding Dr. Baldwin.

The stockholders of the Mountain Lake Park Association at their annual meeting held yesterday morning elected Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Women's College, Baltimore, president of the Association and the following Board of Directors: Dr. Goucher, Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, Rev. John M. Davis, Rev. T. D. Richards and Mr. Daniel E. Offutt.

The Board of Directors met yesterday afternoon and re-elected Rev. J. M. Davis as Secretary and Mr. D. E. Offutt, Treasurer.

Rev. T. D. Richards and Rev. Thos. S. Long were elected as members of the Annual Committee as representatives of the Association.

Dr. Baldwin has been president of the Association for a number of years and the change made at the election yesterday came as a surprise to many of his friends, although Dr. Baldwin desired to be relieved of the presidency of the Association.

Grange Picnic.

On Saturday, Aug. 26, a grand picnic will be held in DeWitt's Grove, near Hoyes, under the auspices of the Grange. In the morning at 10 o'clock addresses by Rev. H. E. Friend, Prof. A. W. Dewitt, Prof. E. A. Browning and Rev. W. M. Lister. After ample time has been given for the partaking of the good old country dinner the work of the afternoon will begin and addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. H. Faust and Capt. R. W. Sylvester, Lecturer of the Maryland State Grange and President of the Maryland Agricultural College. There will be plenty of music and recitations between addresses. Refreshments served on the grounds. Festival at 8 p. m. This is an occasion which should interest all, young and old.

In Memoriam.

RAVENSCROFT—In loving, but sad remembrance, of our dear son, Dr. T. H. Ravenscroft, who departed this life four years ago, Aug. 12, 1901:

In memory we ofttimes see thee,
The one we love so dear;
The visions grow so clear sometimes
We feel he must be near.

But no—four years ago today,
When all the world was bright,
Our dear Frank was called away
Out of our mortal sight.

BY HIS LOVING MOTHER AND FATHER.

LUNA WAS SHY.

Eclipse Was Not Seen by Many People Monday Night.

The shyness of Luna at being out alone after night joined with the thick banks of clouds which covered the sky prevented much of the eclipse of Monday night from being seen. About 11 o'clock the clouds parted for a few moments and those who happened to be abroad at that hour saw the moon with part of its face obscured. Reports from many places state that scientists had little opportunity to observe the eclipse, but they had expected to learn little or nothing new on account of the occurrence.

Tasker's New Newspaper.

Mr. Hiram P. Tasker, formerly of Oakland, where he was known as editor of the *Garrett County Herald* some thirty years ago, has again entered the newspaper field as editor of the *Tri-State Herald*, published at Cumberland. The paper is independent in politics and in his salutatory Mr. Tasker states in language not to be mistaken his stand on local matters, adding this unique foreword: "We imagine we can foresee and forehear the remarks of some of our cynical and pessimistic enemies will make about us. Instead of sending us a dollar to help the good cause along, they will say, 'Just wait 'till Tasker gets drunk, as he sometimes did when publishing the *Garrett County Herald* thirty years ago.' 'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn.' But we promised the public not to do so any more. A burnt child dreads the fire. We have learned that too much whiskey is very bad stuff, and cut it out. We are not a prohibitionist and don't believe in sumptuary laws of any kind. When we feel like taking a glass of beer we walk up to Jake Gottlieb's and take it and are not ashamed to say so. Nobody has seen us under the influence of whiskey during the last two years. We can prove the assertion, but it is not necessary. Our word is sufficient, as we have honesty and truth stamped on our brow, metaphorically speaking."

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Cumberland, Maryland.
September 4, 5, 6. 4t

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

TESTIMONIAL FOR THE MARYLAND

An Appeal for Funds to Supply a Service for the Big Cruiser.

With possibla few exceptions there has not been a more patriotic movement started in Maryland within recent years, than the one which is now being presented to the residents of the State by the Maryland Cruiser Fund Commission, which is raising a fund with which to purchase a suitable testimonial to be presented to the armored cruiser which bears the proud name of this state.

Thousands of letters, appealing for contributions to the fund are being sent out throught the counties, and this county has not been forgotten. Several of the banks, have been named as depositories by Governor Warfield and Mayor Timanus of Baltimore City for any funds which might be contributed in this section. It might also be stated that the office of this paper is open at any time to receive contributions, no matter how small the amount, for this worthy and patriotic cause.

Nearly $2,000 has been raised to date, and it is the desire of the Commission to swell the amount to at least $5,000. Every resident in this county should contribute to the fund. Even the public school children ought to feel sufficient interest in the cause, to contribute even a 5-cent piece. Other states have presented their namesakes in the Navy with handsome gifts. Why should not Maryland do the same?

The appeal which is being sent out by the Commission follows:

MARYLAND CRUISER FUND COMMISSION.

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1905.

Republican, Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir:—On July 13, His Excellency, Governor Warfield, and His Honor, Mayor Timanus of Baltimore City, named a Commission to have prepared a proper testimonial to the Armored Cruiser that bears the proud name of our State. This custom has prevailed not only all over this country, but has been handed down from the World through centuries, and we citizens must not stand back, and be the first to break such a happy and fitting custom expression from the people of our State.

We appeal to you to contribute to this fund, and lend us the aid of a small part of your time, by presenting this question to those of your associates that it would be impossible for us to reach. Do not let the cruiser Maryland sail one day longer, without carrying with her the symbols of good-fellowship given by the people whose blood should run quicker whenever the name of their native and dearly loved State is mentioned. Let us all join in doing the right thing by our namesake, so that when the good old State song, "Maryland, My Maryland" is sung on her decks, every man in her may be proud of the name she bears.

We appeal to you to help us make this movement as successful as such worthy cause reserves. Kindly forward any subscriptions to Col. William A. Boykin, treasurer, 1326 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, or to the depository nearest to you that has been named by Governor Warfield and Mayor Timanus.

Very truly yours,
E. STANLEY GRAY,
Chairman.

RAYMOND N. HOBLITZELL,
Secretary.

Church Services.

M. E. CHURCH—FRIENDSVILLE.

Friendsville M. E. services for Sunday, Aug. 20, will be Sunday schools at the usual hours and places. Preaching at Selbysport, 10.30; at Kendall 3 o'clock; at Friendsville, 8 p. m.; at Blooming Rose, 8 o'clock Saturday evening. All wishing credit for Conference collections will be sure to return their envelopes at the preaching services at the hours and places named above.

W. M. LISTER, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Rev. W. H. Clary will preach at Deer Park Baptist church Sunday, August 20, at 8 p. m. I will preach at Allen's Hall, Friendsville, Saturday, August 19, at 8 p. m.; at Rush schoolhouse Sunday, August 20, at 11 a. m.; at Elder Hill at 3 p. m., and at Deep Creek, Thayerville at 8 p. m.

C. W. HUDSON, Pastor.

LUTHERAN—OAKLAND.

Services by St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran congregation will be held in Garrett Memorial church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; preaching at 8. p. m.

E. MANGES, Pastor

THE TOWN TO GRANTSVILLE

As Seen by a Meyersdale Newspaper Man.

Among the villages within a circuit of a dozen of miles of Meyersdale, Grantsville, Md., is one that not only holds its own but also keeps steadily improving. A visit made to this place lately by a representative of the *Commercial*, who had not visited the place during the last two years, a period during which the place has shown every sign of substantial improvement. A number of new buildings have been erected, while others are now in course of construction.

The first mention we find of this place is in Searight's history of the "Old Pike," which chronicles that in 1833 Samuel Gilks kept a tavern in the east end of Grantsville.

Among the improvements made the last year is a fine brick residence built by C. A. Younkin located near the upper part of the town. This building has a substantial stone basement and cellar 7 feet high in which are located the coal bins, vegetable cellars and also a place to install heating apparatus, etc. The main portion of the building is of brick and surrounded with both back and front porches. There are eight rooms finished in oak besides bath room and closet.

Richard Younkin, a brother of Mr. C. H. Younkin also built a fine residence during the last year, this residence is also a fine one and is finished in the best style; C. A. Bender has also made many improvements in the National Hotel, which he recently purchased. He contemplates making other improvements in this justly popular hostelry in the near future including bath room.

Audrew Beyans is breaking ground to build a new hotel, one of the largest in this section.

This place has always been noted for its fine general stores. The general and department store of Bender & Hershberger is one of the finest and best stocked with all kinds of seasonable goods to be found outside the largest towns. This establishment which is a large one is filled in every department and the goods are of the finest quality and most varied assorments. Both the partners, Mr. C. D. Hershberger and Mr. Bender have been brought up in business and show every courtesy to their patrons.

The town also can boast of a most prosperous National Bank with a list of directors having among them some of the most substantial capitalists in Allegany and Garrett counties. Among these might be mentioned C. H. Jennings, of Jennings, Md.; U. M. Stanton, Garrett county; G. C. Keller, Grantsville; Frank Watts and W. A. Hitchins, Frostburg; Eli Stanton and J. S. Hershberger, Garrett county, with J. O. Getty, of Grantsville, cashier. This institution has a capital stock of $25,000 and a surplus of $8,500.

A visit to Grantsville would not be complete without a visit to the Gnagey farm adjoining town, where Samuel Hershberger has a fine herd of registered Jersey cows, the finest that can be found. Besides these cows he has several younger cattle and a fine bull registered of the best pedigree that can be found. Mr. Hershberger makes a specialty of raising pure bred Jerseys and buying only from the best dealers and knowing the wants of the owners of stock and the kind required for the section he has been very successful in the business.

J. S. Hershberger at the stone house who makes a specialty of fine draft horses, has a fine stock of these animals that command the highest prices. He recently sold a pair of matched horses at Windber for $550 and a single horse for $285. He has now about 19 horses on the farm. This place has its full quota of summer boarders during the heated term, Hotel Casselman having been full the whole season.

Uriah Stanton has shut down his saw mill but will resume again about August 25th.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Lectured to 4,000 People.

The "Man of Gallilee," an illustrated lecture, by Rev. A. H. Zimmerman, formerly pastor of Kingsley Methodist Episcopal church, Cumberland, drew an audience of over four thousand people at Mountain Lake Park on Sunday last, and the lecture was listened to with much attention on the part of this large audience. This was the largest gathering attending at Mountain Lake Park this year. On Saturday last Rev. Zimmerman delivered an illustrated lecture at the same place on "Our Country, Its Crown and Glory."

It is now beginning to be suspected that one Joe Miller originally wrote the Poe amendment, and that its authorship was concealed for fear the public might think it was a joke.

REAL INTENT LAID BARE.

Under the keen analysis of such fearless and outspoken Democrats as Edgar H. Gans and Archibald H. Taylor the true meaning of the Poe amendment is being laid bare. It must give the organization managers a jar to read this declaration from Mr. Gans:

I oppose the amendment because it is a fraudulent attempt to undermine the Constitution of the United States.

That the program involves discrimination against the negro in the administration of the amendment is openly avowed by everybody identified with the birth and nurture of the iniquitous thing, from Murray Vandiver and Senator Gorman down. The very cry of "white supremacy" excludes the idea that the negro will be given a fair show in the constitutional examination. No concealment is made of the intention to violate the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids discrimination on account of "race, or color or previous condition of servitude." The registrars of voters would in this despicable business be expected to commit perjury and violate the oath which our State Constitution enjoins upon them, wherein they pledge themselves to execute their offices "without partiality or prejudice."

Mr. Taylor reminds the reputed sponsor of this amendment (Mr. Poe) that he has sworn, "probably a thousand times," to obey the Constitution of the United States. Every lawyer, every man holding public office or who has held public office since 1870, every naturalized citizen has bound himself in honor by solemn oath of fealty to obey the Consitution of his country. Anyone of these, acting as registrars, or conniving at or assisting in the administration of the Poe measure in the manner designated by the Democratic ring, would be guilty of perjury, and every citizen not under the same direct pledge would be morally guilty of a wrongful act.

Presented in this light, it is clear that those who vote for this measure are sowing seeds of anarchy, for anarchy is the wanton disregard of law.

New Money-order Form.

Washington, August 9.—Before leaving for his vacation Postmaster General Cortelyou directed the issuance of a new form of money order, which, it is believed, will be proof against alteration at the hands of forgers. The department has been greatly annoyed by the operations of persons who purchase money orders for small amounts and raise them, passing them upon merchants after office hours. Although the direct loss falls entirely upon those who accept the orders, the department refusing to cash them except as originally drawn, there has been a heavy indirect expense involved in the pursuit, arrest and conviction of the offenders.

Gorman to Retire.

New York, Aug. 8.—A prominent citizen of Maryland and a life long friend of Arthur P. Gorman, now stopping at the Holland House here, is authority for the statement that Senator Gorman at the expiration of his present term will retire permanently from office and active politics.

The Senator has been in public life 46 years. Of late years his health has been poor and he has has been advised to give up affairs and devote his remaining years to rest.

This generalization of the plans of the senior Senator from Maryland was given in good faith to the correspondent, contingent on the withholding of the source.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place about June 15th a black shoat with few white spots on back. Owner will please come forward, pay all costs and damages and take same away.

143t J. T. LOHR Btttinger.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson VIII. Jeremiah xxxvi, 21-32. August, 20, 1905.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jehoiakim Burns The Word Of God.

Jehoiakim is a type of the sinful soul asserting itself in terror and wrath against the righteous judgments of God. His fate was terrible example of the folly of doing so. A merciful Providence had given every opportunity of repentence. God had allowed him to be dethroned, put in irons, his face set toward Babylon. The came an unexpected reversal of fortune—liberation and re-enthronement. God's hand ought to have been recognized, but was not. Neither severity nor goodness affected his obdurate heart.

In the present instance the threatening prophecies, so lately and publicly read, could not long, in the nature of things, be secreted from the king. But his courtiers approached him with consummate skill. They left the scroll behind, lest the very sight of it should inflame him. They secreted the prophet and his amanuensis, lest the king in his rage should kill them. They attempted to break the "burden" of the prophet in the softest manner possible, in hopes that his stubborn will would yield and disaster be averted.

The king was seated in the winter residence portion of the palace, which was itself the target for the prophet's shaft—a house with spacious apartments and airy balconies, ceiled with cedar, painted with vermilion, but built with enforced and unrequited labor.

The strategy of the nobles availed nothing in this instance. The king was in a passion at once. He demanded to see the scroll. When three or four columns were read he could endure no more. In spite of the entreaties which his princes had the courage to make, with the deliberation of an implacable malice he prepared to destroy the parchment. Taking a scribe's knife, sharp for mending pens and making erasures, he began cutting the odious document into shreds, and kept dropping it, piece by piece, into the brazier of live coals and waiting till each had shriveled up before he dropped another, until the whole was consumed. He would have dealt in the manner with Jeremiah and Baruch if he could have laid hands upon them. But how secure are they whom the Lord hides!

Doubtless the king congratulated himself upon the total destruction of the hateful writings. How brief the respite. The scroll was a phenix. It rose from its own ashes. Not a syllable was wanting. And there were terrible additions, to the effect that the land should be entirely desolate, that no descendant of the king should permanently sit upon his throne, and that his corpse should meet a fate peculiarly revolting to the Oriental mind.

Analysis and Key.

I. Jehoiakim a Type.

1. Self assertion against God.
2. His warning: its failure.
3. Defiant destruction of the Scripture.
4. Its importance. Scroll a phenix.

The Teacher's Lantern.

This celebrated scene is so dramatic that the temptation is strong to use it in a rhetorical way. For example, at first blush it seems to fit in a singularly clever manner the so called higher critic. He is apparently engaged in cutting the Bible to pieces. And to all intents aud purposes his work is as futile as that of Jehoiakim's pen-knife.

* * * * *

On the other hand, to disallow the correct and reverent application of the working principles of literary criticism to the Scriptures is to put them in the category with the golden plates of the Mormon Bible.

The verified and assured conclusions of scientific criticism must be received or the Church and individual falls out hopelessly in the march of the world's life.

* * * * *

The critic's pen knife may be doing the work of the surgeon's scalpel. It may be ridding the body of Scripture from foreign and alien matter. It may bring into proper position parts which have been misplaced.

* * * * *

The Bible can not only endure, it can challenge criticism. No true friend of the sacred book should seek to exempt it from the test of literary criticism. When all is said and done it is highly probable that for substance of doctrine and precept we shall have the same old book our father's had.

* * * * *

The knife and fire were so very handy. Sight of them suggested the means of destruction. The angry king snatched the knife from the scribe's girdle. And there stood the brazier of red hot coals. The implements of vice are rightly banished by law. Men act largely by suggestion. Out of sight is to be out of mind for most. The saying that opportunity makes thieves is not strictly true; but all will agree that it is well to have the opportunities reduced to a minimum.

* * * * *

Jehoiakim was practically sold out to heathenism when he came to his throne. He was Pharaoh's pumpet, and to please his master added Egyptian rites to others which he adopted.

* * * * *

"Another roll." Truth gained emphasis by reiteration. Spite of knife and fire the word of God remains and is indestructible.

* * * * *

Baruch deserves to have his name perpetuated. He knew the peril of being scribe to Jeremiah. At first he demurred, but when he once accepted the office he gave a splendid example of constancy and courageously read the prophet's message in the court of the temple.

* * * * *

Sad days were these. The times ware evil. Josiah's death is declared to have been the most tragic event in Hebrew history. And the complete destruction of the land by the king of Babylon was now impending.

* * * * *

There is a due significance in the juxtaposition of this lesson and the preceding. The former shows the Bible honored. This the Bible dishonored. To Josiah the Bible was a savor of life. To Jehoiakim of death. In no mystical way, but none the less efficiently, the Bible slays or makes alive as men use it to-day.

Receiving New Engines.

The Baltimore & Ohio has received its first installment of the order for 210 new freight engines. The order was placed with the American Locomotive company last spring and from the rapid rate they are being turned out it is believed that they will all be on the road in two months. It is not known where the engines will be used, but it is understood that many will be used on the Pittsburg division.

WANTED.

At Garthrights Mt. Lake Park, strictly fresh eggs and butter. Will pay 20 cents half cash cant be overstocked.

FOR RENT.

One six room house with spring water, and all necessary out buildings on Liberty street. Apply at this office or H. C. Sincell & Co.

Lap Seal Ready Roofing.

The most reliable and durable ready roofing on the market. G. A. Shirer & Co. 22-2t.

The Greater Gain

By FRANK LILLIE POLLOCK

Copyright, 1904, by Frank Lillie Pollock

THE fortnight following his wife's death passed very slowly to Walter Lindsay, professor of English literature and language at the college of Rameses City. He did no lecturing—indeed, he was about to resign his chair—and he dragged out the twenty-one empty days in the falsest of false positions. He had to receive the condolences of his friends and pretend that the woman's death meant something besides emancipation. He was ashamed to catch himself even thinking of it as such. He rejoiced, but in mental stealth, and in the midst of these emotions he was surprised by the strong and sharp sense of physical bereavement—the sudden removal of what had so long been a part of life to be endured.

His literary ambitions had never deserted him, though for the last decade he had had little time and less heart for actual work. But he had always tried to keep the flame alight. He remembered the time when his friends had thought the highest prizes not beyond his reach. He was only forty-one even now—a man's best age. Under the stimulus of anticipation he got out his old manuscripts and tried to start something new, but he could settle his mind to no sustained effort. He postponed beginning work till he should be well settled in New York, and he telegraphed his friend Russell to meet him at the ferry on Thursday.

"Why, he's an old man!" was Russell's first horrified mental exclamation as he caught sight of the lean, stooping figure in the black coat and baggy trousers, the rather sunken eyes and the wisps of faded hair on the temples. He had seen his old classmate only once since Lindsay had gone to Indiana, and his memory had always been of the brilliant youth whose insatiable intellectual curiosity and range of thought had seemed to mark him infallibly for distinction.

"I feel certain that I can do better work here than I have ever done. There is something stimulating, exciting, about a great city. Don't you find it so?" said Lindsay.

"I might—if one didn't have to keep up with the race," said Russell dryly. "Have you brought any manuscripts with you?"

"A few, mostly old ones. You know I have not had much time for writing during the last few years. Of course," he went on, hesitating a little, "you know how it has been, and I may say that I do not feel that I have lost anything by it, and I would do it all over again under the same circumstances. There may have been some loss of time, but I feel sure there has been a greater gain. It's been good for me; I'm full of ideas, and a man needs mellowing a little before he can do his best work. Don't you think so? But how have you been getting on? You never wrote me much about yourself."

"Oh, fairly enough in my small way," he said, fumbling for his latchkey. "'As thy strength so shall thy day be here.' Here, you know, I've lost a good many illusions about my own genius, and I've come to have more respect for

"I SUPPOSE THIS IS BOHEMIA."

a potboiler than I once had. I never would have believed it once, but I really don't suppose I ever had it in me to write a 'Hamlet.' You were always the man with the sacred fire. Come along—this way."

The tall building consisted mostly of studios, and Russell occupied a much windowed room at the bitter end of a narrow staircase of many flights. Books and sheets of manuscripts were shuffled about everywhere; there were tropical posters on the walls, mixed with scraps of sketches and photographs, and a diffused suggestion of tobacco made a warm, hospitable odor of habitation. The haphazard disorder jarred on Lindsay's habits of precision, but it spoke unmistakably of work, and he respected it for that. Only he said as he washed off the coal dust of the train, "I suppose this is Bohemia."

Russell looked at the end of the cigarette he had mechanically lighted as if it disagreed with him.

"Oh, yes, this is Bohemia," he answered. "But Bohemia, to be any good, has got to be within you, like the kingdom of heaven. And it's a young man's country, Lindsay. We've got no business in it. To a man of forty Bohemia simply means poverty. If he hasn't gone over to Philistia by that age it's because he's made a financial failure. I began this way because I liked it, and now I can't get away."

Lindsay established himself in a smaller room on the same floor of the house, where he could have the benefit of his friend's counsel and the use of his typewriter, and he spent the rest of the afternoon in unpacking and settling himself. Russell was writing hard and made no appearance till evening, when he came in to take Lindsay out to dinner.

"We'll go to Zinfandel's place," he said. "It's cheap; it's got as much Bohemian color as anywhere, and you'll probably see some men there whom it will be useful to know."

The big basement restaurant was full of men when they arrived, the cigarette smoke was already curling up, and there was a rattle of dishes and conversation.

"Ah, there's McGann!" exclaimed Russell, gesticulating to a late comer, who nodded over the intervening heads and made his way to a seat at their table. Lindsay had heard of him as the editor of the Gray Leaf, the apostle of symbolism in unsymbolic New York.

Lindsay felt a little shy about joining in the conversation that followed, most of which was upon men and local literary matters beyond his knowledge. Anxious to say something, he caught at the first name he recognized.

"Isn't that the man who has just come out with a new version of Omar, in hendecasyllabics or something?"

"Ah, yes," said Russell. "'The wild ass stamps o'er his head, but cannot break his sleep.' But he can do bully translation sometimes. Did you see his version of 'La Citta Morta?'"

"D'Annunzio's, isn't it? No. I don't read D'Annunzio. I am unable to see why moral and physical perversion and disease should pose as literature, even"—

"S-sh!" interrupted Russell. "You must not say those things to McGann. He won't let you contribute to his magazine."

"It's the old question—art and ethics," McGann observed wearily.

But that was no merely abstract question to Lindsay. He had thought upon it to exhaustion. The justification of his whole conduct of life hung upon its answer, and he entered upon a statement of the necessary and essential morality of art and, as a corollary, of the artist. It was not particularly original, and it was colored with the peculiar crudity of the man who believed in all his convictions.

Nobody seemed inclined to pursue the subject any further when he stopped, but Lindsay, flushed with his discourse, joined largely in the succeeding talk, attempted epigrams and tried to show that he was not the raw outsider he might appear.

Lindsay could not sleep for hours after he went to bed. Physical fatigue, the novelty of his late experiences, the consciousness that he was entering at last upon the real struggle of his life, excited his overtaxed nerves, and there was a depressing undercurrent of alarm at the complexity and speed of the strange currents upon which he had cast himself.

Russell had advised him to loaf about for a few days till he should begin to feel at home, and next day he loafed assiduously—up and down Broadway from Madison square to the Battery, along the water front and in that amazing whirlpool that swirls daily round the placid tower of Trinity church. He was not much refreshed thereby. The turmoil of conflicting energies stunned his nervous system and hammered into his soul the sense of the terrific speed of the race for existence here where the race was to the strong. The idea of failure overtook him with a species of terror. He seemed to see himself falling beneath an avalanche of he knew not what filthy and abominable but all but irresistible forces. He had not made much progress toward feeling at home, but he began to experience a restless desire to be at work without further waste of the precious time.

He declined to go to Zinfandel's that night. So Russell went alone, and, meeting McGann at the door, they went in together.

"Where's your friend?" inquired the editor. "I like a man with convictions. Does not his presence make you feel like the idlest of decorative objects—a mere flower, a little violet?"

"I'll tell you what it does do, McGann—it makes me mad!" ejaculated Russell, sitting up and forgetting his soup. "You and Lindsay are my oldest friends, I suppose, and I wouldn't tell this to any one else, but, by Jove, it's worth telling. He and I were in the same class at Yale, and everybody thought there was no end to his genius. Oh, I know what a college reputation is! But I tell you he turned out a story or two and some poems that the best man living mightn't have been ashamed to sign. He had things in the best magazines, and his style had just that brightness that always makes a hit. We had always cherished the plan of settling down here or in Boston and writing for all we were worth, but he got married a year after he graduated, and I had to do it alone. I knew his wife before he did. She was a pretty little blond thing, genteel, private school, personally conducted to Europe and so on. She read up all the latest books to talk about them and thought she would like to have a salon. Why she married him heaven only knows. I believe she was speculating on his future. They hadn't any money, and of course he couldn't risk any such a game of chance as literature when he had a wife to look after—she wasn't the woman to back him up in a fight—so he got a sort of professorship in a wretched little school in Rameses."

"Rameses, Indiana? Good God!" interrrupted the decadent.

"He was going to hold it for only two or three years and then come back east, but he's been there ever since—for seventeen years. He never had time to push ahead with his writing, and then his wife's lungs gave out, and for the last several years she has been progressing along in consumption. She went all to pieces, the way her sex always do when anything gets wrong, and I fancy she must have got pretty difficult, to say the least. His wife died last month, and here he is. You've seen him. McGann, there's a man who started out with better brains and more of them than you or I ever will

"HELLO, OLD MAN! WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING?"

have, and now he's—well, he's a cheap schoolmaster. He's made a sacrifice of himself, and the fire doesn't seem to descend on the altar. There's an immoral tale for your Gray Leaf."

"Does he understand it yet?" asked McGann curiously.

"Probably not, but he'll have to soon enough. He's old; he's used up; he's killed himself for a fool of a woman that he didn't care two sous for."

Certainly Lindsay had no idea that he was used up. Next morning he sat down before a thick pile of foolscap and opened a new bottle of ink. He had a brain full of ideas that had been accumulating for years, and he set to work upon a story of the middle west, his own country, that he had long been revolving. It came hard; the ideas refused to run freely into words, and he was forced to build up his tale in a laborious brickwork of slow sentences.

So, thus launched, Lindsay fought his fight. It was hard and bitter, for on one side stood the horror of failure, of financial failure, in New York, and this to a man unaccustomed to risk is totally destructive of mental poise, and on the other side iron habit held him down in a groove of orthodoxy.

The rejected manuscripts began to come back in about five days, and for three weeks Lindsay listened for the postman's whistle as for the trump of doom. As the manuscripts came he reread them in cold blood, and the result was sickening. He quite agreed with the editorial decisions. He said that he wouldn't print such stuff in a magazine of his own. But he knew that he could do better; he knew that he had ideas that were novel and striking, and he plunged desperately into work again, ready to have dissected his own heart if it could have taught him the lost secrets of his craft.

Five days later Russell came into his friend's room and saw the wastebasket standing in the middle of the floor, crammed with torn paper to the brim. Lindsay was sealing an envelope.

"Hello, old man! What have you been doing?" he cried.

Lindsay turned up a colorless face.

"Why," he began vaguely, but with an attempt at dignified cheerfulness, "I—the fact is, I'm going back."

"Going back?"

"Yes, to Rameses. My successor hasn't been definitely appointed yet, I learn, and I can have my old place back at—ah—a slightly reduced salary. It's no use, Russell; you must have seen it. I can't work at high pressure any more. If I ever could have done anything, it's too late now. I suppose I can do my college work. Don't fancy, though, that I'm going back from a mistake to the real work of my life. I never liked teaching, and I never was any good. They'll take me back because I was there so long, but there won't be processions or bonfires on the campus at my return. But it's the only thing that I can do. I—you see, I had always built my best hopes on something else."

He looked at Russell, and there was absolutely nothing to be said.

Russell went to the depot next evening and saw him off. It seemed to be an older, more stooped, more gray haired figure than had come. He could have wept or cursed from sheer rage and pity.

"Poor devil!" he muttered bitterly as he was being carried back up Forty-second street. "He has lost the world and gained his own soul, or is it the other way—or has he lost both?"

The car stopped, and Russell got off. Broadway, strong, triumphant, thundered and flared before him. It was the visible expression of the typical New York mood; unconsciously its presence colored Russell's thoughts.

"There must always have been a weakness in him," he said to himself, awaiting his car. "It led him to his marriage; it posed as stern morality all his life; it made him throw up the sponge here. Did we always overestimate him? Did he ever really have the strength to reach success? I wonder."

A Poem for Today

WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER

By George P. Morris

GEORGE P. MORRIS, poet and journalist, was born in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1802, and died in New York July 6, 1864. Some of his lyrics and songs are lovingly remembered by older folk and are still sung. The most popular of his poems is "Woodman, Spare That Tree," which has also been set to music. Although the productions of Morris are now for the most part neglected, during his activity he enjoyed a high literary reputation.

WE were boys together
And never can forget
The schoolhouse near the heather
In childhood where we met;
The humble home to memory dear,
Its sorrows and its joys,
Where woke the transient smile or tear
When you and I were boys.

We were youths together
And castles built in air
Your heart was like a feather
And mine weighed down with care;
To you came wealth with manhood's prime;
To me it brought alloys,
Foreshadowed in the primrose time,
When you and I were boys.

We're old men together,
The friends we loved of yore
With leaves of autumn weather
Are gone forevermore.
How blest to age the impulse given,
The hope time ne'er destroys,
Which led our thoughts from earth to heaven,
When you and I were boys!

The Esch-Townsend Bill And the Railroad Rates

By GEORGE R. PECK, Prominent Chicago Attorney

I CONCEDE that congress may fix rates for interstate transportation. Whether it can DELEGATE THAT POWER to a commission is another question, and whether it can give to a commission executive, judicial and legislative powers is a greater and more difficult one. I think it probable that the rate making power may be delegated by congress to a commission, but only because the supreme court has indulged in dicta to that effect.

* * *

A bill (the Esch-Townsend) passed the lower house of congress rapidly without any deliberation, as if it were the mere regulation of interstate baseball contests, but the great interests of the country, agricultural, mercantile, manufacturing and mining, are awakening to the obvious fact that they are being deceived and led away by the Niagara cataract talk of gentlemen who have no knowledge of OR INTEREST IN this great question.

It is certainly not practicable, even if it were wise, to endeavor by legislation to eliminate the activities which lie at the basis of commerce, trade and traffic and to substitute in their place the RIGID CONTROL AND REGULATION of a paternal government. That is the Chinese method.

The bill which passed the house and was considered by the senate for several months does not possess a SINGLE merit of statesmanship. I do not say this with any desire to indulge in unfair criticism, but it was so plainly driven through the house under whip and spur that no one finds it consistent with fair treatment of all interests concerned to defend it.

THE MORE IT IS DISCUSSED THE MORE FLAGRANTLY OUTRAGEOUS DO ITS PROVISIONS APPEAR. THAT IT CAN EVER BECOME A LAW IN THE UNITED STATES WHILE THE PEOPLE REMAIN CLOTHED IN THEIR RIGHT MINDS IS MORE THAN I CAN BELIEVE.

A Poem for Today

RHAPSODY

By William S. B. Braithewaite

I AM glad day long for the gift of song
For time and change and sorrow;
For the sunset wings and the world end things
Which hang on the edge of tomorrow.
I am glad for my heart whose gates apart
Are the entrance place of wonders,
Where dreams come in from the rush and din
Like sheep from the rains and thunders.

A Poem for Today

SUCCESS

By Emily Dickinson

EMILY DICKINSON was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1830. Her father, Edward Dickinson, was the treasurer of Amherst college. Miss Dickinson lived a very retired and secluded life—indeed, her poems portray a mind in harmony with nature; one full of quaint fancies and conceits. She died at Amherst in 1886.

SUCCESS is counted sweetest
By those who ne'er succeed.
To comprehend a nectar
Requires sorest need.

Not one of all the purple host
Who took the flag today
Can tell the definition
So clear of victory

As he, defeated, dying,
On whose forbidden ear
The distant strains of triumph
Break, agonized and clear.

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P. M.	A. M.			NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00†	lv	Cumberland	ar †11 50	†7 40
3 42	7 27		Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 50		Keyser	11 09	6 46
4 22	8 05		Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09		W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27		Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35		Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55		Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00		Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x	ar	Elk Garden	lv x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35†	lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42		Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54		Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58		Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†		Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00†	ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37	lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01		Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04		Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10		Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44		Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59†	ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
p m	a m			a m	p m

No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4
A. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
6 30†	3 30†		lv Elkins ar	9 15	12 20†
6 47	3 45		R C Jct	9 00	12 03
6 51	3 48		Harding	8 52	11 59
7 04	4 01		Junior	8 44	11 45
7 15†	4 10†	ar	Bellington lv	†8 35	†11 35
a m	p m			a m	a m
10 50x	8 30x		lv Weaver ar	x7 50	x10 10

P. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
x9 25	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	†2 00
9 41	12 42		Beverly	10 34	1 44
10 05†	1 05†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x10 10	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x8 00	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	7 00x
8 51	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	6 08
9 07	1 46		Glady	1 30	5 52
9 43	2 19		Burner	12 57	5 17
10 00	2 35		Durbin	12 40	5 00

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